"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday, slight temperature changes; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,843. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SHIP BILL PASSES HOUSE, 215 TO 122

Measure Approved Under Cloture Early This Morning After Dreary Session.

OBSTRUCTED BY MINORITY

Republicans Taunted Majority with Surrendering Their Will at President's Command.

DEFEAT LIKELY IN SENATE

Republican Supporters Wabbly—Administration Inclined to Permit Vote to Avert Extra Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The Administration bill providing for Government ownership and operation of merchant ships was passed by the House of Representatives at 1:25 o'clock this morning, after the House had been in continuous session since 11 o'clock Tuesday forenoon.

The final vote was: Yeas, 215; nays, 122; present and not voting, 7.

The House then adjourned.

The bill will go to the Senate at noon today. Nineteen Democrats voted against the bill. They were: Bathrick, Borchers, Callaway, Dies, Donohue, Fitzgerald, Gerry, Gordon, Jones, Kindel, Kitchin, Morrison, Moss of Indiana, Page of North Carolina, Saunders, Slayden, Whitacre, White, and Witherspoon.

All of the Republicans present voted against the bill. Five Progressives joined with the Democratic majority for it as follows: Bryan, Kelly of Pennsylvania, MacDonald, Laferty, and Murdock.

After midnight, when the determined Republican opposition was doing everything possible to delay action on the measure, the Democratic leaders concluded to resort to drastic methods to pass the bill. They were on the point of bringing in a new rule to stifle separate votes on amendments when Representative Mann and the other Republican leaders, realizing that the contest was nothing more than a test of physical endurance, abandoned their intention to place obstacles in the way of the concluding vote.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning the House, by a roll call vote of 220 to 100, adopted the first paragraph of the bill. Mr. Mann did not demand a roll call on the second paragraph, as he had the right to do, but permitted the bill to go to a third reading. This was ordered by a viva voce vote and the House then proceeded to pass the measure on a roll call.

Roll calls on amendments of a patently dilatory character had been demanded and obtained by the Republican opposition, and it became plain along about midnight, when the voting was in progress, that the Republicans had formed themselves into a band of "die-hards."

The Democratic leaders figured out that Representative Mann could demand twenty roll calls and as each of these would consume three-quarters of an hour, the prospect for an adjournment before Wednesday afternoon was not bright. So a conference of the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules was held with the result that it was determined that a special cloture rule should be reported to compel quicker action. They decided that under this rule the Republicans could not demand more than five roll calls, consuming approximately four hours. But before they took action, Mr. Mann consented to abandon dilatory manoeuvering.

Cloture Rule Brought In.

That the bill would be passed was demonstrated early in the proceedings, when the House by a large majority adopted a cloture rule limiting debate and providing for a final vote at the conclusion of the discussion.

The cloture rule was reported from the Committee on Rules when the House met. There was a heavy attendance, in spite of the fact that most of the Democratic members had been in caucus until 2:30 o'clock A. M., when the ship bill was approved by a vote of 154 to 29. The rule provided that two hours should be devoted to consideration of the rule itself, and that after its adoption six hours should be allowed for discussion of the measure, voting on the bill and amendments to be begun at the expiration of that time.

Cries of "Gag rule" came from the Republicans when the Committee on Rules made its report, and throughout the long day the minority party made many references to the plan of their opponents to stifle debate. President Wilson was accused of forcing the measure through the House and two Republican Representatives declared that while the Democrats praised the bill on the floor they criticised both it and the President in the privacy of the cloak rooms.

The rule was adopted by a vote of 186 to 139. Insistence by the Republicans that there should be a quorum present at all times resulted in several roll calls, and as each of these consumed three quarters of an hour final action on the bill was long delayed. The speech-making ended at 11 P. M. and voting on the first amendment was begun.

Defeat in the Senate Foreshadowed

The certainty of the passage of the bill by the House was overshadowed by developments during the day at the Senate end of the Capitol. The Republican Senators conducting the fight against the bill found reason to believe that if the measure should come to a vote at this time it would be defeated. Their confidence was based on information that the bill as redrafted by the House would not obtain the votes of some of the radical Republicans who favor permanent Government ownership and operation of merchant ships.

It is the understanding tonight that both sides in the Senate are now inclined to let the measure come to a vote without further filibustering. The Administration apparently has reached the conclusion that it would be wiser to let the bill be defeated in the Senate than to force an extra session. This conclusion is said to be founded on the belief that an extra session would be a political mistake.

While it was said at the White House today, after a conference between President Wilson and Democratic Senators, that no decision had been reached as to whether there should be an extra session, there is no doubt in the minds of leading Democrats who have the Presi-

Continued on Page 4.

FEARS FOR THE OSCAR II. OVERDUE IN DENMARK

Liner Signaled 410 Miles West of Scotland, but Has Not Since Reported.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Anxiety is felt concerning the Scandinavian-American liner Oscar II., which left New York on Feb. 4 and signaled 410 miles west of the coast of Scotland on Friday.

There has been no news of her since and she should have reached here today.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line said last night that the Oscar II. should have reached Christiansand on Monday or early yesterday. They cannot account for her non-appearance. Her course lies north of Scotland and then across the mine-strewn North Sea.

The Oscar II. carried a full cargo of general merchandise. She has on board about 400 passengers, most of whom are in the steerage.

The Oscar II. is commanded by Capt. Hempel. She was built by A. Stephens & Son, at Glasgow, in 1901. She is of steel construction, of about 10,000 tons, 500 feet long, 58 feet beam, and 29 feet draft.

WHITMAN GOING SOLDIERING

Two Sham Battles for Him Near Peekskill Next Week.

Gov. Whitman will go into the field for two days' active service with the National Guard on the State reservation near Peekskill next Sunday and Monday, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan announced yesterday. With regular service ball ammunition, the troops will fire at an army of dummies in trenches for his edification.

If one has sharp eyesight one will be able to see in the distance a line of brown heads just above the trenches. Not even the soldiers will know the exact location or range of the trenches until they get the order to move forward. As soon as the "enemy" is sighted the officers will determine the range. After fifteen or twenty seconds of firing the heads will drop back out of sight and the Guardsmen, with the commanding General and the Governor, will move forward until the heads appear again, this time in another direction and at a different range. The firing will begin again, and when the heads have disappeared the comanding officers and the Governor will visit the trenches of the "enemy" and figure out his losses.

The sham battle will be held on Sunday morning. Monday morning the Governor will witness problems involving pursuit, in which ball ammunition and dummy figures again will be used. The problems will be worked out by Company F, of the Seventy-first Regiment of Intantry, which is the model paid company of the State Guard.

CANADA ASKS US TO GUARD BRIDGES

Makes Request for Watch on American End of International Structures.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 16.—The Canadian Government has asked the United States to place guards at the American end of international bridges in order to safeguard them from attack on United States territory. The Vanceboro incident is the immediate cause of this request to Washington.

VANCEBORO, Me., Feb. 16.—A guard of Canadian soldiers was stationed today at the New Brunswick end of the international bridge over the St. Croix River here. The bridge has been guarded by railroad and special officers since its destruction was attempted by Werner Horn.

MACHIAS, Me., Feb. 16.—Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth, formerly State Attorney General, will be associated with counsel for Werner Horn, the bridge dynamiter, in resisting extradition to Canada, it was announced today.

DOG SCARE IN TARRYTOWN.

Bullets Fly, Walks Deserted, and 1,500 Pupils Kept Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Some one shouted "Mad dog" in Tarrytown yesterday, and soon several policemen and 100 citizens were in pursuit of a dog. The chase was led by policemen, who commandeered an automobile and fired at the animal from it.

The dog was fleet and for more than an hour escaped the bullets, now and then getting out of sight of the pursuers by turning corners and running under houses. The chase lasted from noon until after 1 o'clock, and during that time 1,500 pupils were deprived of their recess and kept in the Tarrytown High School and the parochial school near by.

Many persons scurried from sidewalks into their homes in fear of the flying bullets. Others joined the yelling crowd that followed the dog. Policeman Daniel Murphy finally killed the dog with a bullet.

JUDGE TO WARD OFF WANT.

Can't Parole Prisoners, but Will Provide for Their Families.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 16.—While W. J. Fowles and George Spencer of Youngstown are serving thirty days in the Canton workhouse, Federal Judge John H. Clarke will see to it that their families are not in want. Judge Clarke sentenced the two men for car-breaking. Attorneys said Fowles had four children and Spencer a sick wife.

"The Federal Judge has not the power of parole," said Judge Clarke, "but I shall see that these families and wives are not in want, and I am willing to give my check if need be for a reasonable sum to aid them."

Pre-Eminently the Florida Route.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
"N. Y. & Florida Special." 2:12 P. M. 3 other Electric Lighted Trains Daily. 1218 B'way—Advt.

BAKERS MUST GIVE DETAILS OF PRICES

State's Attorney Says Their Testimony at Bread Inquiry Is Unsatisfactory.

SAYS HE WILL RECALL THEM

Five Bakers Will Be Arrested Today, Charged with Not Labeling Bread with Its Weight.

PERKINS BLAMES EUROPE

Chairman of Mayor's Food Committee Says Foreign Speculators Are Storing Wheat Abroad.

The inquiry by the State to fix the responsibility for the increased cost of bread, which was started yesterday at the offices of the Attorney General, 299 Broadway, had not proceeded far before it was apparent that Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, who conducted the examination of the witnesses, was determined to get at the bottom of the question. He had before him, at the afternoon session, representaties of several of the large wholesale bread concerns, and he told them the information which they had brought for his consideration was not satisfactory. He said he would later demand complete data.

Mr. Becker brought out the fact that the increase of one cent a loaf for white bread was put in force on the same day, Wednesday, Feb. 10, by at least three of the largest companies, the Shults Bread Company, the Ward Baking Company and the General Baking Company. He attempted to determine in just what manner the increase had been decided upon and who gave the order.

Hears of Boycott Threat.

Vice President Alfred Romer of the Shults Company said the Executive Committee of his company had passed a resolution on Feb. 5, and that instructions to notify patrons of the proposed jump in price was given to the managers of the various stores by telephone. President William H. Collins of the General Baking Company said that the matter was talked over at a meeting of the Directors, but that no formal action was taken, and he, as executive officer, had finally accepted the responsibility of ordering the increase for Feb. 10.

Secretary James B. Arthur of the Ward Baking Company was unable to give any information. He said that George S. Ward, who has general direction of the affairs of the company, might tell. All of these witnesses declared that their companies were not members of any local association of bakers.

Coincident with the opening of the inquiry an important development was reported at the offices of District Attorney Perkins. According to Assistant District Attorney Colnon, who has charge of the complaint bureau, information was laid before him that an attempt had been made to boycott a large baking concern in Long Island City because it refused to increase the price of white bread. The company bakes only white bread, and so, it was reported, certain competing companies sent representatives to customers of the Long Island City firm, with the threat that other products would not be sold to them if they continued to patronize the firm.

May Go to Grand Jury.

It is understood that the President of the company, a driver, and three of the customers will confer with Mr. Colnon today. If evidence to warrant such action is supplied, the matter may be taken at once before the Grand Jury or a John Doe inquiry may be started before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in an effort to get at the facts.

The inquiry by the State may be adjourned for a few days, after a session today, to give witnesses time to get the further facts which Mr. Becker and Meyer Nussbaum, the referee, desire.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Committee, was the first witness at the morning session, and he presented most of his testimony in the form of a statement. In part the statement read:

"Undoubtedly, Europe is speculating in our wheat. That is, she is buying it in large quantities and storing it as against what she believes will be a continuation of the war and a shortage in her wheat crop this year. I take it that none of our anti-trust laws or laws in restraint of trade can reach this extremely important phase of the situation.

"The Mayor's Food Supply Committee has not recommended an immediate embargo as some of the papers are trying to make out from our report to the Mayor and the Mayor's letter to the President. But we have called the Government's attention to the seriousness of the situation

"Last August we had about 250,000,000 surplus bushels of wheat. This has now nearly all been sold. It will be nearly five months before we will have any new wheat, and with wheat going out of this country at the rate of about 1,000,000 bushels a day a schoolboy can figure out that in the next few weeks we will make serious inroads in our present supply.

"If another 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 bushels of wheat are taken out of this country in the next three or four months, which may easily be the case, any sort of action at the end of that time, after the wheat is gone, will not do much good."

The present situation, he said, with an increase of 85 per cent. in the cost of flour per barrel, made it clear either that the bakers were charging too much for bread when the war began or were not charging too much now. In conclusion the statement read:

Perkins Wants New Law.

"There is one very important thing that the Legislature could do at once that would be very helpful, viz., pass a

Continued on Page 5.

ASK AN ARCHITECT ABOUT "IMP-ERVIA" Washable Imitation Caen Stone.—Advt.

War and Our Latin-American Relations

By HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Former Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. Wilson has just returned from South America, and this article is of especial timeliness.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

MISS PHILBIN WEDS, THEN TELLS MOTHER

Supreme Court Justice's Daughter Secretly Becomes Bride of L. H. Wetmore.

SURPRISE PARENTS OF BOTH

Young Couple Announce Marriage to Them, Then Register at the Vanderbilt.

Miss Eugenie A. Philbin, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Eugene A. Philbin, was married secretly yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, to Louis H. Wetmore, a writer. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father John J. Burke. The announcement was made by Mr. Wetmore last night.

The couple had kept their engagement secret for several weeks, and the news of their sudden marriage came as a surprise. It was said that they had gone to the Municipal Building and obtained a marriage license several days ago.

As soon as the ceremony was over, Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore hurried to the Philbin home at 63 West Fifty-second Street, and broke the news to Mrs. Philbin, who was ill in bed. Then they hurried to the home of Mr. Wetmore's mother and told her. Justice Philbin did not hear of the marriage until later, as he did not reach home before the couple left.

The news of the wedding was confirmed last night at the Philbin residence after Justice and Mrs. Philbin had retired for the night.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night Mr. Wetmore and his bride appeared at the Vanderbilt Hotel and registered. They were put down in the book as "Louis H. Wetmore and wife of New York." They spent the night there, but would not see callers.

The former Miss Philbin has been prominent in society since her debut in 1913. In November of that year her engagement to Arthur R. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Strother Jones of 39 East Thirty-ninth Street, was announced, but this was broken off by mutual consent last June.

Mr. Wetmore is a stepson of Dr. James W. Markoe, pathological surgeon of the Lying-In Hospital and former private physician to the late J. P. Morgan. He attended Groton School, but did not go to college. He was engaged in writing until last year, when he went abroad for travel and study.

BOMB EXPLODED ON ROOF.

One Lodger in Boarding House Is Cut by Falling Plaster.

A bomb exploded on the roof of a five-story tenement house at 323 East Forty-eighth Street at midnight last night, blowing a hole a foot square in the roof and loosening plaster in the ceiling of a top-floor sleeping room just underneath. Damiano Iovino, who was sleeping in the room with two other men, was slightly cut about the face by falling plaster. There were no other injuries, and the house was not damaged seriously.

Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who lives at 152 East Forty-ninth Street, heard the explosion and ran down to the scene just as Patrolmen Heber and Williams arrived. Inspector Eagan was unable to tell anything about the nature of the bomb, but said that a bomb on a roof was rather unusual. Charles Baldercano, whose boarding house occupies the top floor, told the police at first that he had had no trouble, but later admitted that he had recently received four threatening letters.

DOGS LEAD TO BURGLAR.

Fifty Pawntickets for Plunder Found in House at End of Trail.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 16.—After hunting for two days, Sheriff Robert N. Heath and the police of Englewood and two police dogs today found the haunt of the men supposed to have committed recent robberies at Haworth. The dogs led through the woods of Dumont and Haworth to the home of Joe Blake, who jumped from a second-story window and was caught by Policeman O'Neil.

In the house the Sheriff found fifty pawn tickets for silverware, gold watches, rings, and other valuables.

The Sheriff was assisted by John Simons, a Greek, arrested last Sunday for burglary in Tenafly. Blake insisted that Simons was the burglar and that he only received the stolen goods.

Seven homes were robbed about two weeks ago, valuables to the amount of $500 being taken from one at Rudeshill.

INQUIRY FOR TAGGART.

Indiana Senate Appoints Committee to Investigate Charges Against Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—At the request of Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman for Indiana, the State Senate today appointed a committee to investigate the charge made by an Indianapolis newspaper that Mr. Taggart attempted to control the action of the Senate on certain measures. Mr. Taggart made his request in a letter to the Senate, in which he denied the charge, terming it "a slander and a reflection alike on the Senate and on me."

The resolution authorizing the committee gives it power to subpoena and compel the attendance of witnesses, to employ counsel, and to take testimony under oath. The committee is ordered to begin its investigation at once and make its report to the Senate as soon as possible.

FLORIDA, THE CAROLINAS, GEORGIA.
Best Trains, Best Service, Shortest Way. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

HEARS BRITISH SEEK $100,000,000 CREDIT

Wall Street Looks for Arrangement in New York to Relieve Exchange Situation.

DEMAND STERLING AT 4.79

Conference to Consider Suggestions from London Expected—$2,500,000 Gold Here from Ottawa.

Wall Street is looking for the taking of steps soon for the establishment here of a $100,000,000 credit for Great Britain.

H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who attended the London conference on the exchange situation, when asked yesterday about the establishment of such a credit, said that nothing of that kind was being done at the moment.

J. P. Morgan & Co. recently were appointed commercial agents of Great Britain in the United States, and it is expected these bankers will arrange the credit for England should it be decided to resort to that arrangement.

Several bankers said that a conference probably would be held shortly to consider suggestions which it was expected would come from London concerning plans to check the decline in sterling exchange rates, which has been particularly marked within the last few days. Demand sterling sold yesterday as low as $4.79, which is 7⅝ cents under the par of exchange and 5 cents or more under the point at which gold is usually imported. It is the lowest price reached in a generation.

Now practically no gold is coming. Another $2,500,000 was brought in yesterday from Ottawa under special arrangement, but it had no influence on the market for exchange.

It is not expected that any formal steps in the matter of establishing a credit here out of which England can pay for goods bought in this market will be taken except at the request of Great Britain, but it was made clear yesterday that bankers were looking for such a request.

At the conferences held in Europe following the return of Sir George Paish from the United States a committee was named to deal with the exchange situation should conditions call for a credit here in favor of England or for a credit in London in favor of the United States, and it was informally agreed that a group of our bankers here would act in the same capacity should occasion arise.

Wall Street believes that the occasion will arrive soon, if it has not arisen already, as a result of the pronounced decline in exchange. The decline has extended to exchange rates on practically all the countries of Europe, but sterling is in effect the standard by which others are governed. An arrangement which would stiffen sterling rates would be expected to have like effect on the other exchanges.

The reason steps to adjust the exchange market are likely to wait on the initiative of London is that the decline in exchange does not adversely affect our bankers or business men, with very few exceptions. The loss represented by the discount at which exchange is selling falls not on this country, but on Europe. At the same time our bankers as a whole are inclined to co-operate with those of England in steps intended to restore exchange to a normal level or to provide against a further decline. Apart from any other motives, it is felt that the maintenance of exchange conditions as nearly normal as possible will serve our own interests best in the long run.

Further heavy offerings of exchange on the leading foreign markets yesterday forced declines to new low records paralleling the fall in sterling to $4.79. Franc bills went to 5.25 and Italian lire checks quoted at 5.61 represented substantial concessions from Monday's low figures. Reichmarks at 84½ were only slightly lower than the day before.

Toward the close of the day rates recovered slightly, influenced apparently by reports in the Street that a conference of bankers was being held to consider the exchange situation.

Lazard Frères arranged for the importation of $2,500,000 gold from Canada, apparently from the Bank of England's reserve at Ottawa. The National Bank of Cuba received through its local agency $800,000 gold in coin from London. The latter shipment ultimately will be sent on to Cuba, and was considered in the Street as a consignment which bore no direct relation to the exchange situation.

The transfer from Canada bore out expectations held in the Street last week, when a similar amount was received, that the Bank of England gradually would release gold for shipment to New York. It is believed that the gold now coming is being set aside for some special purpose.

Offerings of bills yesterday were on the same heavy scale as on Monday, when low records were established generally. Buyers were cautious and inclined to take on no more committments than were absolutely necessary.

ANOTHER ENGLISH LOAN.

Issue of $100,000,000 in Treasury Bills on Feb. 23 Announced.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is announced that the Bank of England will, on Feb. 23, receive tenders or Treasury bills amounting to £20,000,000 ($100,000,000.)

The bills will be dated Feb. 27 and will be payable one-half in six months and the remainder in twelve months.

BLUECHER'S CAPTAIN DEAD.

Contracted Pneumonia When His Ship Was Sunk in Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

EDINBURGH, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The death in the Edinburgh Castle Hospital of Capt. Erdmann, commander of the German cruiser Bluecher, which was sunk in the North Sea battle, was announced tonight. Death was due, it is understood, to pneumonia and heart affection, consequent upon the exposure the Captain suffered when the Bluecher was sunk. Erdmann is reported to have informed the British officers that his ship was engaged in the raid on Hartlepool.

Capt. Erdmann entered the German Navy in 1890. In January, 1913, he was appointed President of the German experimental gunnery staff and Captain of the Bluecher, which was utilized for gunnery experiments before the war. He was one of the greatest authorities on gunnery in the German Navy.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos. 10c. Made for most discriminating smokers.—Advt.

ENGLAND READY TO DECLARE BLOCKADE AND CUT OFF GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY; CABINET REACHES IMPORTANT DECISION

Status of the War Zone and Blockade Problems.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Germany's proposal to rescind the war zone proclamation if England would allow food ships to get through was received through Ambassador Page.

The Cabinet met, and, it is believed, decided upon a blockade of the German coast in answer to the submarine decree. The Privy Council may proclaim this today.

Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador Page discussed the Wilhelmina case. Release of the vessel or cargo is unlikely.

GERMANY.

Admiral Behncke, through Lieut. Commander Gherardi, the American Naval Attaché, amplified the German position, asking that England return to the Declaration of London or Treaty of Paris provisions regarding food for noncombatants; then the submarine decree would be revoked. He admitted that the nation was near starvation.

The answer of Germany to the United States protest was handed to Ambassador Gerard.

UNITED STATES.

Washington considers that the diplomatic situation is the gravest since the European war began.

President Wilson and the Cabinet await with keen interest replies from Germany and England to notes on the safety of our ships and the use of our flag.

Full Pressure of British Navy Only Awaits Privy Council's Order.

REPLY TO SUBMARINE DECREE

Page Presents Germany's Offer to Drop War Zone as Government's Advisers Confer.

GERMANY'S ONE CHANCE

Admiral Behncke Admits Nation's Life Depends on Success of New Naval Policy.

HOPELESS FOR WILHELMINA

Little Likelihood That England Will Allow American Cargo to Proceed.

MORE NOTES FOR GERMANY

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to Protest Against War on Neutral Shipping.

FRENCH ADVANCE ON 2-MILE FRONT

Carry Line of Trenches in Champagne and Capture Several Hundred Prisoners.

TAKE BLOCKHOUSES ALSO

Important Gain Made Near Metz—Favorable Day Along Whole Front, Paris Says.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Important gains by the French forces in Champagne and in the Pont-à-Mousson region are reported in tonight's official bulletin from Paris. There stands out particularly the capture of two miles of German trenches, "several hundred" prisoners, and five officers in the region of Perthes and Beausejour, where severe fighting has been going on for some time.

Northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, where the German line bends in sharply to St. Mihiel, the French announce that they have occupied several blockhouses in the forest of Le Prêtre.

The full text of the report follows:

"Along the whole front the day of Feb. 16 has been favorable for us. In Belgium there has been an artillery engagement.

"A small French squadron has bombarded a German aviation park at Ghistelle. A small British squadron has bombarded Ostend.

"To the south of Ypres the British Army are masters of a number of trenches where for two days a rather spirited combat has developed.

"Between the Oise and the Aisne, near Bailly, a very efficient shelling has been carried on by our artillery against gatherings of troops, automobile convoys, and bomb throwers.

"In the neighborhood of Rheims we have made progress near Loivre.

"In Champagne, on the front which stretches from the northwest of Perthes to the north of Beausejour, we have captured about three kilometers of German trenches and have taken several hundred prisoners, among these five officers.

"In the Argonne infantry actions have occurred from Le Four de Paris to the west of Boureuilles; the fighting continues under favorable conditions.

"To the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson we have occupied several of the enemy's blockhouses in the forest of Le Prêtre."

In the Argonne and the Woevre from the very beginning of the war the contest has resembled an obstacle race between the French and the Germans, the object of the former being to invest Metz, hardly ten miles over the border, and the object of the latter being to break through the barrier line of forts that extends for sixty miles between and beyond Verdun and Toul on the right bank of the Meuse.

The French in this region took the initiative and in the middle of August crossed the frontier into Lorraine thirty miles south of Metz. Then in the next month came the struggle for Nancy, and the German line descended and hugged close the barrier forts while their left, pivoting on a point above Verdun, was swung down in the direction of Paris between Sept. 1 and 5, and then rapidly retreated until, on Sept. 17, it took up approximately its present position as far as the neighborhood of Lille and the Belgian border. Westward there have been many changes.

On Sept. 28 the German Crown Prince, in command of the Fifth Army, was operating north and west of the barrier chain along the main roads from Luxemburg, by Steinay, where the bridges cross the Meuse, toward Chalons, when he suddenly threw a large body of men eastward, penetrated the barrier line, and captured the forts at St. Mihiel beyond. Thus ever since the German line here has formed an angle between Verdun and Toul, the western side being about thirty miles long—from a point west of Spincourt to St. Mihiel—and the eastern about twenty—from St. Mihiel to near Pont-à-Mousson.

The Germans occupying the angle of which St. Mihiel is the vortex have to be fed. For this there are only two lines available. Both emanate from Metz. The southern one, south of Thiaurcourt, has been in periodic possession of the French. The northern one, which leaves the main line near Monthois, swings westward to Sommedy, where it follows for some distance the valley of the Aisne.

It thus forms, not only the only feeder to the St. Mihiel angle, but to the German troops throughout the Argonne.

The line Perthes-Beausejour, five miles in length, is parallel to this railway and just six miles south of it.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals a delicious appetizer.—Advt.

40 AIRMEN REPEAT RAID IN BELGIUM

Bombs Dropped on German Bases "with Good Results," Says the Official Report.

FRENCH ATTACK AERODROME

Cut Off German Fliers, While British Damage Submarine Base and Gun Positions.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The air wing of the British Navy today made another massed attack on the German positions along the Belgian coast in an effort to destroy or damage the submarine base at Zeebrugge, the guns at Ostend, and Middlekerke and the aerodrome at Ghistelle.

According to the official report good results were attained. Forty machines were utilized today, as compared with thirty-four in last week's attack.

While the British airmen were dropping their bombs on the gun positions, the supply trains and barges and the trawlers used in mine-laying and mine-sweeping operations, eight French airmen attacked the Ghistelle aerodrome, behind Ostend, thus preventing the German airmen from making an attempt to cut off the British machines.

The official report makes no mention of the airmen engaged, so it is presumed that they all returned safely. The day was bright and clear, conditions being more favorable than last week for a raid.

The official statement concerning the air raid says:

"The air operations of the naval wing against the Bruges, Ostend, and Zeebrugge district were continued this afternoon. Forty aeroplanes and seaplanes bombarded Ostend, Middelkerke, Ghistelle, and Zeebrugge.

"Bombs were dropped on the heavy batteries situated on the east and the west of Ostend, on gun positions at Middelkerke, on transport wagons in the Ostend-Ghistelle road, on the mole at Zeebrugge to widen the breach damaged in former attacks, on the locks at Zeebrugge, on barges outside of Blankenburghe, and on trawlers outside Zeebrugge.

"Eight French aeroplanes assisted the naval machines by making vigorous attacks on the Ghistelle aerodrome, this effectively preventing German aircraft from cutting off our machines. It is reported that good results were obtained.

"Instructions are always issued to confine attacks to points of military importance, and every effort is made by the flying officers to avoid dropping bombs on any residential portions of towns."

240 Bombs Dropped.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from its Dunkirk correspondent:

"This afternoon, (Tuesday,) between 4 and 6 o'clock, a number of British and French aeroplanes and waterplanes left for the Belgian coast to carry out combined operations.

They dropped 240 bombs on the German aerodrome at Ghistelle, on Zeebrugge, and on Ostend. The British bombs were of eighty-five pounds weight each."

The Flanders correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs that as a result of the British air raid on the Belgian coast the Germans have reinforced the garrison at Knocke by 5,000 men, and Heyst has also been reinforced.

"The Germans," he says, "are now establishing wireless apparatus on the dunes nearly a mile from the sea in order to keep in touch with submarines working in the North Sea. A number of damaged guns from Ostend arrived at Bruges today and were dispatched to Germany for repairs."

AIR RAIDS ON ALSACE FORTS.

French Make Frequent Attacks on Eichwald, Near the Rhine.

BASLE, via Paris, Feb. 16.—French aviators have made several attacks on the Alsatian town of Eichwald, across the Rhine from Neuenburg.

Daily forays into Alsace and Baden have been made for some time, but particular efforts are being directed against Eichwald on account of the location there of German fortifications of greater importance.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber, Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Advt.

British Prize Crew Put On the Wilhelmina.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A prize crew of three officers and sixteen men was placed on board the American steamer Wilhelmina at Falmouth today.

The Wilhelmina is loaded with foodstuffs bound for Germany.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Great Britain received today through Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, Germany's offer to withdraw her threats of a submarine blockade against Great Britain if the British Navy would permit the free movement of foodstuffs to the civil population of Germany.

There is no expectation here that the offer will be accepted. In fact, Great Britain already is preparing to retaliate against Germany by placing under more stringent control ships destined to German ports, and a proclamation is momentarily expected declaring a blockade of the German coast, or, at any rate, the prohibition of foodstuffs destined for Germany.

The Cabinet, with its naval and military advisers, considered this question today, and it is understood the decision is awaiting the formal confirmation of the Privy Council, from which all proclamations emanate.

Ambassador Page and Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, also discussed the case of the steamer Wilhelmina, loaded with food for Germany, which is being held at Falmouth for a prize court. Should the efforts of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium to buy the cargo of the Wilhelmina fail, only the testimony of the owners that the food is destined to the civil population of Germany probably would be submitted to the prize court. It is considered unlikely, however, that any evidence could be produced which would induce Great Britain to permit the food to go to Germany without the action of a prize court.

British and neutral vessels are moving as freely as usual, with the exception of those belonging to a few Dutch lines, which have reduced their number of sailings. The Norwegian and Danish insurance companies have issued instructions that steamers insured by them shall have their national colors, the names of the ships and the country of their origin painted conspicuously on the sides of all vessels.

Holland and Italy, like the United States, have protested to Germany against her sea war zone threat, and have asked Great Britain not to make free use of neutral flags. Similar representations are expected to be made to the two countries tomorrow in a joint note by Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

WHAT GERMANY ASKS IN LIEU OF 'BLOCKADE'

Remarkable Statement from Admiral Behncke—Her "Only Means" of Saving Herself.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (By Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Admiral Behncke of the Marine Department has made a statement to Lieut. Commander Walter R. Gherarrdi, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, which is given out officially as the best exposition of the situation with respect to Germany's declaration of the waters around the British Isles as a war zone. Admiral Behncke's statement follows:

"Up to the present time Germany in the war at sea has followed the London Declaration or the stipulations of the

Paris Treaty, on which the conduct of war on the sea had been based before the London Declaration.

"In waging this commercial warfare England had in view the subjugation of Germany by starvation. Germany had in every way sought to bring the attention of the neutral powers and all others to the necessity she was under to obtain food for her civilian population, which was her right under the laws of war. No results could be obtained from her efforts.

"Since the shutting off of food supplies had now come to a point where Germany had no longer sufficient food to feed her people, it became necessary for her to bring England to terms by the exercise of force. Germany knows that by the use of the submarine England can be placed in a position where food will be lacking. She has the submarine force with which to do it; her life as a nation and the lives of her people depend upon putting this campaign into action, and she must do so.

"The difficulties lying in the way of this campaign have been largely connected with the care which it is desired to give to neutral ships and to the lives of those on board all commercial ships, whether neutral or belonging to the enemy.

Arming of Merchantmen.

"First—In arming her merchant ships with guns for self-defense England adopted a policy against which Germans strongly protest. The United States took the British point of view. It is not possible for submarines to approach British merchant ships and make examinations without exposing themselves to gunfire or bomb attack, against which a submarine boat would be helpless.

"Second—England has advised her merchant fleet to fly neutral flags, to cover up names, and change stacks, to escape the consequences of their nationality. This plan was designed to bring Germany into conflict with other nations.

"Germany does not wish in the slightest degree to harm American or other neutral ships, or their cargoes, unless carrying contraband of war. She is, however, in a position where her life depends upon her putting into effect the only means she has of saving herself. She must and will use this means.

"Commanding officers of submarine boats have been given orders to make every effort to safeguard neutrals. In spite of the precautions which submarines could take—without the danger of being destroyed themselves—the possibility was noted that neutral ships might, through error or accident, be destroyed. For this reason a strong warning was issued.

"In addition the English coast has been mined by the British themselves for protective reasons, and would be mined by the Germans as an act of offensive warfare. Ships were therefore in danger from mines.

Suggests Way Out.

"In spite of the great effect the Admiralty staff feel the use of the submarines will have in bringing the war to a rapid close, the Admiralty do not wish to put it into effect to the detriment of neutral commerce and the rights of nations on the high seas. They have therefore stated that if Great Britain will abide by the Declaration of London, without modifications, or by the Treaty of Paris, whereby food supplies necessary for the civil population can be freely brought into Germany, the whole matter of a submarine blockade will be dropped by Germany.

"This proposal has been transmitted through diplomatic channels. If accepted the matter will be no longer one provocative of trouble between the United States and Germany."

Admiral Behncke called Commander Cherardi's attention to the fact that Great Britain, when, by her proclamation, she closed the North Sea, did not give free passage to American ships bound for the neutral country of Holland, but compelled the ships to pass through certain channels, take an English pilot aboard, and undergo a search for contraband of war at the hands of officers of British warships.

Repeats Convoy Proposal.

Admiral Behncke then said Germany was prepared to suggest to the United States an even freer and safer method of passage for American ships bound either through the Channel or to English ports—namely, that several American warships should wait in some port on the southwest coast of Ireland, and when communicated with by wireless by an American merchantman, one of them should proceed to the place indicated and convoy the merchantman through that portion of the sea which Germany, following the example of Great Britain, had declared to be dangerous.

"Of course," said the Admiral, "ships under convoy, by the rules of international law, are not subject to search, but the country to which they belong is upon its honor, as it were, to see that they do not carry contraband of war.

"American warships have distinctive masts and are well known to the officers of the German Navy, and either by night or day they and the vessels under their convoy would be respected by German submarines.

"This is a safe method to follow for American ships which desire to enter those portions of the seas proclaimed dangerous by Germany, and differs only from the rule adopted by Great Britain with reference to American ships passing through the Channel, in that American ships, instead of being compelled to enter a British port, take a British pilot and be searched by officers of a British warship, would be permitted to pass unmolested to their destination without being subjected to search, the Imperial German Government being willing, of course, to accept the implied word of honor of the United States that the ships carry no contraband of war."

GERMAN NOTE ON WAY, WASHINGTON HEARS

Gerard Said to Be Sending It by Cable—Testimony for Wilhelmina Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson and his Administration are entering the gravest and most crucial period since the outbreak of the war in Europe respecting Anglo-German issues, their relation to American neutrality, and the protection of this country's commerce.

These issues have been most prominently developed in the following propositions:

First—The attitude of the British Government toward American commerce, involved in seizures and detentions, against which the United States complained in the note that has just been the basis of a ten-thousand-word reply from Sir Edward Grey.

Second—The manner in which the German Government proposes that American and other neutral commerce is to be protected in the naval war zone that is to become effective against the British Isles on Thursday morning.

Third—The attitude of the British Government toward the cargo of the Wilhelmina and other food shipments from the United States which are destined for the use of the civil population of Germany.

Fourth—The answer to be made by the British Government to the American note inquiring whether the British Government officially sanctions the use of the American flag on British warships.

President Wilson already has before him the long answer of Sir Edward Grey to the American note complaining of interference with American cargoes. The reply of Germany to the American note voicing the grave concern of this Government over the possible effect of the proposed war zone order on American neutral shipping is expected in Washington at any moment.

German Note on the Way.

Unofficial information reached the State Department today that Germany's answer already had been delivered to Ambassador Gerard and was being forwarded. It is coming by cable, via Rome or Copenhagen, and such communications from the Ambassador at Berlin have been delayed from one to three days. While the tone of the German answer is expected to be friendly, there is not much hope here that Germany will yield in its determination to retaliate and embark upon submarine attacks on merchant shipping unless an understanding can be reached with the British Government by which foodstuffs will be permitted to go into Germany for the use of the civil population.

Replies are expected before the end of the week from the British Government to the note on the use of the American flag, and to the note sent yesterday regarding the Wilhelmina.

The feeling in Washington official circles is that the Government has clearly indicated its position, as well as its grave concern, and that the Administration has done all it could up to this time.

Friendly warnings have been issued to Germany and England. To avoid possible misunderstanding they have been told how Washington feels over the Lusitania flag incident, if sanctioned by the British Government, and over the manner in which American shipping may be dealt with in the naval war zone. The notes of Count von Bernstorff indicating that Germany offers to spare shipping if England lets non-contraband food go through, have been laid before the British Government for its information as to the German position as thus represented. Officials here now feel that they can only await developments.

Washington is eagerly awaiting the decision of the British Government in the Wilhelmina case. This is not because the cargo of this steamer is quite so vital as is the principle involved. If, as represented by the owners of the cargo, it is destined only for the use of Germany's civil population, and the British Government, or its prize court, decides not to allow it to proceed, such action will not only affect other shipments of American foodstuffs, but is expected to exert far-reaching influence on American commerce as affected by Germany's programme of war zone, submarine attack, and mine-sowing retaliation.

The German Government has guaranteed to the owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo, and has consented formally in writing to the Government of the United States, to insure the distribution of this cargo solely to the civil population, and as an evidence of its good faith has in writing indicated its consent to the supervision of the distribution of this cargo by American Consular and diplomatic representatives. Counselor Robert Lansing of the State Department was asked today whether the United States would be willing to embark on such Consular or diplomatic supervision of the distribution of foodstuffs imported into Germany. He said this matter had not been decided. It was made plain in an authoritative Administration quarter, however, that in any event the United States Government could not undertake American Consular or diplomatic supervision over such distribution of foodstuffs without the consent of the interested belligerents. Germany has given such consent. The consent of England and France, speaking for the Allies, would also have to be obtained. The State Department is taking the position that it cannot undertake to deliver anything to anybody in any of the belligerent countries, whether money, supplies, or other material, without the consent of all the affected belligerents. Private individuals may do as they please in this regard, but the Government can only proceed, it is explained, after having obtained the consent of the belligerents.

Wilhelmina Statement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau tonight obtained authoritative information concerning the character of the supplementary statement and evidence that has been submitted through Ambassador Page on behalf of the owners of the Wilhelmina's cargo, giving the statement of facts upon which the United States Government voiced the hope that the cargo would be allowed to proceed to Hamburg.

The information explains that the W. L. Green Commission Company of St. Louis, which shipped the provisions, has been in the business of exporting grain and foodstuffs for many years, and had built up a large business in Germany, that it discovered that its business with Germany had ceased, and with a desire to maintain an established business consulted with counsel in reference to questions of international law involved. It was advised by counsel that it had a right to ship foodstuffs to the non-combatant population of Germany and further was advised by Secretary Bryan that the attitude of the State Department toward the question of international law involved was as follows:

"Foodstuffs are ranked as conditional contraband, and may be legally shipped to territories of belligerents when in fact not destined or intended for the belligerent Governments or their armed forces."

The statement asserts that the W. L. Green Commission Company is the sole owner of the cargo which was consigned to the W. L. Green Commission Company, Hamburg, and that William T. Brooking, the manager of the company's export department, is now in Europe awaiting the arrival of the cargo. His instructions are to sell the cargo solely to the civilian population of Hamburg. Attached to the manifest that has been submitted to the British Government is an affidavit of Brooking, sworn to before Deputy E. J. Donahue, at the Port of New York, to the effect that he has been instructed to go to Germany to sell the foodstuffs in question to the populace or private purchasers of Germany, and not to any belligerent Government or agent, or to the naval or military forces, or any agent or contractor supplying military or naval forces. Brooking swore in this affidavit that he would have sole charge of the sale and disposal of the cargo.

The statement explains that on Jan. 27, five days after the Wilhelmina sailed, word arrived of the promulgation in Germany the previous day of a resolution concerning the conservation of foodstuffs in Germany. On Jan. 23 representatives of the Green Company wrote to Count von Bernstorff asking whether Germany would be prepared to give any guarantee that the Wilhelmina's cargo would be left undisturbed and subject to sale solely to the civil population of Germany. On Jan. 27 the German Ambassador replied guaranteeing that these foodstuffs would not reach the Government, its agents, or contractors, nor the military or naval forces. Count von Bernstorff promised to take necessary steps to insure that his Government would not make use of its right of preemption. He also explained that the order of the German Federal Council had merely been issued to prevent foodstuffs, then in Germany, from being cornered for speculation, and that the order would not affect imported foodstuffs.

The statement of facts as now submitted through Ambassador Page to the British Government added the information that the German Government had sent a formal note to the United States Government not only guaranteeing that no portion of the cargo would reach the German Government, but in addition, as an evidence of that Germany has consented to the supervision of the distribution of the cargo by American consular and diplomatic representatives.

The points made in favor of the release of the Wilhelmina's cargo on behalf of its owners on the basis of the proof offered for them are, first, that a neutral has a clear right to ship foodstuffs to the non-combatant population of a belligerent; second, that the regulations of the German Federal Council conserving foodstuffs in that empire do not affect the status of the Wilhelmina's shipment; third, that under the established principles of international law the cargo should be permitted to proceed to its destination in Germany unless the status is affected by the German foodstuff regulations.

In the supplementary statement submitted to the British Government for the cargo owners, it is contended that the German foodstuff regulations by their terms could only apply to some 15 per cent. of the cargo, and consequently 85 per cent. could not be affected by the regulations under any construction; that the German regulations do not apply to the 15 per cent. because imported foodstuffs of the character specified in the regulations are excepted from their purview and that the distribution of the cargo to non-combatants has been guaranteed by the German Government and supervision by American consuls agreed to by Germany.

The statement of the case submitted on behalf of the owners quotes Secretary Hay as having declared June 10, 1904, that "provisions which, though ordinarily innocent, are capable of warlike use, are not subject to capture and confiscation unless shown by evidence to be actually destined for the military or naval forces of the belligerents."

It is pointed out in the presentation that in the Boer war Lord Salisbury laid down the position of the British Government as follows:

"Foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband of war only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used; it must be shown that this was in fact their destination at the time of the seizure."

SCANDINAVIA AGREES ON A DOUBLE PROTEST

Sweden, Denmark and Norway to Send Notes Like Ours to Germany and England.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 16, (via London.)—The Governments of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, having exchanged views last week, are prepared tomorrow to present to Germany a note expressing opinions concerning the safety of neutral shipping in war zone waters identical with those set forth in the American note on this subject.

This communication will claim indemnity for any damage or loss of life resulting from torpedo attacks delivered by German warships, and it will be accompanied by a general declaration protesting against the blockading of British waters.

At the same time a note to Great Britain will express the disapproval of these three powers of the abuse of neutral flags.

OUR VESSELS NEAR THE DANGER ZONE

Twelve Steamers from New York, Three American, Due There Tomorrow.

Many merchant vessels going from New York or coming to this port will be in the waters about Great Britain tomorrow, the day upon which Germany has threatened to raid all those found within the declared war zone. Freight steamships out of this port are carrying millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs and general cargo to Rotterdam, Havre, St. Nazaire, and Norwegian and Swedish ports. Some of them are flying the American flag.

The White Star liner Baltic is due to sail from Liverpool today with passengers and mail for New York. Tomorrow the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, also bound here, is scheduled to leave London with passengers. Approaching the danger zone is the Niagara of the French Line, which went out of this port with passengers on Sunday. The Adriatic, which sailed from here on Feb. 10 with many passengers and a valuable cargo, may reach port today. The Lamport & Holt liner Vestris sailed from here on Feb. 9 for Havre with a general cargo.

The following vessels out of New York may be in the danger zone tomorrow or soon afterward:

S. S. Aymeric, (British,) for Rotterdam.
S. S. Suruga, (American,) for Gothenburg.
S. S. Wieringen, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
S. S. Sommelsdyk, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
S. S. Stegalborg, (Norwegian,) for Svendborg.
S. S. Chatton, (British,) for Cardiff.
S. S. Cushing, (American,) for Copenhagen.
S. S. Suram, (British,) for London.
S. S. Ghazee, (British,) for Hull.
S. S. Bergensfjord, (Norwegian,) for Bergen.
S. S. Kansan, (American,) for London.
S. S. Vestris, (British,) for Havre.

Other vessels bound to Europe are:

Vidar, (Swedish,) for Copenhagen; sailed Feb. 10.
Francisco, (British,) for Hull; sailed Feb. 10.
Kansas City, (British,) for Bristol; sailed Feb. 11.
Northern, (British,) for Havre; sailed Feb. 11.
Cornelis, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam; sailed Feb. 11.
Great City, (British,) for Rotterdam; sailed Feb. 12.
New York, (Dutch,) for London; sailed Feb. 12.
Philadelphia, (American,) for Liverpool; sailed Feb. 13.
Vienna, (British,) for Havre; sailed Feb. 13.
Manhattan, (British,) for London; sailed Feb. 13.
Orduna, (British,) for Liverpool; sailed Feb. 13.
Niagara, (French,) for Havre; sailed Feb. 14.
Menominee, (British,) for London; sailed Feb. 14.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 16.—Maritime records here show that forty ships, which recently sailed from Norfolk and Newport News, including two flying the American flag, will be in or near the waters, surrounding the British Isles when the German war zone proclamation becomes effective Thursday. Twenty-eight of the steamers are British.

SPAIN WAITS OUR VIEWS.

Willing to Join America in a Neutral Move.

MADRID, (via Paris,) Feb. 16.—The Spanish Government has adopted an attitude of extreme reserve regarding its position on Germany's war zone note. While Spain will try to avoid action which might give any belligerent an excuse to accuse it of departing from its attitude of neutrality, it is understood the Government will join with the United States if the latter proposes joint measures on the part of all neutrals.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

Fatal Noose Tightening Around Germany's Neck, Says Daily News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The Daily News says: "Germany, through its inspired press bureau, is sending abroad a fantastic story to the effect that this country has laid a plot to destroy neutral shipping on Feb. 18 in order to bring Germany into trouble with the neutral powers. The circulation of such a wild invention is one more evidence of that strange mentality of Germany which is the most surprising revelation of the war. It shows that Germany, having announced a policy which is an equal menace to British and neutral shipping is in deadly fear of the consequences of that policy. Beaten off the seas, Germany can not and will not be permited to turn pirate and go unpunished.

"Tomorrow, we may rest assured, will not find the Admiralty unprepared with the means of dealing with the new danger. We have no doubt the enemy will be able to destroy many innocent lives, but whatever the destruction, it will recoil with disastrous consequences on Germany. It will embroil her with neutrals and will certainly be followed by stern measures from this country. The British Navy has thrown the noose around the neck of Germany and the more violently she struggles against it the more fatal will become the pressure."

Civil War for America?

The London Standard says: "A few weeks ago butter would not melt in the Teutonic mouth when any reference had to be made to the United States. Now Americans are written down as no better than hypocritical, perfidious, shopkeeping English. The change is so remarkable that one neutrally speculates as to its meaning why has Germany adopted a policy which, whether it injures Great Britain or not is certain to estrange and irritate Americans. It may be that this is the last attempt to work on American opinion and compel the State Department to abandon its neutrality. If the American administration will not use its power to pass food cargoes through to Germany it is to be assailed in its own home, Germany will threaten rupture, then provoke such an outburst among German-Americans as will frighten the President into an agreement. In fact, the Teutonic millions in the United States may be tempted to do more than protest. They may even be incited to insurrection so that the Government would be menaced with a foreign war on one hand and a domestic rebellion on the other.

"If this is the calculation it is only another example of the German colossal misunderstanding of Democratic communities. It would be exactly parallel to the famous blunder about English helplessness in the face of civil war in Ireland."

Torpedoed Her Friends.

The Morning Post says editorially: "The enemy has torpedoed a whole fleet of its own battleships, the Declaration of Paris, the Declaration of London, and The Hague Conventions. These paper ships were more to Germany than her whole fleet. They protected her commerce and her food supply, and if the German Government had not lost its temper, they might have remained as her shield and buckler to the end of the war. We need not be afraid of starving Germany because it is beyond our power. German, Austrian, and Hungarian agriculture are too productive, and there are besides the resources of such neutral countries as Scandinavia, Denmark, Holland, and Italy upon which they can draw. But what our navy can do is to make some kinds of food scarce and dear; to deprive Germany of many of its luxuries; to destroy its revenues from oversea commerce; to prevent nearly all oversea trade, either in or out, and so to press upon and incommode the German people so that they will favorably incline themselves to peace; that they will find the war so bitter and unprofitable that they will seek to make an end of it, or that they will at least lack the means for its prosecution."

GERARD COUNSELS CALMNESS.

Says Criticism Will Not Influence Washington.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (via London.)—The Lokal Anzeiger today publishes an interview with James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, which reads as follows:

"I regard the relations today between our two countries calmly and with confidence, and I believe pending questions will be solved in a manner mutually satisfactory. The men at the head of the Governments in Berlin and Washington are not permitting themselves to be influenced either by the press or by public criticism.

"The public in the United States as well as in Germany should await developments quietly."

GERMANS TALK OF TREACHERY

Suggest British Submarines May Sink Neutral Ships to Make Trouble.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to London.)—An official statement reading as follows was issued in Berlin today:

"In as much as it is to the interest of Great Britain that conflicts arise between Germany and neutral powers, it is thought in German shipping circles that English submarines, in order to bring about this end, may purposely sink one or more neutral ships. It is known also in the shipping circles that Great Britain has laid large quantities of mines against German submarines."

CHANNEL TRAFFIC HALTS.

Only One Boat a Day Between Holland and England.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Travel between Holland and England is becoming difficult. All passengers leaving Flushing, Holland, for Folkestone, are now required to have their passports visèd by the English Consul. The only boat leaves early in the morning. Most of the passengers from Germany and Belgium reach Flushing late at night; consequently they find difficulty in getting their documents countersigned without waiting over a whole day.

The rumor that the Dutch Steamship Line would discontinue its Flushing-Folkestone service would appear to be without foundation, the company officials having announced that they would continue their vessels regardless of the danger from German submarines.

SHIP OWNERS CALM.

Think German Submarines Can Be Dealt with Effectively.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The Times reports that a large amount of war insurance was again effected yesterday on the basis of about 1 per cent., though for certain short voyages rather less was accepted in the open market.

"The insurance market remained perfectly calm and shipowners await the results of German threats with confidence," says The Times. "While there is no tendency to underrate the possibility of some damage to British shipping, it is also believed that the measure of German effort will certainly be taken and that German submarines, attempting to defy the rules of warfare, will sooner or later be properly punished."

GREY NOTE IS 10,000 WORDS.

British Answer to Seizure Protest to be Published Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Bryan announced today that the reply of Great Britain to the American note of December, complaining against detentions and seizures of American cargoes, would be made public in Thursday morning's newspapers. This is being done by joint arrangement with the British Government.

The note is being put into type at the Government Printing Office and will be handed to newspaper correspondents in Washington some time tomorrow. It contains about 10,000 words.

EVEN CLEMENCEAU PLEASED.

Frenchman Who Assailed Wilson Praises Note to Germany.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—America's reply to Germany's blockade notification has brought forth a chorus of praise from the principal writers in the French press. Even Georges Clemenceau, who hitherto has been disposed to criticise President Wilson, says the President has spoken the words the American people expected in such a way that Germany has no alternative but to back down.

Gabriel Hanotaux says in the Figaro: "The American note to Germany is an act of high historic initiative and the first step toward the inevitable participation of neutrals in the great events which are dividing the world. President Wilson was obliged to pass from discussion to action. What do the measures mentioned in the note mean but that American warships will fall upon German submarines attacking American ships in total disregard of America's sovereign rights? Either Germany can give in or she can disregard Washington's note and go on with her plan to force England to capitulate. Then President Wilson could not recede from his position."

The proposal made by Count von Bernstorff that Germany would withdraw its blockade order if the import of food was permitted by England arrived too late for comment, but the newspapers caption the announcement "Official German Blackmail."

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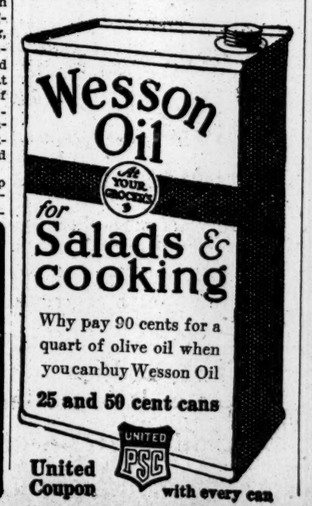
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GARIBALDI PREDICTS ITALY IN WAR SOON

Mobilization In Two Weeks or a Revolution, His Opinion—Italian Note About Rumania?

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The prophecy that Italy would mobilize her army within a fortnight was made here today by Ricciotti Garibaldi, the Italian patriot.

He said that unless the Italian Government decided to participate in the war there would be a revolution.

MILAN, (via Paris,) Feb. 16.—The Italian Government, as the result of reports that Austria was about to invade Rumania, says the Corriere Della Sera, has asked the Governments at Vienna and Berlin to give assurances that no attack will be made on Rumania.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS IS OVER 9,000 MEN

Statement by Churchill in Parliament—Includes Casualties at Antwerp.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Replying in the House of Commons today to a request for details regarding the total British naval casualties since the beginning of the war, Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, gave these figures:

Killed—348 officers and 5,812 men.
Wounded—45 officers and 352 men.
Missing—8 officers and 5 men.

To this list, Mr. Churchill said, there should be added the casualties of the First Royal Naval Division, which participated in the defense of Antwerp, which were:

Killed—5 officers and 36 men.
Wounded—4 officers and 184 men.
Missing—7 officers and 868 men. Interned—39 officers and 1,524 men.

PLAIN MARKS FOR SHIPS.

Scandinavian Insurance Boards Issue Directions to Owners.

CHRISTIANIA, (via London,) Feb. 16.—The War Insurance Bureau has directed that all Norwegian ships proceeding to or from the British Isles shall have painted on both sides of the hulls the names of the ships and the word "Norge." Fore and aft of this word the national colors are to be painted in vertical stripes—a blue stripe a half meter wide in the middle and white stripes on either side of a quarter of a meter wide. On the outside of these are to appear two red stripes, each a meter wide.

COPENHAGEN, (vio London,) Feb. 16.—The War Insurance Company recommends that the owners of all Danish merchant ships have two large Danish flags painted on each side of their vessels, one fore and one aft, and the word "Denmark" amidships on both sides of vessels. It also advises that the Danish flag be kept flying at all times.

The company says that insurance premiums are to remain unchanged until further notice.

U-12 LIFE BUOY FOUND.

Thought in Dunkirk German Submarine Has Been Sunk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A life buoy bearing the inscription, "VI-P U-12," has been found on the seashire at Zuydcoote, five miles east of Dunkirk.

It is thought to belong to a submarine which has been sunk.

SAYS WE CARE ONLY FOR GAIN

Maximilian Harden Is Now Attacking the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The London Times says in the last number of Zukunft Maximilian Harden publishes a long contemptuous article about the United States, the conclusion of which is that that country will profit more and more by war and cares about nothing else. He says Germany does not care in the least about American opinion, regarding the causes of the war, and that it is not worth while to utter a syllable in defense of Germany. He adds:

"Seriously, however, we beg you not to cry murder if American ships are injured by an attack of German submarines. England desires to shut off our import of foodstuffs and raw material and we desire to shut off England's. You do not try to land on our coast. Stay away from British coasts also. You were warned in good time what is now to be imposed by pitiless necessity. Let no cry of pain and no menace sound in Germany's ears."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK OFF FRANCE

Seven Men of the Dulwich Reach Land and Tell of Her Being Blown Up.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Fecamp, France, says the British steamer Dulwich, Capt. Dudley, bound from Hull for Rouen, was blown up last evening twenty-five miles off Cape Antifer by two successive explosions.

The dispatch says that seven men of the crew of the steamer arrived in Fecamp last night. They reorted that none of the men on board the steamer had been injured, and that all of them could have made their escape in the lifeboats.

The Dulwich was a vessel of 3,289 tons, and was owned by the Britain Steamship Company.

Wavelet Floated, but Badly Damaged

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British steamship Wavelet, from Pensacola and Newport News for Leith, Scotland, which was beached near Deal yesterday after striking a mine in the English Channel, was floated today and is being towed to London. An inspection of the vessel showed that the damages caused by the explosion of the mine were extensive.

$ & ¢

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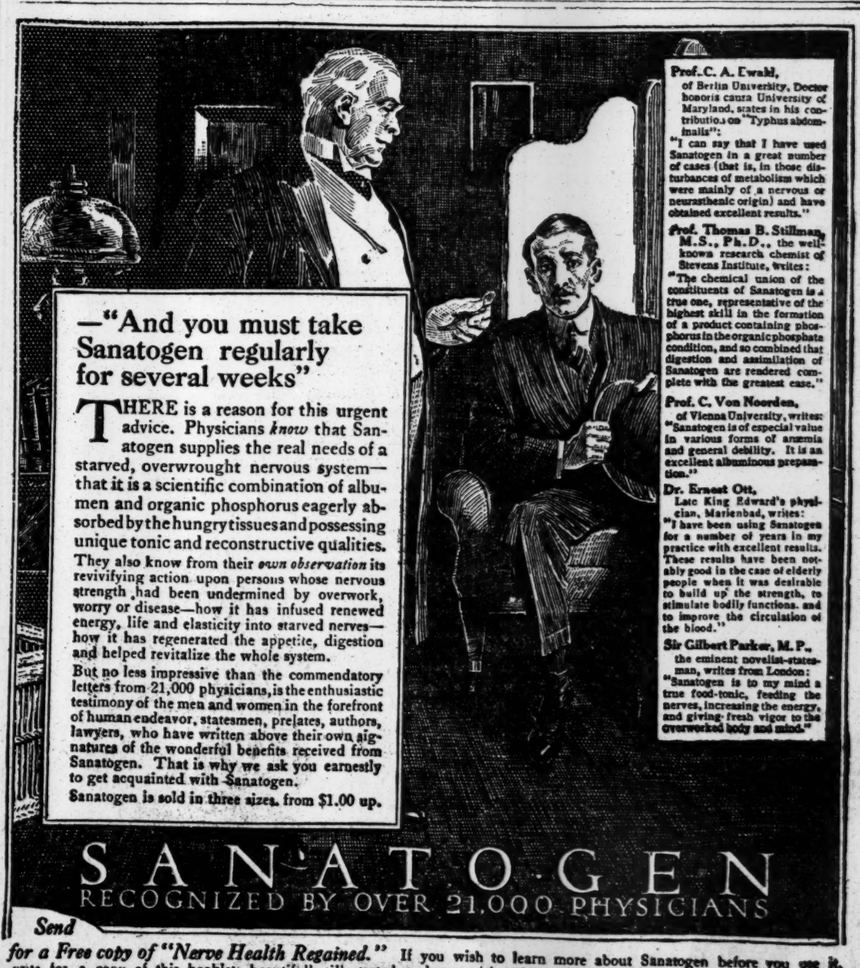

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THERE is a reason for this urgent advice. Physicians *know* that Sanatogen supplies the real needs of a starved, overwrought nervous system—that it is a scientific combination of albumen and organic phosphorus eagerly absorbed by the hungry tissues and possessing unique tonic and reconstructive qualities. They also know from their *own observation* its revivifying action upon persons whose nervous strength had been undermined by overwork, worry or disease—how it has infused renewed energy, life and elasticity into starved nerves—how it has regenerated the appetite, digestion and helped revitalize the whole system.

But no less impressive than the commendatory letters from 21,000 physicians, is the enthusiastic testimony of the men and women in the forefront of human endeavor, statesmen, prelates, authors, lawyers, who have written above their own signatures of the wonderful benefits received from Sanatogen. That is why we ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, from $1.00 up.

Prof. C. A. Ewald, of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa University of Maryland, states in his contribution on "Typhus abdominalis": "I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin) and have obtained excellent results."

Prof. Thomas B. Stillman, M.S., Ph.D., the well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes: "The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Prof. C. Von Noorden, of Vienna University, writes: "Sanatogen is of especial value in various forms of anæmia and general debility. It is an excellent albuminous preparation."

Dr. Ernest Ott, Late King Edward's physician, Marienbad, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London: "Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

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Send for a Free copy of "Nerve Health Regained." If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest.
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SAYS KAISER MEANT WAR YEARS AGO

William Le Queux Gives Report of an Alleged Address at Potsdam in 1908.

LESSON FOR AMERICA, TOO

When All White Nations Were Under German Control, the Yellow Peril Was to be Dealt With.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—A remarkable speech said to have been made by the Kaiser at a secret council meeting in Potsdam in June, 1908, at which the German Emperor announced his decision to go to war, forms a chapter of William Le Queux's new book, "German Spies in England," published today.

The author says he has obtained the report of the proceedings from a German of high position holding pro-British views, who was present at the meeting.

The Kaiser began by declaring:

"After long hours of fervent prayer, light has at last come to me. The outlook is, I admit, dark, but we need not despair, for God, our great ally, has given into our hands the means of saving our empire from the dangers which are threatening its happiness and welfare.

"You know what I mean. It is that wonderful invention which his Excellency Count Zeppelin was enabled, through the grace of the Lord, to make for the safeguarding and glory of our beloved Fatherland.

"In this invention God has placed the means at my disposal to lead Germany triumphantly out of her present difficulties and to make once and for all good the words of our poet, 'Deutschland, Deutschland über Allies.'

"Yes, gentlemen, Germany over everything in the world! The first power on earth, both in peace and war! That is, the peace which I have been ordained by God to conquer for her, and which I will conquer for her with the help of the Almighty."

The Emperor, according to this secret report, then went on to unfold a scheme by which this end was to be accomplished. When sufficient large Zeppelins were built, England's North Sea, Channel, and Atlantic fleets would be destroyed, "after which nothing on earth can prevent the landing of our army on British soil and its triumphant march to London." Fast steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines would be relied on for the transport of the invading army.

The war would be against Great Britain and France, said the Kaiser. Russia was suffering too much from the effects of her war with Japan to enter the conflict.

The Emperor went on to speak of the United States as a country, "where even now I rule supreme, where almost half the population is either of German birth or German descent, and where 3,000,000 German voters do my bidding at the 'Presidential elections.'" That country would next be taught a lesson. German power would be supreme in South America and South Africa, and, among other things, the German flag would "wave over the holy shrines of Jerusalem." The programme ends with the declaration:

"That accomplished, I shall unite all the people of the white race in a powerful alliance for the purpose of coping under German guidance with the yellow peril, which is becoming more formidable with every year."

Mr. Le Queux says he handed this report to the British Government for its consideration, that it was placed before certain members of the Cabinet, and that it is still in the archives of the confidential department.

SHOCKED BY KAISER'S LOOKS.

Correspondent of a London Paper Says He Has Aged Terribly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph who has recently had exceptional opportunities for close personal observation nf the Kaiser writes:

"His physical appearance shocked and almost frightened me. He has aged terribly. His hair is gray, and he has an air of fixed depression. He speaks little, and his articulation is abnormally slow.

"I was convinced that he at least realizes what the future has in store for him and his people, an dthat he sees little brightness in the prospect.

"The officers of the General Staff share his downcast mien, and are apparently filled with similar misgivings."

NEW GERMAN ACTIVITY.

Fierce Fighting at La Bassee May Mark Another Drive at Calais.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH FRANCE, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There are marked signs all along the line of fresh and furious German activity, and the British are getting the lion's share of the Germans' awakened gusto. Yesterday there was a fierce massed attack on the British position beyond Ypres and in the wild, battered region where the long, tree-lined La Bassée road runs straight and scarred toward Bethune.

It is reported that in a heavy wedge the Germans, careless of the fearful sacrifice of life the action necessitated, penetrated the British line. They fought savagely and frantically. There was hand-to-hand fighting and deadly work with the bayonet under a hail of shell and infantry fire. There were heavy losses on both sides. The Germans absolutely flung themselves away, though some prisoners were taken. The action was too hot for much activity in this direction, and very little quarter was given or taken.

The Germans boast that this is only the begining of a long premeditated and prepared forward movement. They declare by the end of the week the road to Calais will be open to them, in spite of the new British forces!

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GERMANS OCCUPY PLOCK AND BIELSK

Russians Falling Back Rapidly in North Poland Before Hindenburg's New Drive.

FIERCE FIGHT IN BUKOWINA

Great Turning Movement by Austro-German Host Repulsed by Czar's Lines Defending the Capital.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The German offensive, strongly supported by fresh troops, is being pushed with great vigor both along the East Prussian frontier and in Poland north of the Lower Vistula. The Russians now have evacuated East Prussia except for a small area near Lyck, where they are opposing the German advance, and also are apparently falling back in North Poland, for the Germans announce that they have occupied Plock and Bielsk, which the Russians recaptured from them a short time ago, and that they took 1,000 prisoners during the operation.

While the Germans claim to have inflicted heavy losses on the retiring Russian armies, military men here and the newspaper correspondents in Petrograd continue to refer to the Muscovite movement as a strategical retirement to the fortified line which lies along the Nemen River, through Kovno and Lomza and thence southwest to the fortress of Novo Georgievsk.

Heavy fighting also continues in the Carpathians and Bukowina. In Bukowina the Russians also are falling back, but they continue to hold the Carpathian passes further west and are offering a stubborn resistance to the Austro-German offensive in that region. Here the fighting is taking place in deep snow, and both sides are suffering severely.

The large number of troops the Germans are using in the east, it is believed by military observers here, will prevent for some time any attempt by the Germans to break the deadlock in the west.

HOT FIGHT FOR CZERNOWITZ.

Gray Austro-German Massed Lines Mowed Down in Charge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NOVO SELITZA, in Russia, on the Bukowina Frontier, Feb. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A mixed force of the enemy continued throughout today to throw itself against the Russian intrenched position defending Czernowitz. While watching the gigantic struggle from a plateau above the Pruth I received my baptism of fire with the Russians.

Dense masses of Austrian and German troops attacked fiercely at two points fifteen miles apart to cross the Sereth. The southern column was composed, as far as I could see, of Austrians, with a stiffening of Bavarian troops, and they marched parallel with the Rumanian frontier. Debouching from the forest of Crauzthal, they crossed the Valley of the Moldava, and thence swung north to the village of Michalcze, where they were brought to a dead stop by the intrenched Russians.

The eastern column was composed entirely of German troops. After gaining Storazynetz, on the left bank of the Sereth, they gained Kuczucmar, eight miles south of Czernowitz, and established contact with their western column.

The Germans suffered appalling losses in negotiating the passage of the Sereth, the fire of the Russian artillery being terribly effective and the infantry disputing fiercely every yard of the ground.

News came that a third force of the enemy had broken through in Galicia and was advancing down the valley of the Pruth from Washkivitza. It was clear that for possession of the east corner of Bukowina—the northeastern district in which is the capital—a vast turning movement was being attempted against the Russians. The two columns which, as mentioned, had in overwhelming numbers already crossed the River Sereth threatened to cut off retreat from Czernowitz, and the fighting became desperate and continues. Our Allies fought a magnificent battle, but were pressed back in all directions on the battle front extending to nearly a hundred miles.

The Russian position in front of Czernowitz has been established on top of a snowclad plateau separated by a deep, snowbound valley from the German and Austrian positions. It was computed that the enemy were hurling against us at least three army corps well supplied with heavy artillery, which, throughout yesterday, fiercely bombarded the Russian position.

Early today masses of the enemy advanced at three points, and their assaults seemed utterly regardless of losses. Pursuing their favorite tactics of smashing through at any cost as long as they gained the bottom of the valley, they began climbing the opposite slope. The Russian artillery soon found the range and simply swept the enemy away as they attempted to advance.

It was a grand spectacle in the snow-carpeted valley, and from the hillsides there was a continuous roar of heavy artillery, the harsh, snappy sound of the machine guns joining in the terrible symphony of death. Wave after wave of gray-coated Austrians and Germans came on anew, passing over the bodies of their slain comrades, and then would melt away to disintegrate as if they were so many men of snow suddenly exposed to the calorific influence of Spring sunshine.

The glistening white surface of the valley was discolored with groups of inanimate objects which a few hours before had been living men. They died there in thousands, annihilated by the Russian fire. Some there were who succeeded in crossing the shell-swept valley of death, and, climbing the slope, confronted the Russians, only to meet their end by a deadly fire at short range from the intrenched positions.

Isolated groups of what had once been whole brigades flung themselves against the parapets of the trenches behind which was arranged the brown-coated Russian line fighting with the fierce and deadly desperation of men prepared to face extermination in preference to yielding. In many wars I have seen soldiers of many countries in action, but it was my first experience of the Russian in action, fighting with his back to the wall.

His coolness, dogged pluck, and sublime courage and devotion render him a combatant of which Russia and her allies may well feel proud. I must pay my tribute of homage and respect to the hardy, simple peasant soldier sons of Russia, who fell with their faces to the foe and with sacred names on their lips.

Leaving Czernowitz today I crossed the Pruth in company with Cossack officers. Here on the frontier the thunder of cannon is unabated. Fugitives from Czernowitz, dreading Austrian vengeance, have been crossing the Rumanian frontier in hundreds, but the Austro-Germans have now cut the road from Czernowitz to Rumania and the Russians are hurrying up reinforcements.

KAISER TALKS TO TROOPS.

Visits Lyck in East Prussia and Is Greeted with Enthusiasm.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 16.—Emperor William, in the course of his latest trip to Eastern Prussia, went into the town of Lyck on Feb. 14 and was enthusiastically cheered by the German soldiers.

As he was leaving this town the Emperor met a Pomeranian regiment of grenadiers, to which he expressed his thanks and appreciation. The Emperor declared the men had fulfilled his expectations and showed themselves worthy of their forefathers, who in 1870 as well as 100 years ago had protected the Fatherland from the enemy with the same spirit and firm courage.

His Majesty said he was convinced that the grenadiers, as well as the whole German Army, would not fail to vanquish the enemy wherever they encountered him.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A special dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger, referring to the offensive movement of the Germans which began Feb. 7 in Prussia and along the frontier, describes the manner in which the Germans surprised the Russians.

For the purpose of an outflanking operation the German infantry made forced marches through snow knee deep. Later a thaw set in and they were compelled to make their way through slush. But owing to the immense energy of the infantry and the successful blowing up of railway bridges the enveloping movement succeeded. Several Russian divisions were virtually annihilated, those who were not killed being taken prisoners.

A sortie by the garrison of the Russian fortress at Kovno was repulsed.

SAY RUSSIANS LOST 50,000.

Austrians Claim Big Victory in Recent Carpathian Battle.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to London.)—Reports from the Carpathian Mountains to the Pester Lloyd of Budapest, Hungary, say that the Austro-Hungarian armies were everywhere successful in their offensive movement in Dukla Pass.

The total losses of the Russians in the Dukla Pass battles in the last few days, these reports say, were at least 50,000 men killed or injured. In a single attack the retreating Russians left 1,200 dead on the field.

GUIDED FIRE FROM DATE TREE.

Gallantry of British Officer in Egypt —Gunner's Strange Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Feb. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I am now permitted to state that the artillery attached to the East Lancashire Division of Territorials was sharply engaged on the Suez Canal during the fighting of Feb. 3 and Feb. 4. The behavior of the men under fire and the skill with which the guns were served were considered worthy of very high praise.

An officer controlling the fire of one of the Territorial batteries in these engagements displayed conspicuous gallantry. In order to find the ranges with the greatest possible accuracy he climbed a date paim tree near by and remained there an hour, while this position was bombarded with shrapnel. When the fire became too hot he took up a fresh position in another palm tree and remained there till the close of the battle.

One Territorial gunner had a remarkable escape. A shrapnel bullet passed down the barrel of the gun he was serving and flattened itself against a part of the breech mechanism, without doing any damage either to man or gun.

PRZEMYSL BIG GUNS KEEP OFF RUSSIANS

Belief That Galician Fortress Has Food Enough for Another Three Months.

FLIER TELLS OF CONDITIONS

Garrison and Prisoners Friendly—Weird Stories of Gen. Dimitrieff—One Postcard for Every 5 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 6, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It is almost four months since Przemysl, the vast underground fortress of Galicia, was surrounded by Russian forces on all sides, and if the besiegers do not display more activity than they have shown hitherto, the defenders, it is believed, will be able to hold out another three months.

In a siege of this kind, where 50,000 or 60,000 soldiers and civilians are confined to a comparatively small area, the victualing question becomes of importance. The Russians, though they hold every entrance and approach to the town, are beyond the outermost fortifications, having a radius of twelve miles, which encircle the inner fortress itself. Thus some twelve small villages are within the zone of the fortress, and the officers of the besieged garrison are adding to their store of eatables by shooting, there being an abundance of wild ducks, wild geese, and other small game.

Communication with the outside world is kept up by aviators, and almost every day an aeroplane goes to the Galician headquarters. On the outward flight it carries only letters and postcards, but on the return brings tinned meats and hand grenades for the troops, for many sorties have brought about a scarcity.

One of the newspaper correspondents returned from Galicia had an interview with this aviator. According to the latter, the garrison consists practically of purely Hungarian regiments, the numbers of which he could not give, who fight very valiantly. There are now 5,000 Russian prisoners in the fortress, a thousand of whom were captured during sorties by the garrison. Prisoners and captors are on the best of terms, the more intelligent Russians teaching the Hungarian officers Russian, and the officers, Hungarian and Russian, are living on very amicable terms. Those who have given their parole are allowed to move about freely within the limited zone, and have their meals in the officers' mess.

Russian Aeroplane Visits.

Russian aeroplanes often appear over the town and fortress. Quite recently they dropped bombs on the ammunition stores and powder magazines, having apparently discovered where the ammunition and powder were stored. The bombs did not hit the mark, however, and the next day the stores were removed.

The men's rations are not so liberal as they were in the beginning of the siege, but are ample to keep them fit. One can imagine what vast quantities of food were stored in the fortress if after a siege of five months and isolation of four months the garrison is still in fit condition. The military authorities have to supply the civil population with food. It is sold to merchants who retail it to the population at prices lower than before the war. Money, curiously enough, has no value there in comparison with foodstuffs and the military authorities have had to fix the price of everything. Destitue civilians receive free meals twice daily.

As to the sorties, said the aviator, they are not so numerous now as before because they cost too many men to carry them out as systematically as has been done. The garrison now is normal in number, and as there is no chance of getting reinforcements the commander cannot afford to waste men.

The Russian forces around Przemysl are commanded by Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, of whom there is a story afloat within the fortress, obtained from Russian prisoners, that he gave a promise to Emperor Nicholas that he would take the fortress by March 1 or commit suicide. The garrison is now anxiously awaiting the date. Another story repeated by the imaginative garrison is that by night Gen. Dimitrieff appears before one or other of the outer fortifications on a splendid white horse and no bullet can wound him, however much he may be fired at.

Speaking of his own work the aviator told the correspondent he had to change his route every day when flying in and out of the besieged fortress, for the surrounding Russians are always in wait for him and pour shot and shell at the machine whenever it appears above the line. Already two of his predecessors had been brought down. One died and the other was taken prisoner, some important papers and documents he carried falling into the hands of the Russians. In fair weather or foul this aviator has had to make a daily flight of 75 miles. All the precaution he could take was to fly very high and in order to reach a safe altitude he had to circle five or six times before finally shaping his course for the west.

"I have to be very careful," the aviator said, "not to fall into the hands of the enemy, for we have only two more aeroplanes in the fortress and they are not as fit and swift as this, and should we lose them and mine also, no communication could be established between the garrison and headquarters. I can carry something like 500 pounds in my machine, but the other two would not take more than half that weight.

How the Mail Service Works.

"Every day I bring out two sacks of letters and cards. It has been arranged that five men can write on one card giving five different addresses on the outside of the card. The recipients post it to the next address until it has reached all concerned. Officers are allowed to write one letter a week, but only on one sheet of note paper so as to make the letter as light as possible.

"Sortie parties generally are composed of two or three regiments, and it takes them two days to get back again. They usually return with many wounded, and sometimes with great losses, but often bring prisoners. In making these attempts they have to cover something like twenty-five miles. The sorties are only undertaken at night, for Russian aeroplanes hover over the outer fortifications by day, and would soon detect the move. Thus they to march all night, reconnoitre by day from hidden positions, and deliver their attack on the night following. These attacks are very hazardous, and on more than one occasion the whole party have been killed or taken prisoners.

"Two months ago we used to attack the Russians in this way almost every day, but now the numbers of the garrison do now allow such a waste of men, and sorties are consequently rare, but the cannonading goes on day and night, and only ceases at rare intervals for a few hours. Our heavy calibre guns keep the enemy far off, and consequently their guns do little damage and only the outermost fortifications have suffered up to now. In the inner fortress and city only the noise of the guns is heard.

"Whenever they fly over the fortress of a town the Russian aviators never miss an oportunity of dropping, besides bombs, proclamations printed in Polish and Hungarian, which call upon the soldiers not to give credence to Austrian reports of victories, as the Russians have crossed the Carpathians and invaded Hungary."

DRIVES NEUTRALS OUT.

Germany Expels Spaniards in Baden —Exodus from Alsace.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 16.—Seventeen Spaniards of means, expelled from Lorrach, in Baden, by the German authorities, arrived here yesterday.

The Germans also have expelled several hundred citizens of neutral States, Swiss, Italians, and Hollanders, from Alsace. They have taken them to Württemberg, where they will be quarantined for fifteen days before they will be permitted to return to their respective countries.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

Whole Contingent Has Safely Crossed Over to France.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 16.—Premier Borden announced in the House today the receipt of a cablegram from Colonial Secretary Harcourt in London stating that the whole Canadian contingent had safely crossed over to France and were doing well at the front.

BRITISH GUNS BEAT FOES', SAYS FRENCH

Marked Superiority Shown—Commander Sends First Bi-Weekly Report.

INDIANS MUCH EMPLOYED

Have Fought Hard and Suffered Severely—A Tribute to the Canadians.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The first of the bi-weekly communications from Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British Army in the field, for which the War Office arranged as a concession to the public demand for more news concerning the progress of the war, was made public by the Official Information Bureau today. It is as follows:

"Since our successes near La Bassée at the beginning of last week there has been less activity in that area. We nevertheless made further progress in this quarter, and on the 13th a valuable point was secured with loss. We have consolidated our hold on the ground gained, and conclusive evidence has been obtained that the enemys' losses in the recent fighting thereabout have been severe.

"In the Ypres district the enemy attacked our line on the 14th and succeeded at first in gaining possession of a few trenches. Counter-attacks were made by us and the ground lost was recovered, some prisoners being captured.

"On the remainder of the front there has been some increase in intensity in the artillery duel, in which we have shown a marked superiority. Direct hits have in several instances been secured on the enemy's guns, and much damage has been done to his defenses.

"In spite of the bad weather our aircraft carried out their accustomed tasks with conspicuous success. An aviator discovered a hostile ammunition column near La Bassée, and dropped a bomb on it, blowing up an ammunition wagon."

Tells of Units' Work.

The plea of the British public for the names of the military units participating in brilliant actions in France and Belgium has been answered by a special dispatch from Sir John French, dated at General Headquarters Feb. 2, and made public by the War Office today.

The dispatch consists mainly of a technical review of the fighting, in whcih the British forces were concerned during the months of November and Dceember. It refers to King George's visit to the front on Nov. 30, "at a time when the strength and endurance of the troops had been tried to the utmost throughout the long and arduous battles of Ypres and Armentières. The presence of his Majesty," Sir John French says, "was the greatest possible help and encouragement."

Sir John, continuing, calls attention to the fact that the course of the campaign has been largely influenced by the weather, and says that recent developments in armaments and the latest methods of warfare have added greatly to the difficulties of the British.

"The deadly accuracy, the range, and the quick-firing capabilities of the modern rifle and machine gun require that a fire-swept zone be crossed in the shortest possible time by attacking troops," the British commander writes. "But if the men are detained under the enemy's fire by the difficulty of emerging from a waterlogged trench and by the necessity of passing over ground knee deep in mud and slush, such attacks become virtually prohibitive owing to the losses t the yentail."

This explains from the standpoint of the leaders the slow progress of the present trench warfare.

Allies Got Mixed Up.

Sir John adds that his forces got somewhat mixed up with the French during the heavy fighting in November, but subsequently he was able to concentrate his army in one area by holding a shorter line, and to establish effective reserves. He records the exploits of various regiments and units, such as the capturing of lines of trenches and the blowing up of farms.

In early all of these activities the Indian troops figured prominently and lost heavily. The Germans took 800 yards of the Indian trenches on one occasion, but subsequently were driven out, although Sir John admits that the operation was a costly one.

Several times the British troops captured positiones only to evacuate them because they were untenable. Such frequent mention is made of the Indian soldiers that they would apear to have been bearing the brunt of the fighting.

Of Princess Patricia's Regiment, a Canadian organization, Sir John says:

"They are a magnificent set of men and have done excellent work in the trenches."

Reinforcements have arrived from England, Sir John adds, with remarkable promptitude and rapidity. In aptarance and quality these men have exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

Paying a tribute to the medical corps, Sir John declares that the troops are free from any epidemic. Only 500 cases of typhoid fever have occurred in the army.

TO INFLUENCE PARISIANS.

Pamphlets in Bad French Tell Them They Are Being Deceived.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Figaro gives details of a new endeavor on the part of German spies or sympathizers in Paris to spread dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war among the city's population. These persons have distributed by night pamphlets telling the Parisians that the authorities are deceiving them.

The latest scheme consists of a four-page typewritten letter sent to prominent civic functionaries and signed "Col. X., an officer under Gen. Foch." The writer begins with a eulogy of the French Generals, but continues with an expression of doubt as to the sincerity of the British, Russians, and Belgians. He ends by lamenting the difficulty and length of the task of the Allies.

The Figaro says: "The effort might be more successful if the writer had not made errors of grammar or called William 'Emperor' instead of 'Kaiser,' as we do. Besides, if he is sincere, why, toward the conclusion, does he ask, in execrable French, that the recipients do not communicate the letter to a newspaper or periodical, but simply mention the facts in confidence to friends?"

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PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
The new Plain Ends, in the distinctive Single-Row Package are a distinguished innovation
A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

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Appeals at Once to Every Lover of Fine Whisky.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

IF YOU ARE DEAF THE
HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE
will prove invaluable to you.
684 Washington St., Boston. 305 5th Av., New York.

Can you remember the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Lawyers seeking offices in the great up-town business district will find an ideal location in Aeolian Hall. Quickly accessible to every section of Greater New York, perfectly appointed according to the most modern standards. And Aeolian advertising has given the address a character and prestige valuable alike to the old established firm and the younger firm still engaged in winning its "place in the sun." Phone for a de Luxe booklet.

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ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for AEOLIAN HALL
TELEPHONE, BRYANT 897

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Today a Special Offering of
Men's Suits at $20.00
Reduced from $38, $35, $30 and $28

Included is every Sack Suit in our stock that has been from $28.00 to $38.00. Each is a product of the Saks tailoring organization. Each is in the latest current season's style. Colors and patterns as well as variety of fabrics in pleasing diversity. Styles for young, middle-aged and older men—styles thoroughly suited to each group.

No Sack Suits omitted, not even the staple blues and blacks.

A small charge for alterations. Fifth Floor

The Sale of Men's Shirts
Famous GOTHAM Make
Has been remarkably successful.

IT CONTINUES with unabated zest and activity.

Still comprehensive assortments, both of Gotham Shirts and those bearing the Saks label, from which to choose, as to colorings, patterns, styles and sizes (14 to 17).

Pleated and plain negligee; soft turn-back and stiff cuffs.

Shirts at 95c — Regular Prices $1.50 & $2.00
Shirts at $1.35 — Regular Prices $2.50 to $3.50
Pure Silk Shirts (Regular Prices $5 to $6) at $3.85
Main floor

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

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BEGINNING THIS MORNING
Final Clearance of Furs
Prior to the Closing of the Department for the Season

The Entire Stock Is Included in This Event Without Reserve or Exception

At One-Half to Two-Thirds Less Than Regular Prices

Scarfs	Regularly		Muffs	Regularly	
6 Natural Skunk	12.50	5.00	6 Black Fox	15.00	9.50
6 Natural Raccoon	10.00	5.00	4 Natural Raccoon	16.50	10.00
6 Black Fox	12.50	6.50	12 Natural Skunk	29.50	12.50
2 Ermine	15.00	7.50	4 Beaver	25.00	15.00
6 Hudson Seal	15.00	7.50	6 Hudson Seal	27.50	15.00
6 Beaver	18.50	9.50	10 Black Fox	25.00	15.00
10 Natural Skunk	22.50	10.00	6 Kit Fox	29.50	15.00
6 Black Fox	16.50	10.00	10 Natural Skunk	35.00	19.50
2 Kolinsky&Ermine	25.00	10.00	4 Pointed Sitka Fox	45.00	22.50
6 Kit Fox	29.50	15.00	4 Black Lynx	55.00	22.50
6 Pointed Sitka Fox	29.50	15.00	2 Kolinsky	85.00	39.50

Women's & Misses' Fur Coats

6 French Seal Coats	Regularly 45.00 to 65.00	30.00
6 Hudson Seal Coats	Regularly 75.00	35.00
8 Caracul Coats	Regularly 75.00	35.00
10 Trimmed French Seal Coats	Regularly 85.00 to 110.00	48.50
10 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	Regularly 85.00 to 110.00	55.00
12 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	Regularly 110.00 to 125.00	65.00
11 Moire Caracul Coats	Regularly 110.00	68.00
17 Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats	Regularly 145.00 to 165.00	85.00
10 Trimmed Caracul Coats	Regularly 165.00 to 195.00	125.00
6 Coats of Imported Hudson Seal	Regularly 225.00 to 245.00	125.00

QUEEN MARY SENDS THANKS TO AMERICA

Commands Letter Written to British-American War Relief Committee.

APPEAL TO NEW YORK JEWS

A Dollar for Every Soul Needed in the Holy Land—Gifts for Frontier Children.

A letter written for Queen Mary of England to the British-American War Relief Committee of 200 Fifth Avenue, of which committee Lady Herbert is President and Henry J. Whitehouse Treasurer, was received by the committee yesterday. The letter reads:

Jan. 18, 1915.

Dear Madam: I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen to convey to you the expression of her high appreciation of the generosity of the members of the British-American War Relief Fund, and to thank them for the splendid gift of clothing they have been so good as to send to the Q. M. N. G.

Her Majesty has been much touched by the wonderful sympathy that is being exhibitted for England's cause from every corner of the globe. The things were beautifully packed, and all arrived safely.

Enormous consignments are being sent daily to hospitals at home and abroad, and some of the things from New York are already on their way to the trenches, where, from all accounts, they are very much needed.

Again thanking you for your very practical help, I beg to remain,

Yours truly, ANNIE LAWLEY,
Hon. Sec.

The British-American War Relief Fund received yesterday the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Anonymous	$500	Mrs. F. Newton	$10
J. G. Milburn	100	Lenox Banks	10
J. J. Riker	100	Mrs. S. B. Brownell	10
Mary U. Hoffman	25	T. Wilson	10
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	25	Mrs. P. Palmer, Jr.	10
F. W. M. Cutcheon	25	Miss Cross	15
T. Messenger	25	A. Phillips	20
M. E. A. C.	10	Miss M. T. Sinclair	20

Plea to New York Jews.

The American Jewish Relief Committee issued yesterday the following appeal to the Jews of New York:

The Navy Department of the United States has placed at the disposal of the American Jewish Relief Committee 900 tons of space for food supplies to be landed at Jaffa for the suffering and starving population of Palestine.

Flour, sugar, rice, and matzoth for the coming Passover will constitute the cargo.

We call upon every Jew to contribute at least $1 to the Palestine Relief Ship Fund. Let every Jew send a brotherly greeting with this shipload to the needy in the Holy Land. Let every Jew spare at least $1 from daily needs for the sake of those who now stretch out their arms to us for bread. Let every family send a dollar for each member of the family, so that our children here may realize that they are helping the children who are starving there.

We hope that we are not appealing in vain to the heart and the conscience of the vast Jewish population of this city.

Money should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 52 William Street, and should be specified for Palestine Relief Ship Fund.

For the Ambulance Hospital.

The fund for the Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, now totals $326,800.86. The following new subscriptions are acknowledged:

Ohio Society	$850	Legion of Honor	$10
Estate of L. P. T.	20		

Refugee Hostels Fund.

John Munroe & Co., 30 Pine Street, announce the following contributions to the American Hostels for Refugees in Paris:

Mrs. G. H. Warren	$25	Anonymous	$10
Miss Cress, Washington	10	Mrs. Harry White	10
Mrs. D. Robinson	10	F. W. McCutcheon	25

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $2,011,41 yesterday, and now amounts to $925,687.94. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Woonsocket Fund	$200	St. Paul's S. S., Clinton Co., Penn.	$35
Mrs. C. M. Pratt	100	G. P. Colvocoresses	10
G. D. E.	100	Eleanor D. Clark	20
C. L. Tiffany	100	Mrs. C. Strauss	25
B. Winthrop	50	W. V. L.	25
E. M. Bulkley	200	John Langton	20
Mrs. A. M. Kidder	100	H. Johnson	25
Harold, Katharine F. and Luck Kidder, and E. M Bulkley, Jr.	100	H. R. Hilliard	25
		C. D. Wilson	25
		F. E. Law	25
		C. La Rue Munson	10
F. W. Stevens	100	Mrs. W. Barr	20
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Auchincloss	11	H. S. Van Duzen	25
		H. W. Sackett	20
E. H. Lacombe	10	S. D. McConnell	20
Mrs. E. C. Morrow	10	Mrs. W. C. Grove	10
Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Lyford	25	Mrs. A. H. Scribner	25
		Faith Pres. S. S.	10
H. N. Saxton	25	W. C. Bowles	10
F. W. Moore	25	R. C. R., Chicago	25
H. K. E.	25	Anonymous	10
C. Pres. Ch., Summit, N. J.	25	C. J. Sytor	10
R. Watts	10	Jr. C. E. Cong. Ch., Conway, Mass.	10
Mrs. R. Watts	10	Catherine Anton	10
Mrs. L. P. Gaston	10	Price of a sketch by Mr. Klempner	30
Edith and Shirley Manning	30		

Red Cross Shipments.

The Red Cross has delivered to the Russian-American Line, to be forwarded on the first available steamer, 51 cases of drugs, 5 cases of surgical instruments, 87 cases of bandages, gauze pads, miscellaneous dressings, absorbent cotton, blankets, and other hospital supplies, and 87 cases of hospital garments, consigned to the Russian Red Cross and to the American Hospital at Petrograd. In addition to this shipment for Russia, 150 cases of hospital garments, hospital supplies, and new clothing are consigned to the Warsaw Central Citizens Committee for relief in Poland. Many of these cases were specially designated by their donors for these particular destinations. The drugs in the Russian shipment cost approximately $4,000. The entire consignment for Russia and Poland, at a conservative estimate, is worth at least $15,000.

The Red Cross Fund now totals $458,595.16, of which amount $541.95 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's subscribers who gave $10 or more were:

Dr. B. Dernburg	$356	Fifth Av. Branch	$26
C. F. Quincy	60	Rev. George Buch	10
Staats-Zeitung (col.)	40	Wellsville, N. Y.	18
Baptist Ch., Dunkeetown, N. Y.	30		

For Frontier Children.

The following subscriptions of $10 or more to the fund of the Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier, were acknowledged yesterday by Frederic R. Coudert, 2 Rector Street, the Treasurer of the committee:

Jeanne M. Lanz	$20	Anonymous	$500
A. G. Hoydenpyl	50	F. J. M. Bacon	10
A. H. Masten	10	C. Gusostomy	15
Mrs. C. B. Wood	100	Fencers Club	500
Isaac M. Seligman	10	Adele F. Hubbard	14
Mrs. A. M. Tolson	10	Mary E. Williams	20
Mrs. M. L. Moss	10	Katherine C. Burnett	100
Mrs. F. Mathews	25		
W. A. Butler	25	Gherardi Davis	10
William B. Joyce	50	Theosophical Soc.	15
Adolf Liebmann	25	J. F. Sheppard, Jr.	25
J. A. Browning	10	W. D. Guthrie	25
Alice B. Cary	25	Mrs. E. F. Burnham	10
Jan. Santvoord	25	John Terhune	20
George L. Burr	20	W. A. Schermerhorn	100
J. M. Hall	10	Mary C. Spelr	10
Isabel Ledyard	100	Mrs. C. F. P	10
Horatio Pope	100	Mrs. E. A. Onderdonk	25
Guy Richards	21		
Mrs. W. Ludlow	20	E. C. Pearson	10
A. J. Wright & Co.	100	John P. East	10
T. H. Hubbard	10	John B. Pine	10
Paul D. Cravath	25	B. Aymar Sands	25
V. K. McElheny, Jr.	25	J. Ford Kent	20
Mrs. E. W. Hubbard	18	Francis L. Stetson	200
E. F. Pipe	10	Ernest C. Bliss	50
M. Silvester	10	H. B. Goldsmith	10
Frank L. Zerega	50	Mrs. A. W. Ferguson	25
Birmingham Ledger	10		
Howard Townsend	25	Horace Hill	10
Flora B. Smith	10	Annie P. Hodenpyl	25
Miss Dunn Ome	20	T. McIlvaine	10
F. and E. G. Leon	25	W. H. Englesby	25
Alice Rutherford	30	E. L. Winthrop	20
J. K. Cromwell	100	Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer	100
Cornelie Cress	10		
G. D. E.	18	Alex. and Mary Hawes	10
F. Mathews	25		
J. Musserand	24	Florence Tweedy	10
J. P. Conner	10	W. E. T.	50
G. D. E.	36	Walter Jennings	100
Anonymous	1,500	C. A. De Gersdorf	20
E. J. Stettinius	100	Lilla C. Wheeler	20
Katharine C. Burnett	10	H. B. Vaughn	50
Mildred Du Bois	50	Emma W. Vaughan	10
Maria B. Chapin	75	Walker D. Hines	50
C. C. M.	10	Westover School	600
Maria A. Huntington	100	Harris Whittemore	100

For French Women and Children.

Contributions received yesterday by Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, for the relief of destitute women and children in France amounted to $270, making a total of $58,506.34. The donors included Miss Edith Scoville, $200; Mrs. Daniel Beckwith, Providence, $50; Roland T. Lyman, Boston, $10, and "Anonymous," Colorado Springs, $10.

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, of which August Belmont is Treasurer, has received these additional subscriptions to its fund, which now amounts to $119,087.42:

W. H. Simons	$10	Ethel Hamilton	$25
Edith Scoville	100	B. L. Stowe	10
A. Robertson	10	Miss L. F. Bliss	100

American Women's Fund.

The following contributions of $10 or more are acknowledged by the American Women's War Relief Fund. Subscriptions should be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street:

Mrs. C. F. Booker	$20	Mrs. A. E. Angle	$10
Annie Stone	100	A. Howes	10
"In Memoriam"	50	Mrs. H. Codey	20
Helen Talcon	10	Clara Hemenway	50
Mrs. E. F. Shepard	250	Miss Bruner	100
		Mrs. R. O. Fuller	100

Vacation Fund.

The fund of the Vacation War Relief Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is Treasurer, now has a fund of $51,802.28. These additional subscriptions of $10 or more are acknowledged by Miss Morgan:

Elizabeth Cushier	25	Josephine H. Griswald	$20
Mrs. C. H. Baldwin	75	Constance Hare	250
Mrs. E. B. Holden	75	Mrs. S. Eddy	28
Mrs. G. R. Dyer	68	Mrs. R. Wolcott	16
Catholic Women	350	Mrs. E. Nevins	16
Mrs. A. Nichols	100	Mrs. W. S. Jones	10
Mrs. G. G. Thompson	50	British-Am. W. R. Com.	18
W. E. Zimball	25	Second Nationale	436
B. Dominick	25	H. Spardone	25
Mrs. W. G. Dominick	25	Emergency Com	441
B. Dominick	25	Mrs. J. Byrne	100
Mary Ogden	10	Mrs. E. Nevin	100
Y. W. C. A.	17	Mrs. F. B. Pratt	36
Emily J. De Forest	25	Misses Cromwell	50
W. E. B.	25	Mrs. P. Morton	10
A. G. Fox	50	Levy Brothers	18

Calve to Sing for Kit Fund.

Mme. Emma Calvé is to make her first appearance in America for a number of years at a concert to be given for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund, which is sending comfort kits to the French soldiers, at Aeolian Hall tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mme. Calvé will be assisted by M. Gusikoff, violinist, and her accompanist is to be M. La Farge.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, Mrs. Arthur James, Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. James A. Stillman, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden.

RELIEF SHIP'S HARD TRIP.

Luxemburgers Say We Must Sell Them Food or They Will Starve.

When the Belgian relief steamship Massapequa arrived from Rotterdam yesterday, after the delivery to the agents of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, of her second cargo of supplies, Capt. McCarthy, the skipper of the Massapequa, told of the perils encountered by neutral ships in the North Sea. The Massapequa carried the first Stockholder Foundation relief cargo, and on her second voyage took a cargo provided by the Belgian Relief Fund of 10 Bridge Street.

"The night I arrived in the English Channel," said Capt. McCarthy, "I ran into a fierce southwest gale and for twelve hours I was on the bridge trying to find a light I could recognize. The ship was not only in danger because of the gale, but because the lights at Beachy Head and at Dungeness were out. I beat back and forth on a short course I set for myself, hoping for the daylight which would bring safety to the relief cargo.

"As the storm continued, however, I went slowly until I came to Tungue Light, where I anchored at 4 P. M. and waited until the next morning. Then I made my way through the neutral passage, flying the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The only other vessels I saw were the boats which have been converted by the English into patrol vessels.

"At Rotterdam, where the cargo was turned over to the officials of the commission for Relief in Belgium, I met immediately went into Belgium, I met on every hand signs of the sufferings of the Belgians.

"While I was at Rotterdam a delegation came from the Duchy of Luxemburg asking that the money they had collected be used for the purchase of foodstuffs. The members of the delegation stated that by the first of March they would have absolutely no bread or flour or wheat from which to make bread, and very little other food of any kind, and that unless the commission took their money and supplied them there was no alternatie but to starve."

KING ALBERT IN AIR BRAVES GERMAN FIRE

Belgian Monarch Takes an Hour's Trip in Aeroplane Over Battle Front.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 16, (via London.)—King Albert of Belgium made an aerial reconnaissance of the German lines Saturday, according to a report from the Belgian front.

The King occupied the observer's seat in a Belgian military biplane, and spent about one hour in the air. Several times he was under German fire, but he returned safely to Headquarters.

LIKELY TO YIELD TO GREECE.

Turkey Doesn't Want Another War, Dispatches to Rome Say.

ROME, Monday, Feb. 15.—Private dispatches received here from Athens say the impression prevails there that Turkey will satisfy the demands made upon her by Greece following the alleged insult to an Attaché of the Greek Legation at Constantinople.

It is argued that Turkey cannot afford at the present time to add Greece to the number of her enemies, particularly in view of the fact that she knows Greece is ready to enter at once upon a campaign to redeem the lands inhabited by Greece still under Turkish control.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 16.—The recall of the Greek Minister, M. Panas, from Turkey is not clearly understood in high political circles here.

It is felt that the condition of Graeco-Turkish affairs is not such as to justify the Minister's recall, and the inclination is to believe that he asked to be relieved when he found his personal position difficult.

A dispatch received in London on Monday from Athens said the Greek Minister at Constantinople had left the Turkish capital, leaving his Secretary of Legation in charge, because of the insult offered to a Greek Attaché.

The Porte had promised satisfaction, but was slow in carrying out its agreement.

WHO SANK THE WASHINGTON?

Another Dispatch from Morgenthau Fails to Solve Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Russian torpedo-boat destroyers which participated in the bombardment of Trebizond that ultimately resulted in the destruction of the steamer Washington, flying the American flag, renewed their attack while that vessel's Captain and the American Consul were returning from the Washington to the American Consulate. In the course of still another bombardment the steamship was sunk. It is believed that she was sunk by Russian cruisers.

A dispatch regarding the affair was received this afternoon from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople. It was supplementary to that in which the destruction of the Washington was first reported. The steamer, it now appears, was caught in a cross-fire between the guns of Russians and Turks, and the vessel's final destruction appears to have been accomplished by the Russians. Even now, however, Mr. Morgenthau's message does not specifically say that the cruisers that sank the Washington were Russian cruisers.

The report received today was filed at Constantinople yesterday and was based on a report which Ambassador Morgenthau received from Alfred S. Northrup, the American Consul at Trebizond. Mr. Northrop telegraphed that the Washington had been fired upon officially damaged on the morning of Feb. 8, after having been caught in the cross-fire between the Turkish land batteries and two Russian destroyers. No warning of the bombardment of the place had been given. The American Consul went out from Trebizond and boarded the Washington with the Captain of the vessel after the first attack in order to make an examination of the damage done.

While the Consul and the Captain were thus engaged the two Russian destroyers returned. The Consul and the Captain took to boats and were returning to the American consulate when the two destroyers reopened their fire on the town. Soon afterward two cruisers arrived and opened a bombardment at a distance of about six miles. In the course of this long range bombardment of the town the Washington was sunk.

Mr. Morgenthau's message stated that the Red Cross material sent from Constantinople to Trebizond on the Washington for the use of the Turks had been delivered before the vessel was destroyed.

PEACE LEADERS HOPE FOR GOOD FROM WAR

Carnegie Trustees See No Cause for Discouragement in the European Conflict.

CALL IT A GREAT LESSON

Propose That Peace Negotiators Establish International Court, with Supreme Power to Enforce Edicts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today issued a public statement concerning the European war. The Trustees say that the friends of peace should not be discouraged because of the conflict. The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace, they assert. Discussing the possible terms of peace, the Trustees say:

"We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to these rules, and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered."

The statement follows:

"The undersigned have been associated for some years in the execution of a trust to promote international peace, and our duties have involved a continual survey of the efforts to that end throughout the world.

"We wish to say to all friends of peace that the dreadful war now raging affords no ground for discouragement, no discredit to past efforts, and no reason to doubt that still greater efforts in the future may be effective and useful.

"The war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent cannot fail to attend and understand it.

"Not only have the destruction of life, the devastation and the suffering in the warring countries passed all experience, but the cessation of production, the closing of markets, the blocking of trade routes, the interruption of exchanges, have affected industry and caused ruin and poverty in all the peaceful countries of the world.

"The universal interdependence of nations has been demonstrated and the truth forced upon every mind that the peace of all nations is the vital concern of every nation.

"To cast our weak protest now among the tremendous forces that are urging on the great conflict would be futile; but the end of this war will come before long, and then the great question will stand for answer:

"Shall the lesson be forgotten; the sacrifice lost?

"That question the belligerent nations only will have the power to answer; but every one in the world will be entitled to be heard upon it, for it will be a question of civilization, the most momentous of our era.

"It seems incredible that after this the stricken people will set their feet in the same old paths of policy and suspicion which must lead them again to the same result.

"Finding expression through a great multitude of voices everywhere, the general public opinion of mankind should influence the minds of the negotiators who settle the terms of peace and inspire them to a new departure in the establishment of justice as the rule of international relations.

"While we must not be overconfident of our individual qualifications to point out the detailed methods through which the result may be accomplished, we may still advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose.

"We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules; and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

"Above all, the motive and spirit of the new institutions should be clearly and fully emphasized, not the promotion of ambition or the extension of power, but the safeguarding of human rights and the perfection of individual liberty.

SAYS GERMANS HOPE TO WIN THE IRISH

Editor of Pan-Celtic Quarterly Tells of Daughter's Experience in Brussels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.—The Daily News quotes John de Courcy MacDonnell, editor of The Pan-Celtic Quarterly, as furnishing proof that the Germans have not lost hope of stirring up sedition in Ireland and winning the Irish-Americans to their side. Mr. MacDonnell speaks of conversations which his eldest daughter had in Brussels last week with the German authorities there and the action of the Germans with regard to her and his younger children, whom he and his elder sons had to leave behind in Brussels when they fled to the frontier to escape arrest and internment in November. He says:

"Things became so uncomfortable in Brussels that my daughter determined to try to leave. Although everybody assured her it was useless for any English subject to apply for permission to depart, and impossible for any one to get out without a pass, she prevailed on the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, to give her a note to the German commander, and with it, greatly daring, she presented herself at the Kommandature. The soldiers on guard laughed in her face when she stated her business, but admitted her into the presence of the Ober Lieutenant who is at the head of the Passport Department. That officer greeted her with a roar.

"'You are English,' he cried.

"'I am Irish,' replied my daughter.

"'Oh,' said the German. 'I beg your pardon. Will you not take a seat, Mademoiselle?' His tone changed. Instead of howls, his words were as sweet as honey, his face was wreathed in smiles. He listened most sympathetically to my daughter's tale, and sympathized with her in her bad luck in being left alone in Brussels with four little sisters and her youngest brother, but expressed astonishment at my having left.

"'Why did your father leave?' he asked.

"'Because you would have arrested him and sent him to Germany if he stayed,' said my daughter.

"'Arrest an Irishman! Never!' cried the Lieutenant. 'Why should we?'

"'The English and the Irish are the same with you,' my daughter ventured to suggest.

"'Not at all, not at all,' was the fervent reply of the official, who closed the interview by requesting my daughter to call again, when he would see what could be done.

"She returned on the appointed day. The Lieutenant expected her. The moment she entered the office he greeted her politely. He handed her a copy of The New York World, in which, marked with a blue pencil, was an article denouncing the Germans for inhuman conduct toward women.

"'You see,' he said, 'what they say of us, how they abuse us. This is my revenge.' And, with a dramatic bow, he handed her passports to her. Possessed of these, my children traveled safely to London.

"While they were passing through the country held by the Germans, there were vexatious delays everywhere a halt was made. They had to convince incredulous German soldiers that the passports were in order. Nothing could equal the soldiers' astonishment at the idea that Englishwomen were allowed out of Belgium. It seemed impossible to them. The special favor accorded to my family was clearly a bid for Irish and American friendship."

BOMB AT SOFIA BALL.

Two Members of Bulgarian Aristocracy Killed and Ten Injured.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (by Wireless to London.)—Two members of Sofia's aristocracy are reported to have been killed and ten others injured when a bomb exploded last night at a masked ball, attended by representatives of the most exclusive society of the Bulgarian capital.

Advices received here state that those killed were the son of a former War Minister and a daughter of the present War Minister.

TURKS FREE FRENCH CONSUL.

Request of Morgenthau Granted Following New Case in Arabia.

ROME, Feb. 16.—A telegram from Hodeida, Arabia, says that the Turkish authorities, acting on the request of the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, have freed the French Vice Consul, who had been detained at Sana, 100 miles inland from Hodeida.

The Vice Consul was permitted to return to the coast, and was taken away by the French armored cruiser Dupleix.

Mr. Morgenthau was assisted by the Italian representative at Hodeida, as the United States has no consular agent there, and is unable directly to look after French interests.

ANGERED BY SOCIALISTS.

Paris Papers Denounce Resolutions at London Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Temps considers that the resolution passed at the London Socialist Congress are unsatisfactory in the highest degree. It says "some are so extraordinary that it is difficult to believe in their reality."

La Liberté characterizes the resolutions as "the worst of stupidities, a monument of thoughtlessness, something more than ignorance or blindness."

Both the newspaper object to the distinction between the German Nation and its rulers and to the expressed unwillingness to fight the far to a finish.

ANDERSON TO AID LANSING.

State Department Keeps Counsel Here to Deal with War Problems.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The formal statement was made at the State Department today that Chandler P. Anderson had been engaged to assist the Department in a general advisory capacity.

Mr. Anderson will deal mainly with the questions coming before the Solicitor of the Department, directing the work of the Solicitor's office during the present illness of Cone Johnson, and will in that capacity work hand in hand with Counselor Robert Lansing. Mr. Anderson like Mr. Lansing, is an authority on matters of international law and policy, and upon these two men Secretary Bryan will depend for legal advice on important problems brought up by the war in Europe.

BIG GROWTH IN SALES OF WAR MATERIALS

America's Total Exports in These Lines in Last Four Months of 1914 Was $49,466,092.

ALLIES THE CHIEF BUYERS

Italy and Greece Also Making Large Purchases—Largest Gain in Shipments of Horses.

The proportions to which orders for war materials have grown are reflected in the monthly summary of the foreign commerce of the United States for December, just issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The December returns show an increase of $17,209,495 in the exports of strictly war materials, as compared with the same month a year ago. In November, the increase was $12,554,957 over the some month of 1913, while Octobers' gain over the corresponding month of 1913 is officially placed at $6,973,964. September's excess over the same month of 1913 is placed at $1,012,839. It will thus be seen that each of the succeeding months shows an increasing gain over the corresponding periods of the year before.

Summarized, exports of war materials for the four months named total $49,466,092, compared with $11,714,857 in the same period one year ago, the gain in exports of this kind totaling $37,751,000. The chief buying countries are England, France, and Russia, representing the allied nations now at war, while Italy and Greece have been liberal purchasers of military supplies of all kinds. Of the grand total, horses, automobile trucks, aeroplanes, and motor cycles, all having to do with transportation in the war zones, reached an export valuation of $23,835,218, or about 45 per cent. of the grand total, as against about $1,698,589, or 15 per cent., in the same period of 1913.

The extent to which American horses are being utilized for war purposes is shown in the Government's December report, which gives figures to demonstrate that the biggest gain in war exports is in this line. Horses sent abroad in December increased $7,090,789 over the corresponding month of 1913. Some idea of the demand for horses is gained from the great increase to the United Kingdom alone. They number 16,632 animals, valued at $2,069,750, while in the same month of 1913 only 74 horses worth $39,190 were shipped to the United Kingdom. Exports of horses to other European countries, chiefly France, Italy, and Greece, totaled 20,401, valued at $5,006,840, against 610 animals manifested at $117,300 in December, 1913.

Next to horses, wool wearing apparel, and other wool material, much of it in the form of uniform cloth or uniforms for the allied armies, showed the largest increase exportwise. These shipments in December show an increase of $3,720,184, compared with December, 1913. Third in order are automobile trucks, which gained $3,287,069. In December, France was the chief buyer of automobiles, taking 968 cars worth $2,858,900, compared with only 120 valued at $100,418 in December, 1913. England's purchases of automobiles in December reached 850 cars, worth $1,097,000, while in December, 1913, the exports were 648 cars valued at $484,000.

Other increases in December compared with the same month the year before were: Firearms, $676,711; cartridges, $485,751; explosives, $877,516; rubber goods, $649,370, and horseshoes, $307,438. France led in copper exports in December with 26,192,410 pounds, valued at $3,262,854, compared with 18,881,401 pounds, valued at $2,813,319 the same month of 1913. The United Kingdom took in December 16,888,849 pounds worth $2,088,135, against 13,765,317 pounds valued at $2,100,321 in the same month of 1913. Italy's share in December copper exports was 6,187,494 pounds worth $793,744, against 3,280,068 pounds, valued at $502,062 in 1913.

SANE, SAFE AND SOUND

We do not care how good a proposition may be, whether it is a gold mine or a building enterprise, it has got to be efficiently handled, or it will end in either partial or total failure.

And no Owner who has even the slightest inkling of the pitfalls to be avoided on an important building operation, can afford to disregard an organization which is as sane, as safe, and as sound as ours.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

ZANE GREY'S
New Novel

THE LONE STAR RANGER

"It is a story of such intense interest that the reader is wept along from page to page until he fairly lives through each desperate adventure," says the Boston Globe.

"There's a punch in this yarn that makes it one of Grey's best."—Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

"The sort of a story that is likely to make one forget his everyday concerns and worries."—N. Y. Tribune.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

CIVIL SERVICE

EXAMINER

$1,800 per annum

Applications for examination for this position will be received at Room 1,400, Municipal Building, from

Feb. 15 Until 4 P. M. March 2.

Candidates should have experience as an auditor or accountant; must have a thorough knowledge of N. Y. City government; understand the principles and practice of efficient administration and methods used in preparing annual departmental budgets; be able to prepare reports upon questions of the work described and compile and present comparative statistical data.

Subjects and weights are: Duties, 5; Experience, 3; Report, 2.

The minimum age is 21 years.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

SHIP BILL PASSES HOUSE, 215 TO 122

Continued from First Page.

dent's confidence that Mr. Wilson has decided not to call Congress together during the customary recess period between March and December.

The present plan of the Administration forces in Congress appears to be to devote the rest of the session to the work of passing the annual appropriation bills. Some of the Democratic leaders in Congress say that the appropriation bills can be disposed of in five days.

That no bill for launching the Government in the business of owning and operating merchant vessels could be passed by the next Congress seemed to have been demonstrated today in the House. Thirteen of the House Democrats who refused to be bound by the caucus in favor of the bill will be members of the next House, and as the Democratic majority will be less than thirty, it would take only a few new Democratic Congressmen who are opposed to Government ownership to defeat any measure like that considered in the House today. This, it is believed, is one of the reasons for the inclination not to risk an extra session.

Dreary Ordeal for the House.

The business of getting the bill through the House, even though stamped, as it was, with caucus approval, was a dreary job. Brought in promptly when the House met at 11 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning, the rule provided for six hours of general debate. But it was not entirely a day for talk. Nearly as much time was consumed with roll calls following the point of no quorum. Repeatedly Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, moved a call of the House, and nearly an hour would be spent in the count made by the Speaker after weary waiting for members to come into the Chamber.

The hours thus consumed in roll calls did not come out of the time agreed upon for debate, and so the struggle to pass the bill occupied practically double the period fixed in the rule. So far as they were concerned, many felt that debate on the merits of the bill was fairly exhausted in the Democratic caucus last night.

But this was not all. In the caucus vote these Democrats went on record against the bill: Kitchin of North Carolina, Fitzgerald of New York, Bartlett of Georgia, Page of North Carolina, Saunders of Virginia, Sisson of Mississippi, Jones of Virginia, Witherspoon of Mississippi, Sladen of Texas, Galloway of Texas, Brockson of Delaware, Gallivan of Massachusetts, Whittaker of Ohio, Patten of New York, Stevens of New Hampshire, Bell of Georgia, Geary of Rhode Island, and Davenport of Oklahoma.

These men declared that they desired to avail themselves of the seventh caucus rule, which provides that no member shall regard himself bound by caucus action in a matter involving construction of the Constitution. In addition to these Borchers of Illinois, Donohue of Pennsylvania, Morrison of Indiana, Shackleford of Missouri, Bathrick of Ohio, Gard of Ohio, Broussard of Louisiana, and Kindel of Colorado voted against the bill in the caucus. Bartlett of Georgia, Beall of Texas, Logue of Pennsylvania, and Lea of Texas voted "present" in the caucus, being opposed to the measure.

Greeted as a "Gag Rule."

The Republicans sat in their seats intent on making the most of every parliamentary advantage. They groaned at the rule brought in from the Committee on Rules making consideration of the bill the special order of the day. Cries of "Gag rule" swept over the floor, followed by derisive laughter from the Democratic side.

The debate was of a desultory sort all day. Mr. Humphrey of Washington irritated the Democrats by charging that they couldn't help themselves and must pass the bill at the bidding of President Wilson.

"I congratulate you," he said, "on your facility and volubility in praising the President on the floor of the House and then cursing him in the cloak rooms. The fact is that you have received orders from he White House to pass this bill, and you have got to do it, although you do not want to. You must obey the dictator whose command has come to you. I want to predict that it is the last measure that President Wilson will ever force through this House."

Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, and her cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, were in the executive gallery, and heard this criticism of the President.

Ratifying President's Mandate.

Later Mr. Fess of Ohio charged the Democrats with a listless, half-hearted interest in the bill.

"You know it is going through as your caucus has decided it shall, and you are not interested any further in it," he said. "You will not stay here and listen to the discussion. Your own speakers are deserted as well as those from the Republican side of the Chamber. The order has gone out, and you must go through the form of ratifying the mandate of the President. He is passing this bill and not you.

SHIP BILL WEAKER IN SENATE.

House Amendment Likely to Alienate Its Republican Support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—While Republican Senators were plainly nervous today lest the Democrats should try to force a vote on the Ship Purchase bill tomorrow by tactics closely resembling a violation of the rules, they were encouraged as the day wore on to hope that even on a direct vote the bill, as amended in the House, might be defeated. They were certain that the House compromise had not strengthened the measure among Democratic Senators, while there was definite ground for thinking that the House modification would alienate Republican support in the Senate. The defection of two Republicans now supporting the measure would enable the opposition to commit the bill in the Senate, if not to kill it outright.

The Republican Senators who have supported the bill at various stages are Mr. Norris of Nebraska, Mr. Kenyon of Iowa, and Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin. It appears now that the Administration's advisers, in framing the House substitute, had not ascertaincd their views, and that two, if not all, of the three Republicans are dissatisfied with the measure now coming to the Senate. They feel that the provision for turning the acquired ships over to the Secretary of the Navy at the end of the war would mean practically the end of the proposed system of Government ownership and operation, as the Secretary of the Navy would be authorized at most to operate mail lines and would have discretionary power to lease the ships for indefinite periods to private companies.

In no case, however, does there seem now to be a probability of putting the bill through the Senate at this session. Many Democrats today talked freely of their willingness to violate the rules and order the previous question, thus effecting a cloture. But at least thirteen Democrats oppose any such tactics, while Mr. Norris and Mr. Kenyon would refuse to support it. The Vice President, also, it is understood, would refuse to lend himself to any plan involving an arbitrary ruling, and on any unusual move his deciding vote might be needed.

The efforts of the Democrats to adopt a special cloture rule by which a vote on the bill should be taken not later than Feb. 19 at 5 P. M., practically broke down this afternoon when the Administration's forces were defeated on a preliminary motion by a vote of 45 to 47. Mr. Norris has offered as a substitute for the special cloture resolution a general cloture rule and to this Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a radical Republican opposing the bill, offered an amendment barring Senators bound by caucus or conference action from voting. Mr. Owen of Oklahoma moved to table this amendment and that was the vote that failed. The next vote probably would incorporate the Cummins amendment into the proposed rule, and as all of the Administration's Democratic supporters are bound by caucus action, the Democrats could be counted upon to kill their own proposal for a rule. On the vote today even Mr. La Follette, who has uniformly supported the bill, voted against the Democrats, as he is altogether opposed to caucus rule.

It is expected that the effort to change the rules will give way tomorrow to an effort of the Democrats to adopt the bill as amended by the House. Mr. Fletcher of Florida, who is handling the bill in the Senate, will move that the Senate concur in the House amendments; that

$300,000 WILL KEEP RELIEF SHOPS OPEN

Mayor's Committee on Unemployment Says No Other Plan Is So Good.

APPEALS TO THE PUBLIC

Four I. W. W. Men Sent to Workhouse for Eating in Restaurant and Refusing to Pay.

Chairman Elbert H. Gary of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment renewed his appeal on behalf of the committee yesterday for $300,000 in contributions from the general public. The money is badly needed at once, Chairman Gary said, to keep in operation the relief workshops already started and to increase the plan and scope of these shops.

The Mayor's Committee, according to Mr. Gary, has decided to consider all other plans for relief as of secondary importance until the workshops have been put on a good financial basis and assured of permanency until the unemployment problem ceases to be acute.

"The importance of continuing the workshops," Mr. Gary said, "comes out of the fact that some 1,072 men and 700 women are already receiving regular employment at from 50 to 60 cents a day, with a noonday meal. We do not wish to turn away any of the men and women who apply, and large numbers now are turned away because of lack of capacity in the shops.

"The hours are from 10 to 3, so that opportunity is given, both before and after work, to search for regular employment. The women make clothing for themselves and children. The men roll bandages for hospitals and war supplies, and are repairing shoes and clothing.

"Members of the committee itself have contributed the larger portion of the $140,000 now collected. The public is urgently requested to help by sending checks to Henry P. Davison, Treasurer, J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street."

Brooklyn's Bundle Day distribution will take place tomorrow at the Bush Terminal Building and at 174 Fulton Street.

Borough President Marks sent eighty tickets each yesterday to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Each ticket is good for enough meat for a family of five persons. They were countersigned by the Independent Beef Company and Straus Brothers, who have booths at the public market established under the approach to the Queensboro Bridge. The tickets were a contribution from the two booth holders in the public market to the needy poor.

Pickets from the I. W. W. headquarters in East Fourth Street, continued to march up and down in front of the workroom of the Mayor's Committee in Broome Street, yesterday afternoon, saying they would keep all "scab labor" away from the workrooms until a union rate of $2 a day was paid. As the Mayor's Committee had moved its station to the University Settlement the pickets had nothing to do except to keep moving.

Most of the I. W. W. members from the Fourth Street headquarters packed into the Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon when Benjamin Belmont, Harry Israel, Jacob Greenfield, and Harry Grossman, were arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan on a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of restaurant raids, in which they ate heartily but refused afterwards to pay. Max Hammer of 124 East Houston Street, testified that the four men told him to charge their dinner to Mayor Mitchel, after he had served them the most expensive dishes in the place yesterday at noon.

The I. W. W.'s entered no defense but the I. W. W. doctrine of "taking in preference to begging." Belmont said that next time he was free to eat in a New York restaurant he would eat at Childs, "so that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., would have to lose the amount of my check." The men were fined $10 each, after they admitted that they had all been arrested before for eating in restaurants and refusing to pay. They were sent to the Workhouse.

At the Knickerbocker Hotel bread line yesterday only 1,200 men applied for food. It was the smallest number applying on any day since the bread line opened.

ILLINOIS SPEAKER A "WET."

Deadlock Caused by Prohibition Question Ends on 68th Ballot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—On the sixty-eighth ballot David E. Shanahan of Chicago, a Republican "wet," was elected Speaker of the Lower House of the Legislature today, his selection ending a deadlock that has lasted since Jan. 6. Thirty-one Republicans and forty-nine Democrats combined to elect him.

The election of Shanahan was the culmination of the longest deadlock in the history of the Legislature. The "wet" and "dry" issue has been foremost in the differences which prevented the Republican majority from settling the Speakership question among themselves. As the deadlock continued, feeling among the members grew until weeks ago it was apparent that the Speakership could not be settled within party lines.

POVERTY IN FRENCH TOWNS.

Food Is Plentiful, but People Have No Money to Buy It.

The war has spelled gloom and desolation for villages in the interior of France, according to Miss Elizabeth Parkina, who has just arrived in New York on her way to Kansas City, Mo., her former home. Miss Parkina has lived in Europe about fifteen years, and when the war started she was visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Rowland, at the Château de Berthereaux, near Auxerre.

Miss Parkina studied singing under Mme. Marchesi, and made her début at the Opéra Comique about eleven years ago, afterward singing at Covent Garden, London. Ill-health compelled her to abandon an operatic career.

"People in the interior of France talk only of one subject," said Miss Parkina at the Vanderbilt yesterday, "and that is the war. To one who has known the French of the provinces only in ordinary times, it is difficult to imagine the gloom that now holds them. In a community such as the one where I was, there is plenty of food to be had, but most of the people have no money to buy it, and it seems the Government has made no provision for these.

"Near the château where Dr. Rowland lives are three villages, Vermenton, Accolay, and Cravant, each with a population of 1,000 to 2,000. The men of military age are at the front, and all the physicians were commandeered from the countryside early in the war to serve as surgeons with the army or in the hospitals. The nearest French doctor to the community lives at Arcy, about thirteen miles away, and the Government having stripped the country of all horses except those that were too decrepit for any use, this physician has no means of getting about. Besides he is over 70 years old. At the beginning of the war Dr. Rowland, who had retired from the practice of medicine, was invited to join the American Ambulance Corps, but as he had resided several years at the Château de Berthereaux, which was, in a way, the 'big house' of the neighborhood, he felt that he owed a certain duty to the people, who besought him to remain with them.

"So, as it was contrary to law for him to practice in France without proper certification, he sent for his Yale medical diploma and his papers showing that he had served as surgeon in the American Army in the Philippines, together with evidence that he had practiced in New York City, and received special permission to go about in his automobile, and he started to work. He thought at first he would charge a franc a visit, and give the money to the Red Cross, but he found that the people were not able to pay even this sum, so he has practiced for charity.

"At Cravant, which is on the railway, there is a sort of way hospital, where the soldiers are left who are in too serious a condition for the remainder of the journey to the regular hospitals. During the first six weeks of the war 60,000 wounded went through Cravant."

HONORS EMDEN'S MEN.

Kaiser Gives Iron Crosses to Daring Landing Party.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, (via Amsterdam to London.)—The Iron Cross, First Class, has been awarded to Lieut. Commander von Muecke, commander of the detail from the cruiser Emden which landed at Cocos Island, while every member of the landing party has received the Iron Cross, Second Class.

When the Emden was run down by the Australian cruiser Sydney in the Indian Ocean on Nov. 10, von Muecke and forty members of the crew were on Cocos Island. They escaped by commandeering the schooner Aysha. A later dispatch from Manila said they had captured a collier, on which they had mounted two Maxim guns. The French Ministry of Marine announced on Dec. 18 that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier. Announcement came from Berlin on Feb. 5, however, that the schooner Aysha had arrived at Hodeida, on the southwest coast of Arabia, with von Muecke and his men.

TAKES UP KILLITS'S SPEECH

President Refers Charges Against Judge to Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Charges by the German-American Alliance and the German Historical Society of Toledo that Federal Judge John M. Killits delivered an unnatural speech recently, declaring he "did not care how soon some one dropped a thousand bombs on Emperor William's head," were referred today by President Wilson to the Department of Justice.

Officials pointed out, however, that neither the President nor the department has authority to censure a Federal Judge; that power is reserved to Congress.

SAW SHOTHOLES IN THE TIGER

Liner Florizel Passed Warship Reported by Germans to be Sunk.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 16.—The steamer Florizel of the Red Cross Line, which arrived today from Shields, England, reported that when leaving the English coast she sighted the British battle cruiser Tiger, with several holes in her hull received during the battle between the British and German fleets in the North Sea Jan. 24. At that time the cruiser was just returning to port.

According to officers of the Florizel, the Tiger had some men wounded, but was not seriously damaged. Three Newfoundland Naval Reservists were on the cruiser during the fight.

SYNTHETIC GASOLINE NEW CHEMICAL FIND

Dr. Walter O. Snelling Tells Mining Engineers of His Achievement.

MAKES THE CRUDE OIL FIRST

Not Yet Determined Whether Artificial Fuel Will Undersell the Natural.

A process for making gasoline out of "synthetic crude oil" has been discovered by Dr. Walter O. Snelling, a research chemist of Pittsburgh, who was for many years in charge of explosive experiments for the United States Government, according to an announcement he made at yesterday's session of the one hundred and tenth meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in the Engineering Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The discovery, made after five years of constant experiment, was discussed with interest by members of the institute, most of whom said it was important because they regarded the discoverer's claims as worthy.

The details of the new method were not explained fully enough to show whether gasoline can be produced more cheaply. Dr. Snelling resigned his Governmental position to conduct his experiments, and for two years has been employed and financed by John T. Millikin, a rich oil man of St. Louis.

More than 200 members of the institute, their wives and guests, attended a dinner at the Hotel Astor in the evening. B. B. Thayer, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, the retiring President, announced that a gift of $5,000 had been made by Dr. James Douglas to be used for the extention of the institute's library. Announcement was made of a gift of $1,000 from Sir Robert Hatfield, to be awarded next year for the best essay by a member of the institute on some subject of mining engineering.

A prize of $25 was offered on the spur of the moment by Job E. Hedges, who wanted to encourage the development of a "civic" engineer, qualified to tell when a man running for office is saying what he means, and to test the relative importance of his words and the public good.

The other speakers were Gano Dunn, Past President of the Electrical Engineering Society and President of the United Engineering Societies; Rossiter W. Raymon, Secretary Emeritus of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and John C. Montgomery.

These were elected officers of the institute yesterday: President—William L. Saunders, President of the Ingersoll Rand Drill Company; Vice Presidents—Sidney J. Jennings and Philip N. Moore; Directors—S. A. Taylor, Robert W. Hunt, Hennen Jennings, George C. Stone, and W. H. Aldridge. The Directors will elect a Secretary and Treasurer.

Some of those at the dinner were ex-Senator William A. Clark, John H. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Rand, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Ledoux, Dr. George F. Kunz, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Ellers, Prof. James F. Kent, Columbia University, and Mrs. Kent; Mrs. Axel O. Ihlseng, Benjamin B. Lawrence, D. W. Brunton, Carl Scholz, Henry S. Drinker, Albert Sauveur, E. E. Olcott, and H. Mortimer Lamb.

CARGO FROM GERMANY.

Swedish Steamer Carries First Consignment to Boston Since War.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The Swedish steamer Ran brought here today the first cargo received from Germany since the war began. She left Lubec, on the Baltic Sea, on Jan. 9, and, after calling at Copenhagen, skirted the Norwegian coast, and then headed westward, passing between the Shetland and Orkney Islands.

She has miscellaneous consignments for New York and Philadelphia.

DIRIGIBLE OVER PARIS.

Crowds Watch Manoeuvres of New French War Balloon.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A new French dirigible balloon from the extensive Government factory in the suburbs of Paris successfully manoeuvred for two hours over the French capital today.

Great crowds watched the evolutions of the airship, which has been named Pilatre de Rozier after the famous aeronaut who died in 1785.

LESSON OF ROOSEVELT BOOK

Temps Says Americans Realize What German Triumph Would Mean.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—The Temps devoted its leading editorial article yesterday to ex-President Roosevelt's book on "America and the War," which, it considers, might equally well be addressed to all neutrals instead of only to Americans.

After a resumé of the ex-President's principal arguments, The Temps says:

"His energetic propaganda has not rested long without an echo, for the withdrawal of the Ship Purchase bill and the threatening note to Germany show that the Americans, if not ready to follow Mr. Roosevelt to the utmost, are beginning to realize how civilization would be endangered by German triumph.

"The American attitude ought to encourage other neutrals who are still hesitating. Though we are confident of victory, we are still grateful to other nations who espouse our cause. Let those who have hitherto followed the line of least resistance be urged to activity by the noble appeal to the duties of the higher morality which Mr. Roosevelt utters so eloquently."

GEN. DE WET PUT ON TRIAL.

Arraigned with Other Leaders for Treason in South Africa.

BLOEMFONTEIN, (via London,) Feb. 16.—The trial of Gen. Christian De Wet and other leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain, who are accused of high treason, began here today.

Gen. De Wet, the leader of the rebellion, was captured on Dec. 1 on a farm at Waterburg, British Bechuanaland, whither he had been pursued by a motor car brigade. Since tha ttime nearly all the other commanders of the insurrectionary forces have been captured or surrendered.

SERBS ROUT ALBANIANS.

Drive Invaders Back Over the Frontier—Raid by Essad's Enemies.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—A Nish dispatch to the Havas Agency says:

"The Albanian raiders have been routed, and driven back across the Servian frontier.

"More complete information shows that the Albanians were led into making the raid by Austrian priests and Mohammedan adversaries of Essad Pasha, the Provisional President, by preaching a holy war.

"The movement is being directed by Turkish and German agents."

BAKERS MUST GIVE DETAILS OF PRICES

Continued from Page 1.

law explicitly stipulating what the weight of bread should be and providing proper penalties for violations. Our present laws are so drawn that they are vague and indefinte and can only be enforced through the courts. A simple, straightforward declaration on this subject by the Legislature would be helpful now and hereafter."

Joseph J. Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said that many bakers violated the Brooks law, which provided that the weight should be stamped on each loaf of bread. Mr. Hartigan said that there were many bakeries which were selling good bread for 4 and 5 cents a loaf, especially among the bakeries where no deliveries were made.

Vice President Romer of the Shults Bread Company, which has twelve large bakeries and used approximately 500,000 barrels of flour last year, said that conditions had been abnormal since the war started. The rise in price, he said, was made necessary simply by the increase in the cost of wheat. Wheat, he said, had shown an increase of $3.25 a barrel and rye $3.75. He denied that his firm had any connection with the flour mills.

"You say you haven't got any mills and that no mills have got you?" was the way Mr. Becker put the question.

"That's right," said the witness.

Must Give More Data.

Then Mr. Romer gave way to Harry D. Tipton, auditor of the Shults Company, who told in detail about the cost of the manufacture of flour. Summed up his testimony was to the effect that no profit could be made on bread by the baking company at the wholesale price of four cents a loaf, if the cost of flour was more than $5.50 a barrel. He said that the size of the loaf, now that the price had been raised, had been increased from 14 ounces to 15½ ounces.

Mr. Becker told him that he would want further facts and figures. President Collins of the General Baking Company said that flour was as low as $4.24 a barrel in December, 1913. His firm paid $6.49 a barrel for it last month. Secretary Arthur of the Ward Company said that a profit of a fraction less than 2 mills a loaf was made on bread by his company.

Mr. Becker sought to bring out that the baking companies had raised the price despite the fact that they were now using flour which was obtained some time ago at a low price. Mr. Arthur said that his firm had four weeks' supply on hand. At one time it had purchased 175,000 barrels for delivery several months later.

Gerald Byrne, department manager for the J. B. Greenhut department store, which also bakes bread, said that no increase had been made in the price.

The witnesses who testified yesterday were excused until next Tuesday morning. The hearing will be continued at 11 o'clock today, when Mr. Becker will question Henry Helmzer, statistician of the Produce Exchange, and A. L. Russell, another expert, about the wheat situation in the country.

Commissioner Hartigan said last night that five bakers, one in each borough, would be arrested today, charged with violation of the Brooks law, which provides that bakers shall stamp each loaf of bread with its weight. The cases will be prosecuted by Deputy State Attorney General Obermeier.

MRS. HEATH WRITES TO WILSON

Says She Is Unable to Get Wheat Facts from Washington.

Mrs. Julian Heath, head of the National Housewives' League, sent a letter to President Wilson yesterday, in which she stated that she had been unable to obtain from the Department of Agriculture at Washington satisfactory information in regard to the status of the wheat supply of the country. She had sought, she wrote, to obtain "intelligent information" to the following questions:

How much of our wheat supply are the producers still holding?

How much of our wheat supply is now in the elevators?

Is the wheat moving from producer to elevator and from the elevators to the market?

Are the producers shipping into the elevators?

What percentage of our surplus has already been shipped abroad?

Mrs. Heath said she had received a reply from Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, which she inclosed. She added:

"By this letter you will readily see that not only was the Department of Agriculture unable to give the information which we so eagerly sought, but was obliged to refer us to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin, which seemed to be its only source of information."

CABINET DISCUSSES WHEAT.

Secretary Houston Expects to Have Figures on Supply Ready Soon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Increases in the price of wheat, flour and bread throughout the country were taken up today by President Wilson and the Cabinet. It was understood Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture will soon have available figures showing the amount of wheat in the country now as compared with the amount a year ago.

The letter of Mayor Mitchel of New York, suggesting a Federal embargo on the exportation of wheat, was before the Cabinet, but the President still adheres to his views that he has no authority to declare such an embargo without action by Congress.

It was said yesterday that Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker, who is conducting an inquiry here into the increased cost of bread, had written to Secretary Houston, asking for information concerning the wheat supply, but had received no satisfactory answer. There was a report that the Department of Agriculture was endeavoring to obtain data concerning the situation from the Produce Exchange.

NEW JERSEY WANTS INQUIRY.

Senate Resolution Calls on Attorney General to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Senate adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Egan of Hudson County calling upon the Attorney General to investigate the increase in the price of bread to 6 cents or more a loaf.

The resolution also directs the Attorney General to prosecute individuals unlawfully combining for this purpose.

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

Office Furniture
Should Be Purchased Now Because

The February Furniture Sale
—With Initiative

Has caused a general lowering of prices throughout our entire stocks of Office Furniture. You will better appreciate the attractiveness of the savings when you realize that in almost every instance the reductions are made on our regular stock; desks, tables, files, etc., of high standard construction and real utility.

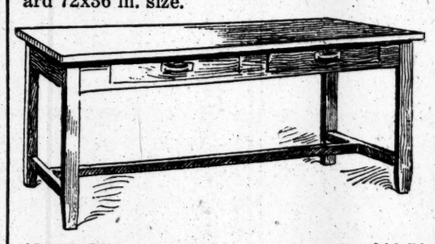
Quantities in many instances are restricted to one of a kind; a prompt inspection is advised.

Roll Top Desks, in Oak

$14.50 Desk, 30x25 in.....$11.50
$19 Desk, 36x30 in.....$16.50
$25 Desk, 42x30 in.....$17.50
$30 Desk, 50x32 in.....$22.50
$37.50 Desk, 50x32 in.....$33
$44 Desk, 60x32 in.....$39.50
$60 Desk, 60x34 in.....$54
$97.50 Desk, 66x36 in.....$75
$106.50 Desk, 72x36 in.....$85

Office Tables

Recently used for exhibition purposes by the manufacturer, so these prices are much below regular, Standard 72x36 in. size.



$26.50 Mahogany Table.....$18.50
$45 Mahogany Table.....$30
$42.50 Quartered Oak Table.....$32.50
$90 Directors' Table, 8 ft. long by 42 inches wide.....$67.50

$22.50 Instead of $30
Oak; dimensions, 50x32 inches.

Roll Top Desks, Mahogany Finish

$42.75 Desk, 50x32 inches...$37
$49 Desk, 60x32 inches...$44

Roll Top Desks, Solid Mahogany

$63 Desk, 55x34 in.....$56.50
$67.50 Desk, 60x34 in.....$61
$70 Desk, 60x34 in.....$52.50
$87.50 Desk, 50x36 in.....$65
$120 Desk, 60x36 in.....$85

Seventh Floor

Arnold, Constable & Co

Today's

Important Offering of

HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE

At Extremely Low Prices

Specializing a new and most advantageous purchase of Travelling Bags and Suit Cases of smart appearance and practically indestructible. To the week-end visitor or the round-the-world tourist, we recommend with perfect assurance the following:

BLACK AND TAN TRAVELLING BAGS—Large, roomy, bags of cowhide on strong, light-weight frames. Brass locks and clasps. 18 inch. *Value $7.50.* **5.50**

BLACK TRAVELLING BAGS—The new crepe grain cowhides, with sewed-in flush frames. Reinforced corners and saddler sewn. 18 inch. *Values $13.50 to $16.50.* **11.95**

DRESS SUIT CASES—Good quality sole leather case in Russet and Brown shades. Brass buckle clasps and strong locks. 22 and 24 inch. *Value $7.50.* **5.50**

BLACK ENAMEL SUIT CASES—Strong, deep suit case, with separate tray. Plaid lining. Straps all round, with extra clasps and lock. Pebble grain finish. *Value $7.00.* **5.75**

BLACK REED SUIT CASES—Specially fine grade, with solid leather trimmings. Strap and buckle fasteners, with brass lock. Shirred pockets and handsomely lined. *Value $5.50.* **4.65**

Broadway & 19th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Important Sale of
Oriental Rugs

More Than $150,000.00 Worth of Choice Modern and Rare Antique Rugs at Especially Interesting Prices Now Displayed in the Macy Oriental Rug Bazar occupying the center of the Fourth Floor.

A superb collection, including the finest specimens of the Oriental weaver's handiwork. Rugs rich in all the art and artistry of the Far East. Rugs from Persia, Turkey, Asia Minor and the Caucasus,—from every province notable for its beautiful floor-coverings.

Chinese Rugs,—perfect reproductions of famous antiques in their symbolic designs and oddly artistic color-blending,—add greatly to the interest of the collection.

For Special Selling:

New Purchases, Including Hundreds of Rugs Secured at Very Advantageous Prices, also Many Rugs Selected from Regular Stock and Subjected to Price Revision for Quick Clearance

Room-size Persian Rugs

SULTANABAD, SAROUK, SERAPI AND KIRMANSHAH RUGS

In rich colorings and most effective medallion and figured designs. The sizes average 9 x 12 ft., but there are Rugs 10 x 12 ft., 10 x 13 ft., and even larger.

In Five Lots—Marked at Decisive Reductions

At $123.00	At $147.00	At $162.00	At $183.00	At $234.00
Rugs that have been	Rugs that have been	Rugs that have been	Rugs that have been	Rugs that have been
$163 & $172	*$203.00*	*$221 to $232*	*$252 & $284*	*$312 & $326*

40 Choice Chinese Rugs

Purchased in bond from a leading importer and offered at prices which, in view of the increasing demand for Chinese Rugs, are intensely interesting.

Perfect reproductions of famous antique Rugs, these modern Chinese Rugs are exceptionally fine in weave and made of the soft, fine wool of mountain sheep. The brilliant colorings are produced by vegetable dyes, and retain their original beauty indefinitely; in authentic "antique" patterns, many copied from museum pieces.

Sizes.		Sizes.		Sizes.	
7 ft. x 4 ft.	$49.50	12 ft. x 10 ft.	$216.00	9 ft. x 6 ft.	$184.00
9 ft. x 6 ft.	$96.50	13 ft. x 12 ft.	$328.00	4 ft. x 4 ft.	$87.50
12 ft. x 8 ft.	$174.00	14 ft. x 11 ft.	$518.00	11 ft. x 6 ft.	$243.00
12 ft. x 9 ft.	$196.00	8 ft. x 7 ft.	$274.00		

89 Kirmanshah Carpets

A special purchase, secured at one-third less than the usual wholesale figures. The advantage is yours, for our prices insure

A Saving of $60.00 to $150.00 on Each Rug

The patterns are exquisite, the colorings delicate and beautiful, in tones of rose, ecru, cream and soft pastel tints. All popular sizes, including 9 x 12 ft., and the 10 x 14 ft., so desirable, as well as smaller and larger sizes.

As instances of the Economies:—

A Rug, 22 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 8 in., **$608.00**
A Rug, 13 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 8 in., **$199.00**
A Rug, 12 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 9 in., **$162.00**

Persian Mahal Rugs,
7,000 Square Feet

Sizes range from 6 to 9½ ft. in width and from 9½ to 12½ ft. in length. In rich dark color effects, suitable for diningrooms and libraries; exceptionally serviceable qualities.

$69.50, $72.50 to $98.50

Kurdistan Mossouls

A collection of 142 fine, high-grade Persian Rugs. Sizes 3 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 7 in. x 7 ft. Finely woven; in rich, harmonious colorings and effective medallion designs; for windows, doorways, etc.

Priced $12.48 & $17.49 Each

Extra Large Mossoul Rugs, 167 Pieces

Sizes range from 4 to 5½ ft. in width and from 7 to 11 ft. in length. Bold designs in brilliant colors, reds and blues predominating; suitable for dens, living rooms or libraries.

$34.50, $39.50 and $49.50

Beloochistan Rugs

Rich, silky Rugs in sizes 2 ft. 2 in. wide and 3 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. long. Fine in weave, and in dark mahogany and blue effects; small intricate patterns. Hundreds from which to select.

Priced $7.87, $9.94 & $11.84

232 Anatolian Doorway Mats, $1.59 each.

Turkish hand-made Rugs of very brilliant colorings. Size 14 x 22-inch.

Fourth Floor, Centre.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS
89 Regent Street
Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

Selfhood

In matters of daily life that do not at all concern the Nation's welfare, there is no selfishness in putting self-advantage first.

For instance, to patronize a House of Business where you have learned to think your personal advantage is best served, where you get some extra value for your visit,—is merely one way of "loving thy neighbour as thyself."

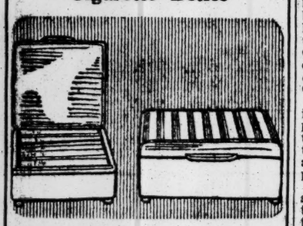
N. B. "as thyself."

Cross English Gloves

FOR WOMEN—
White doeskin, washable, medium and heavy weight, one or two buttons..... $1.50—$1.75
Same as above, with black embroidered back..... $2.00
Tan, black, white or gray French kid, two clasps..$1.50 to $2.25
Yellow doeskin, washable, strap at wrist..... $2.50

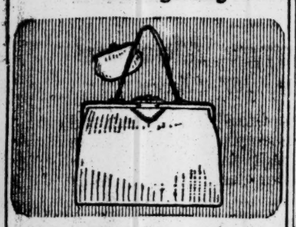
FOR MEN—
Yellow chamois, washable, medium and heavy weight, for street wear ....$1.50—$2.00—$2.25
Gray mocha, pique or outseam, for dress wear..... $2.00
Tan Kazan capeskin, one clasp $2.00
Tan capeskin, hand-sewn, with reinforced palm and thumb, for motoring, driving or outdoor use $2.00

Cross English Cigarette Boxes



CIGARETTE BOX (at right) —Of polished brass or silver plate, black stripe design on cover, lining of cedarwood. Size: 5 x 3½ x 2 inches $7.25
CIGARETTE BOX (at left)— Same metals and design as above. Size: 3⅜ x 3⅝ x 1⅜ inches.... .....$5.50

Cross Shopping or Carriage Bag



HAND BAG (Illustrated) — Of durable long grained morocco leather, in all colors; leather lining, fitted with change purse. Size: 10 x 7 inches.....$6.75
Same as above in light color pigskin $7.75

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Uptown {404 Fifth Avenue / At 37th Street
Downtown {253 Broadway / Opposite City Hall
Boston—145 Tremont Street
Dealers Throughout the World

URGE WHITMAN PLAN OF TAX REFORM

For Corporations Now Practically Assess Themselves, Assert Measure's Advocates.

FARMERS IN OPPOSITION

Make Threat of Retaliation Against Republican Party—Controller Fails to Attend Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Corporations in this State virtually are permitted to fix their own assessments under the present system of taxation, according to statements made this afternoon by Seth Low and George W. Wickersham, former Federal Attorney General, at the hearing before the Legislative Joint Committees on Taxation on Gov. Whitman's bill providing for a reorganization of the Tax Department. Both appeared to favor the Governor's bill.

With men like Mr. Low, Mr. Wickersham, Isaac N. Seligman, Robert C. Morris, and others appearing as advocates of Gov. Whitman's plan, the hearing did not bring out into the open the strong opposition to the measure which just now is making itself felt in both branches of the Legislature, and, according to many observers, will prove effective in defeating the plan. All the opponents of the measure who appeared at the hearing were Tax Assessors or Supervisors of Counties outside of New York City. They attacked the provision of the Governor's bill which would permit the Commissioners appointed under the proposed new law to go into counties on their own initiative and compel an equalization of taxes.

The opposition to a provision of the bill under which the function of assessing the corporation tax would be transferred from the Controller's office to the reorganized Tax Department was expressed exclusively by John J. Merrill, an employe of the Controller's office, who for the last twenty-one years has been identified with the work of assessing the tax against corporations.

"We collected $11,634,000 at an office cost of only $41,000," said Mr. Merrill. "That's a lower ratio of expense than you can find anywhere in the whole world for work of that character."

"Corporations have been permitted to assess themselves," said Mr. Low in reply. "If you let them do that you can collect the tax cheaply. The fact that the statements of corporations are taken without question as a basis for the assessments against them should be an argument against the present system, and not one in favor of it."

"Do you know of any case where a corporation has been assessed less than it should pay?" asked Mr. Merrill.

Mr. Low replied that a certain corporation had paid a tax on $50,000 and had been compelled later to pay on $2,000,000 after there had been an adjudication of the case.

Mr. Merrill then appealed to Mr. Wickersham as a person who was in a position to say whether the statements of corporations were accepted without question.

Mr. Wickersham, according to Mr. Merrill, had a client corporation whose statement had been made the basis of action in court to compel an adjustment which would bring larger revenue to the State. It was inferred that Mr. Merrill was referring to the Interborough.

"The corporations necessarily assess themselves, except where the assessment pinches, and they themselves complain," said Mr. Wickersham. "How could Mr. Merrill, with his fourteen clerks, examine into the affairs of 27,000 corporations in this State for the purpose of determining whether the reports made by them as basis for the assessment were fair to the State?"

Mr. Wickersham said that every Controller had complained that the machinery for collecting the corporation tax was inadequate.

"It has been said that the cost of collecting the corporation tax is lower under the present system than it would be under the plan proposed," Mr. Wickersham continued. "That means nothing. The result in every one of from six to eight States where the plan proposed by Gov. Whitman has been put in operation has been higher assessments and larger collections. The plan is working well in other States. It would give to this State a central control which is much needed for the equalization of taxes. The Governor has recommended the enactment of this legislation after conferring with men who have given much thought to this large subject."

Isaac N. Seligman, the New York banker, appeared on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and presented a resolution adopted by that body approving the Governor's bill. Mr. Seligman is Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on State and Municipal Taxation. Robert C. Morris also spoke in favor of the Governor's bill.

Only seven of the sixty-two counties in the State were represented in the opposition to the plan. The spokesmen for these rural counties opposed the bill on the ground that it would result in higher assessments and would violate home rule principles.

"It is a direct slap at the farmers," said one rural Supervisor. He followed this up with a threat of retaliation on their part against the Republican Party if the Governor's bill became law. This threat was echoed with varying degrees of emphasis and directness by several of the rural speakers.

"If the bill passes in its present form the Republican Party will never see another Administration at Albany," said P. H. Lahey, representing the Board of Supervisors of Ontario County.

Everett H. Travis of Poughkeepsie, J. D. Mulrenan of Saratoga, Capt. John F. Jenkins of Westchester, W. S. Downs of Suffolk, Clayton Rider of Putnam, and George W. Knickerbocker of Columbia County were other speakers in opposition to the bill. Each represented the Board of Assessors or the Board of Supervisors of his home county, sometimes both.

The Citizens' Union, the New York State Real Estate Owners' Association, the Young Republican Club of New York, and taxpayers from Oneida, Nassau, and Ontario Counties appeared to favor the bill.

Controller Travis did not appear to oppose the bill, though he openly has expressed his belief that the function of assessing the corporation tax should be left with his office.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee, today appointed ten sub-committees each composed of a member of the committee and one other Senator to look into the personnel and payroll of the chief State departments. Soon after his appointment as head of the Finance Committee Senator Sage asked department heads to give him a statement showing the increases in personnel and payroll since the Higgins administration. Senator Sage said today that from this preliminary information he felt convinced that there had been too rapid growth in the number of employes and in their salaries.

"It isn't an investigation," said Senator Sage. "It is just an attempt to see what deadwood can be eliminated. I expect the hearty co-operation of department heads, who, in many instances, have had useless or superfluous employes wished on them by men in a position to exert political pressure."

The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester, Frederick M. Ackerson of Niagara Falls, and Thomas Fennell of Elmira as Judges of the Court of Claims.

URGES MEAT INSPECTION.

State Commission Places Blame for Sale of Unfit Products.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Many diseased cattle are slaughtered and the meat sold in New York State, according to the report made public today by a commission appointed by Gov. Glynn to investigate bovine tuberculosis. This condition, the report says, is due to the fact that there is no State inspection of meat. The commission believes that a certain number of cattle affected with tuberculosis are slaughtered and made up into sausage meat, "which may be eaten raw, and thus is certain to be a cause of tuberculosis in man."

Commissioner of Agriculture Huson said in explaining the situation: "It is possible that large numbers of cattle that have generalized tuberculosis are killed and their meat sold. It is possible that this is done without the knowledge of the farmer, who may not know his herd is infected, but a rigid meat inspection would prevent such food reaching the people. In cases where animals have localized tuberculosis, that is, in one organ, the remainder of the carcass may be sold. My department turned into the State last year $66,000 from the sale of such meat."

TO READ BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

Assembly Committee Overrules Opposition and Reports the Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The Assembly Public Education Committee gave a hearing to-day on the Tallett bill providing for the daily reading of the Bible in the public schools. At the conclusion of the hearing the committee reported the bill out by a vote of 7 to 2. The measure provides that a note from parents may excuse pupils from attendance during the reading of the Scriptures.

"This will make the bill a joke in many parts of New York City," said Minority Leader Smith of the Assembly. "It will simply result in the condition that in scores of the schools in New York there will be no pupils at all to listen to the Bible reading. I represent the sentiment of the majority of the residents of New York City when I say that this bill will be resented as unjust interference by the Legislature."

Assemblyman Steinberg, Progressive, of New York City, said the bill was unconstitutional in that it violated that section of the Constitution which assures freedom of religious belief.

FOR DIRECT SETTLEMENTS.

Senate Committee Favors Compensation Law Amendment.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The opponents of the proposed direct settlement amendment to the workmen's compensation law lost their fight, temporarily, at least, today. The Appropriation bill, carrying the amendment permitting direct settlement of claims between employers and employes, was reported out of committee in the Senate.

The bill will come up for final passage tomorrow. After passage in the Senate, which appears assured because of Republican support, the measure will go to the Assembly for action. The appropriation included in the bill is $425,000.

By the terms of the proposed amendment, employers who deal unfairly with employes in making a settlement may be fined 15 per cent. of the amount of the compensation fixed and deprived of the right of negotiating with employes. All settlements are subject to review by the commission, which decides whether they are fair.

OPPOSE HALF-FARE BILL.

Transportation Companies Attack Measure Favoring School Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Assemblyman Fertig's bill providing for a half-fare for school children in New York State was opposed at a hearing before the Railroads Committees of the Senate and Assembly today by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on the ground that such action would constitute an infringement of the franchise given by the Legislature.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and of the International Railways Company of Buffalo opposed the bill on the ground that it constituted discriminatory legislation in that it favored school children as against minors who were forced to work for a living.

I am a Traveling Man-

with a wife and little family that I see once a week.

Since the inauguration of the Western Union Day Letter and Night Letter service my wife and I have exchanged Night Letters regularly. My wife says these daily notes keep her from being lonesome. I am assured daily that everything is O. K. at home.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

SENATOR SLANDERS CITY, MAYOR SAYS

Thinks Wagner Obeyed His Master's Voice in Charging Extravagance.

CAN'T DROP COURT HOUSE

Debt Limit $19,000,000 in Spite of Heavy Subway Outlays—City's Credit Absolutely Sound.

Mayor Mitchel took exception yesterday to what Senator Wagner said about the city's credit in the Senate on Monday night. The Tammany Senator, in attacking the bill to enable Police Commissioner Woods to appoint a fifth Deputy, had cited a number of public works undertaken by the city and had accused the city and the present administration of gross extravagance.

"We have no fear of a financial investigation," said the Mayor, "if it be undertaken fairly. It would do good, in that it would show that where we have home rule we have been effecting large economies. Everything should be done to make the citizens learn something about the condition of our finances at the present time. But if the Legislature undertook an investigation merely for political purposes, I should be against it.

"But if Senator Wagner is quoted correctly, his statements were untrue and a slander on the credit of the city. Its credit is absolutely sound, and we have a debt limit at present of about $19,000,000, in spite of our heavy expenditure on subways. To talk as Senator Wagner is represented to have done only works harm to the whole city, but I suppose he was obeying his master's voice.

"If the Senator had been fair, he would have gone back to the Tammany administrations. It was they who burdened the city with debt under which it is now laboring.

"The city is not bankrupt, by any means, but it has to face a tremendous fixed charge on its debt and must find the money to comply with the mandatory laws. A serious problem faces the whole city, as well as the Board of Estimate, and it would be well if the citizens in general understood it."

One of the matters which were mentioned by Senator Wagner as showing the extravagance of the administration was the plan for the new Court House, which the Senator said would cost $24,000,000. It was pointed out yesterday that the work on the Court House has now progressed so far that if it were to be abandoned the city would stand to lose about $10,000,000 and would have to write off against that only such a sum as it could realize upon the Centre Street site, more than half of which has now been cleared of buildings.

The original site cost the city about $6,250,000, and, as the city took title to it in the Fall of 1913, for eighteen months the city has been obliged to carry the interest charges on that expenditure and the loss of taxes on that area, with hardly any return, at a cost conservatively estimated at $600 a day. To that must be added the expenditures of the Court House Board for three years, which amount to about $150,000.

To Guy Lowell, the architect, under his contract with the city, has already been paid $110,000, and as soon as he has filed his final plans for the Court House, on May 1, another $250,000 will be due. Roughly speaking, it is reckoned that in this way the city has already expended about $10,000,000 on the project, and so far has for it only a parcel of land in one of the most desolate of the downtown regions, which has been already half cleared of buildings.

At the present time, if the city wished to sell this, it has been asserted by real estate experts it would not find any bidders at such a price as it could afford to accept, and it would probably have the tract left on its hands for a good many months to come. Moreover, as it has already begun further condemnation proceedings, if those were dropped, the owners of all the property included in the additional site would have suits for damages against the city on account of the interference with their title. In addition to all this, some of the property owners in that region before the condemnation proceedings were begun had initiated heavy damage suits against the city on account of certain changes of grade before their buildings, and these would be pushed as soon as it was seen that the city was not about to buy them out.

So it was argued that if the Court House project were dropped now the city would throw away the $10,000,000 it had spent, would have to show for it merely a stretch of derelict land, and would have to face a series of damage suits for large sums.

TELEPHONE RATES TO STAND

No Action Likely to be Taken by This Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—That no reduction will be made of telephone rates in New York City by the Legislature of 1915 was indicated at a hearing today on three universal 5-cent charge bills before the Senate Public Service and Assembly Water, Gas, and Electricity Committees.

These measures will be held until the report of the Legislative Telephone Investigating Committee, headed by Senator James A. Foley, Democrat, is submitted. This report, which will be ready in about two weeks, will be accompanied by bills which if enacted will entail a reduction in the earnings of the New York Telephone Company of $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the Senate Public Service Committee and head of the committee which is investigating the Public Service Commissions, said tonight that no action would be taken on any New York City telephone legislation until the report of the committee had been made.

CHARGES CITY HALL GRAFT.

"Victim" Says It Cost Him $6 to Get Married.

A man who signed himself as a "Victim" wrote to the Mayor yesterday that an Alderman in the City Hall had charged him $6 for performing a marriage ceremony. This is his letter:

"Hon Mayer: I was married by the City Hall last weeks day and some fat man, I guess he is the alderman, made give him $6. I thought poor peoples get married for nothing by the City Hall. When I told the alderman I only had $4 with me he called me a kiker. I had to borrow $2 from with my wife for this stickup. You should look these crooks over once. They are dirty lofers, Mr Meyer."

Alderman John J. Reardon, who performs many marriage ceremonies in the Marriage Bureau, in the basement of the City Hall, said yesterday that he never charged for his services. The bureau is not an official one, and it is customary for the clerks to charge a small fee.

TWILIGHT SLEEP FOR A MAN.

Used in Operation on Patient 70 Years Old in Flushing.

Anaesthesia by injection of scopolamin and morphine in the manner known in maternity cases as twilight sleep was used yesterday in an operation on an elderly man in the Flushing Hospital. What the nature of the operation was no one connected with the case would tell, but it was said that it had been entirely successful and the patient was improving.

John Kramberg, 70 years old, of 68 Alburtis Avenue, Corona, was the subject, and the operating surgeons were Dr. Charles B. Story of Bayside and Dr. George J. Lawrence of Flushing. Dr. Story said there was nothing unusual about the use of the scopolamin-morphine treatment in such a case.

"It produces a mild form of anaesthesia," he said, "which generally produces very satisfactory results when a local operation is to be performed on a person whose advanced age makes the use of ether or chloroform inadvisable."

End of State Fire Marshal.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The bill abolishing the State Fire Marshal's office was signed today by Gov. Whitman. The office virtually has been out of existence since Feb. 1, when the funds for maintaining it were exhausted.

GRAFT AT NAVY YARD RAN INTO THOUSANDS

Brooklyn Federal Grand Jury Will Carry Investigation Back Five Years.

SNUG INCOMES FROM THEFT

Prosecutor Gets New Evidence—Texas Sails with Marked Bribe Money in Safe.

As a result of the graft scandal in connection with the purchase of supplies for warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, exposed by Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel J. Reid in the arrest on Monday of Thomas J. White, a Brooklyn produce merchant, and Walter G. Roache, a commissary steward of the battleship Texas, it was learned yesterday that the Federal Grand Jury will investigate every department at the navy yard receiving food or supplies for naval vessels.

The purpose of this broad inquiry is to determine the extent of the alleged practice of robbing the Government. Mr. Reid is convinced that the Government not only has paid for supplies it did not receive, but that some men in the navy have had a snug income from the graft.

While no estimate could be obtained as to the loss the Government has sustained the disclosures made so far indicate that it amounts to thousands of dollars. Mr. Reid said the investigation would go back four or five years.

The Grand Jury was not in session yesterday, as Mr. Reid devoted almost the entire day to gathering facts bearing on the scandal. He would not hint at the nature of the information he collected, but said several men at the yard, supposed to know about the purchase of supplies for warships, would appear before the Grand Jury.

The books and records of the Brooklyn Steamship and Hotel Supply Company, confiscated when the arrests were made in the graft scandal, will be examined again by the Grand Jury tomorrow. It was learned at the offices of the company yesterday that the bulk of the supplies sold by the company were purchased for warships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Thomas J. White was not at the office when inquired for. Walter G. Roache, the commissary steward of the Texas, was transferred from the ship's brig yesterday to the receiving ship Maine pending the decision of the Navy Department whether to court-martial him or turn him over to the civil authorities for trial.

The Texas, which has been ordered to Guantanamo, left the yard yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for Quarantine. Assistant District Attorney Reid saw Paymaster Reay and took the precaution to have the $200 alleged bribe money marked and locked in a safe on the ship. Mr. Reid said the money would be produced at the trial of White.

Paymaster Reay and Harry Ricketts, who was concealed in the paymaster's office and who corroborated the story of the bribe offer, have finished their testimony before the Grand Jury. The Texas will probably be in this port again when the trial of White begins in April. Mr. Reid said that whether the Texas is here at that time or not the witnesses will be at his service.

Reunion of Women Workers.

The New York Association of Women Workers will give its fourth tea on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 West Sixty-fourth Street. Dr. Seiser of the Bureau of Health Education will give an address, with stereopticon views. There will be also a musical entertainment.

URGES QUARANTINE CHANGE.

Academy of Medicine Would Have U. S. Take New York Station.

The Public Health Committee of the Academy of Medicine yesterday made public a communication which it had sent to Gov. Whitman asking him to take the steps necessary for the transfer of the quarantine station at Rose Bank, Staten Island, from State to Federal control. After making the point that several specified "needs of the State" had not been attended to, the committee, in its communication, says:

"These and many other pressing obligations of the State for the promotion of public health and the care of the sick are neglected for lack of revenue, while the State continues to exercise, for the benefit of the nation at large, a strictly Federal function which could, for the mere asking, be performed by the United States Government without any expense to the State whatever, and, moreover, be performed more efficiently than it is at present."

The communication adduces the fact that whereas quarantine stations in forty-eight ports of the nation are under Federal control, only two are under State control. Declaring that State quarantine is an anachronism, the committee urges the Governor to request the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service to take over the Staten Island Quarantine Station pending the passage by the Legislature of an act transferring the property to the Federal Government. For this property, the committee believes, the State should receive about $3,000,000.

THAW TRIAL FOR MARCH 1.

Call for a Special Panel of 200 Talesmen to Try the Case.

March 1 was set esterday as the date of trial of Harry K. Thaw on a charge of conspiracy. The case was down originally for Feb. 23, but it was announced yesterday in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court that it would be impossible to reach the case this term.

Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy and Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley apeared before Justice Weeks yesterday and made application for a special panel of 200 talesmen to try the case. Supreme Court Justice Page will preside at the trial.

Billy Sunday read "Saleratus Smith" and wrote:

"I have known many incidents similar to 'Saleratus Smith's' experience. It surely has the punch."

The story won the 2nd prize in the $9,500.00 contest. In this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

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A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
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That is better than hiding everything away in cumbersome files and boxes.

Rand Visible Systems save an enormous amount of time and insure against costly errors. Bank Tellers use them to verify signatures, credit men to check ratings, buyers for price lists. Any business can use Rand Visible Systems to advantage.

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Oriental Rugs

The assortments of Oriental floor coverings now in stock are sufficiently extensive to assure the supply of practically every desirable size and make.

Antique Rugs of undoubted authenticity may be inspected in the Antique Rug Room.

Choice specimens of genuine
CHINESE RUGS
are offered at very moderate prices.

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A Most Extraordinary Sale of Choice Dress Silk

for this day (Wednesday) will comprise over
20,000 YDS. OF 40-INCH CREPE METEOR
(satin crepe)

in an assortment of eighty shades, in addition to white, ivory and black, at the special price of . . . per yard $1.58

Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Georgian Furniture of Luxurious Comfort

MUCH of the old English furniture that gives an air of dignity, yet, withal, so reposeful to the high-ceiling rooms of some of the old Queen Anne and Georgian red brick houses, is Furniture that was made essentially to be lived with.

So we find that the Hampton Shops Reproductions of old-world Furniture repeat not only the outward semblance, but the essential characteristics of Weir originals. The deep upholstered Sheraton armchairs, the Settees with their upholstered arms, their "squales" of springy hair, and down-filled cushions, not only invite to luxurious ease, but also admirably harmonize with the Cabinets of inlaid Satinwood, the Mahagony spindle-legged Tables and the shield-back Chairs in whose companionship they may eventually find themselves.

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34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway

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Money entrusted to you for investment can best be put into our Guaranteed Mortgages. You will never need to explain or justify a 5% investment on which there is no possibility of loss.

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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME of TRUTH

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

A Rare Value From Our February Furniture Sale—this

Chair, $14.75

A fine Adam design reproduced in solid mahogany. Note the characteristic cane work, and the Adam "urn" inserted in the back. The Rocker to match is also $14.75.

This is just *one* of many hundreds of exceptional values in furniture for every room in the home.

Fourth Floor.

There's all the glamour of the Far East in these

Oriental Rugs, $15.25

They are rich, silky Mossouls and Shirvans, averaging 3½x5 ft.—and every one is a genuine and worthy product of the hand-loom of the Orient. As "scatter" Rugs they are unsurpassed.

Thousands of other Oriental Rugs, of course—in fact, an exceptionally fine and complete showing of Eastern weaves — priced from **$6.98** for a small **Hamadan** up to **$1695.00** for a magnificent **Royal Kashan** measuring 16.9x12.2.

Fourth Floor.

For the Library or Dining-room Table, a

Little Reading Lamp, $5.00

The bases are of light, carved wood gilt in antique gold finish.

The shades are of pretty pleated silk with deep fringe —in old rose, gold, green, red and brown.

One electric bulb and six feet of silk cord with socket.

They are little beauties of lamps and the price is an exceptionally low one—even for BLOOMINGDALES.

Third Floor.

The Book-lover likes to choose his—or her—

Books

in a leisurely, *please-don't-hurry-me* manner.

It is this thought that led us to arrange our tables in a sort of free-and-easy way with wide inviting aisles between them—and to have the price marked plainly in each book.

You take your own time; you visit this table and that, read a page here or admire a pretty picture there, and so choose your book.

There are many *"finds"* on these tables. A **"Call of the Wild"** at **25c** on one table; at another, a neatly bound **Longfellow** at **98c**, and so forth.

And, of course, the more expensive books and "sets" when you wish them.

Main Floor. 59th St.

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

SUFFRAGISTS DRAW 7,000 TO THEIR BALL

Grand Central Palace Hung with Green, Purple, and White for Gay Night.

WOMAN EJECTS INTRUDER

Pretty Programme Sellers Don't Mind Keeping the Change for Good of the Cause.

The votes for women ball of the Women's Political Union, at the Grand Central Palace last evening, was a great success. Its prettiness may have been due partly to the hall, but Albert Herter, who was decorator, made the most of his opportunities. The soft banners of pale green and white floated everywhere, with a little of the deeper purple here and there by way of contrast.

Pretty girls crowded the rooms wearing costumes of every imaginable shade and color, with dashes of red that gave a gay note to the scene. The Grand Central Palace was not rich in seats, and every one walked when the music was not playing and danced when it was. Tickets to the union ball were only 50 cents, and every one was invited. The mothers were there with some of the grandmothers and even a child or two.

Most of the people were in evening dress, but if they were not it did not matter; they danced just the same, and if there were no men to be had, the girls danced together. If they did, though, it was not because there were not plenty of men, and they all danced, young and old.

The ball opened with a grand march, a triumphal procession to celebrate the winning of the victory for the women in the New York Legislature. Mrs. Inez Boissevain headed the procession carrying a large votes for women banner of purple, green, and white, and following her was the Board of Directors of the Union—Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Frederick Hazard, Miss Anna Constable, and others. Next was the ball committee, including women prominent socially and professionally, next the judges of the dances, and the guests.

The Dancing Contests.

The march was heralded by a pretty woman trumpter, and following the march the trumpeter sounded for the special dances and the dance contests. Cyrena la Roma, 15 years old, a member of the Metropolitan Ballet School, gave a barefoot dance. In the general dance contest were Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Gould, Mrs. Edith Karcher, J. Clancy, Mrs. Arnold Furst, Miss Whitredge, Miss Loretta Ryan, and G. S. Allen. The judges who were present were Robert Adamson, John A. Kingsbury, Marcus M. Marks, Dr. John Winters Brannan, Dr. S. Josephine Baker, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis.

Among the competitors in the tango contest were Miss La Roma, Alfred de Villars, Miss Eulalia Garrison, Ernest Bigelow, Miss Gladys Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Furst, Arthur Burke and Miss Williams. The Judges of the tango were Prince Pierre Troubetskoy, Walter Chambers, Howard Imbree, George McAneny, and Signor de Segurola.

Among the men on the floor wearing the Women's Political Union insignia, were Carl Schurz, Sidney Borg, A. Montgomery Handy, Witter Bynner Hegeman Foster and Swinburne Hale. These men also acted as ticket choppers to see that everything went smoothly.

One of the popular features of the ball was the refreshments. There were large tables at intervals all around the hall presided over by women and gayly decorated with flowers, where cake, lemonade, and sandwiches could be had for 5 cents and ice cream for 10 cents. Everything had been contributed.

Little tables had been set around at intervals, and every one said beforehand how much it would look like a Paris café, but it didn't, for there were no chairs at the tables.

Mrs. Joseph Griswald Dean took part in the most exciting incident of the evening when she caught a young man jumping over the railing at one side of the entrance hall to get a free admission. She seized him herself and put him out.

The purpose of the ball was largely to make money to work for "the cause." The programme alone brought in more than $1,200 in advertising. It was impossible to estimate the returns from the ball last night, but they were large. Pretty girls who were selling programmes at the entrance looked grieved when men passed by looking fixidly in another direction. They liked to keep the change for the cause.

"The pikers who want their change get my goat," said one of them, a dainty young woman, who looked to be just out of boarding school.

It was said that there were 7,000 persons at the ball.

Among those seen on the floor were Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Charles Tiffany, Miss Lillian Wald, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Borg, Miss Fola La Follette, George Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mr. John Hampden Dougherty, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cabot, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, Judge and Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Peter Finley Dunne, Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. Edward Livingston Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Shannon Dunn.

SUFFRAGE VOTE THIS FALL.

New Jersey Electorate Will Decide Question at Election.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Voters of New Jersey will determine next September whether the women of the State are to get the ballot. This was made certain today when the Senate passed the resolution introduced by Assemblyman Peacock of Burlington County. The vote was 17 to 4, those opposing being Barber of Warren, Ramsay of Middlesex, Munson of Sussex, and McGinnis of Passaic, all Democrats.

If the proposition is not ratified by the electorate, five years must elapse before the question can again be submitted.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN INDIANA.

Measure Introduced Would Limit Rights of Women.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—Limited suffrage would be granted the women of Indiana if a bill introduced in the State Legislature here today should become a law.

The measure provides that the women be permitted to vote only for statutory officers, chosen by the people.

Separate ballots and separate ballot boxes would be provided for the convenience of the women in each polling place. Qualifications to vote would be the same for the women as for the men.

MRS. BELMONT MAKES APPEAL.

Asks Rhode Island Legislature to Support Suffrage Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 16.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, President of the Political Equality Association, has sent a letter to every member of the Rhode Island Legislature asking him to support the measure for presidential suffrage, which is now before them and which was adopted in the platform of the Republican Party in this State last Fall. The measure was also recommended by Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman in his inaugural message.

Mrs. Belmont's appeal says:

"As a Rhode Island taxpayer and a resident of the State during several months of every year, in addition to possessing a profound respect for the fundamental principle upon which our present form of Government is based, namely, 'taxation without representation is tyranny,' and believing that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' I appeal to you in the name of justice and patriotism to use your influence and cast your vote in favor of granting presidential suffrage to the women of Rhode Island during the present session of the State Legislature."

WIN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

House Passes Suffrage Amendment —Now Up to Voters.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The proposed woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution was passed today by the House by a vote of 196 to 33. It will be acted on by the voters at the election next November, having already passed the Senate.

As soon as the result in the House was announced a shower of jonquils thrown by women in the galleries fell among the legislators. The demonstration continued until the Speaker ordered the galleries closed. The women then held a meeting on the steps of the State House and afterward marched to the suffrage headquarters.

The amendment provides for striking out the word "male" from the constitutional qualification for voting. A two-thirds vote at the State election will be necessary for its adoption.

WOMEN LOSE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

State Senate Kills Measure to Let Them Vote on Municipal Issues.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—By a vote of 24 to 18 the Senate tonight rejected the bill recently passed by the House, granting to women of South Dakota the right to vote on municipal issues and for State and county officers not named in the Constitution as "constitutional officers."

ITALIAN QUAKES CONTINUE.

Many Houses Damaged in Aquila Province—Population in Panic.

ROME, Feb. 16.—Another earthquake in the Province of Aquila today damaged many houses, rendering a number of them dangerous for habitation.

The population, greatly alarmed, has even abandoned the undamaged houses, fearing another catastrophe.

WANTS LYNCHERS PUNISHED

Judge Asks Grand Jury to Indict Members of Georgia Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, Ga., Feb. 16.—Judge Park today made an earnest appeal to the Grand Juryt to indict every member of the mob that recently lynched four negroes at this place for whipping a policeman who tried to arrest them on the charge of selling whisky. Judge Clark said in part to the Grand July:

"It is strange that men of the white race should so far forget themselves as to join a mob to do violence on negroes; for white men to deprive a man of his life by mob violence is not in accordance with the traditions that have governed the Anglo-Saxon race from time immemorial. It is cowardly murder for a mob to wrest a prisoner from an officer and swing his body to a limb and riddle it with bullets.

"When the mob in this county overpowered your Sheriff on the night of Jan. 14, and took from your jail one man, a boy and two girls and lynched them for an offense that was not punishable by death, in the eyes of the human and divine law, they committed the crime of murder, and should be treated as murderers. I charge you to investigate this unpardonable crime, ferret out the perpetrators and indict them. The members of the mob have placed on the pages of Georgia history a blot that time will not efface for many years to come."

MURDER CASE IN U. S. COURT

Sailor's Trial Is First of Kind Here in Many Years.

Benjamin R. Johnson, a sailor, who has been held since Dec. 9 on Ellis Island on a charge of having murdered Iver Christensen, a fellow-member of the American schooner Republic, at Point-à-Pitre, in the harbor of Guadeloupe, was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Houghton by Assistant District Attorney Stanton. This is the first time for many years that any man in the Federal Court in this city has been charged with murder, the penalty for which under the United States statutes is hanging.

Johnson was the donkey engine man aboard the schooner, and, according to the story he told yesterday, was at work on Dec. 2 helping to unload the ship when Christensen came aboard inflamed with drink. When the mate spoke to him, Christensen rushed at him with a big carving knife. The mate threw him, but slipped himself to the deck. As he fell he passed his revolver to Johnson, who tried to shoot the sailor in the leg. However, the kick of the revolver threw its muzzle up, and the bullet entered the man's throat.

Henry J. Goldsmith, counsel for Johnson, however, is likely to raise the point that, as Christensen actually died after being taken to the pier at Guadeloupe the trial should be in that island.

ENDS LONELY OLD LIFE.

Miss Robbins Arrayed Herself for Death in Her Best Silk Dress.

Wearing her best silk dress, with an old-fashioned watch, supposedly a keepsake, clasped in her hand, Miss Olive Robbins, 80 years old, was found dead yesterday morning, in her room at 77 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, a suicide. The room was filled with illuminating gas, which had been turned on at two jets. The aged spinster left letters in which she indicated that she had become tired of life.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sinclair, who live in the house, traced an odor of gas to the room occupied by Miss Robbins and found the door locked. Receiving no response to their knocks, the Sinclairs called in a policeman and the door was forced. Miss Robbins was found seated in a rocking chair beside a table, on which were letters and other papers.

One of the letters was addressed to Miss Robbins's brother, A. A. Robbins, of 937 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, and in another she outlined the service she wished held for her at the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, which she attended. From Miss Robbins's private papers it appeared that she owned several parcels of realty in Brooklyn and that she had $240 in bank. Loneliness is believed to have been the cause of suicide.

Deaf to See Sounds.

BOMBAY, Feb. 16.—It has been announced in Lahore that a Prof. Albe, of that city, has invented a "phonoscope," the use of which enables the totally deaf to perceive sounds, such as speech and music, by means of the eye.

Price of Oil Again Reduced.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 16.—A reduction of 5 cents per barrel in oil prices, was announced here today. Lima oil under the new quotation is 88 and South Lima and Indiana 83.

Bates to Head Bull Moose.

The Progressive County Committee will meet tomorrow night at Terace Garden to elect a County Chairman to succeed Francis W. Bird, who resigned several months ago. It is understood that Lindon Bates, Jr., will be selected. Mr. Bates was once a Republican Assemblyman from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. George W. Perkins, Robert H. Elder of Brooklyn, and Hugh Gordon Miller will make speeches.

ALBANY PLANS CHECK TO MITCHEL'S POWER

Republican Leaders Support Bill Making His Appointments Subject to Confirmation.

ESTIMATE BOARD TO RULE

Proposal to Give It Authority to Fix City Salaries—Gov. Whitman's Attitude Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—With the support of the Republican leaders in the Legislature, Senator Lockwood of Brooklyn and Assemblyman Ellenbogen of New York will introduce a bill tomorrow which will amend the New York City Charter and put a check on the Mayor's power of appointment. Under the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill the Mayor will not be able to make a single appointment except with the approval of the Board of Estimate, which also will have the final decision in the fixing of salaries.

Copies of the bill were handed to Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman Ellenbogen today by Elon R. Brown, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly. This means that the measure will be passed in both branches without fail, and undoubtedly also will be passed over Mayor Mitchel's possible veto. It is understood that Gov. Whitman has been informed in a general way of what the leaders propose to do, but that he has declined to commit himself in advance as to his course of action when the measure comes before him for approval.

It was pointed out by one of the Republican leaders today that there would be a two-thirds majority in each house with which to override the Governor should he fail to act favorably on the bill.

The bill is looked upon at the Capitol as the answer of the legislative leaders to the complaint that the present financial condition of the City of New York is due to mandatory legislation imposing on the city large expenditures for the payment of salaries.

The fact is that Mayor Mitchel is no more popular with the present Legislature than he was with the Legislature of last year, and there is every prospect that New York City measures which come here with the backing of the city administration will receive scant consideration from the lawmakers.

The Senate today again passed by the Mayor's bill to authorize the appointment of a fifth Deputy Police Commissioner. It is reported at the Capitol that this bill is urged for the purpose of providing a place for Assistant United States District Attorney Edwin Stanton, who is a nephew of United States Senator O'Gorman. It was said today that the bill for which Senator Ogden L. Mills is sponsor would not pass.

Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman Ellenbogen will introduce a bill tomorrow providing for the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Records in the counties of New York and Kings. The office in New York County was created by Tammany to provide a berth for ex-Park Commissioner Andrews, who held it until his death recently, when County Clerk Schneider appointed John F. Cowan, an anti-Tammany Democrat from Percy Nagle's district, to fill the vacancy.

ARREST BROKER AS FORGER.

E. A. Gaybryelle Denies He Knew Check Was Fraudulent.

With the co-operation of a messenger boy and through the accidental presence in the Garfield National Bank, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, of a woman whose name was forged to a check for $100, Ewing A. Gaybryelle, 30 years old, a broker, of 250 West 111th Street, was arrested last evening and charged with forgery. Gaybryelle, who denied committing the offense, said the check had been given to him by another in payment of a debt.

The messenger boy presented the check for payment in the bank yesterday afternoon. The teller took the check to W. L. Douglass, Second Vice President of the bank, who happened to know that the woman whose name was signed to it was in the bank at the time. Mr. Douglass called the woman and she said that her name had been forged. The messenger said that a man had given him the check with instructions to meet him with the money in a telegraph office at 253 West 116th Street at 6 o'clock.

Detectives Moore and Andrews of the Second Branch Bureau and Detective Myers of the bank, kept the appointment with the boy. At about 6 o'clock a man telephoned the telegraph office and inquired whether any boy had arrived with his money. When told that he had, the man said he would come at once, and a few minutes later Gaybryelle walked into the office. The boy handed him an envelope supposed to contain the money and as he took it the detectives arrested him.

$132 FOR NEW YORK MANUALS

Set Sold at Auction with Other Rare Books and Engravings.

Books from the library of C. C. Buel of New York and other consignors were sold at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. C. Gerhardt & Co. paid $132 for a set of D. T. Valentine's manuals dating from 1842 to 1871. Some of the volumes contain autographs of prominent old New Yorkers.

James F. Drake gave $24 for S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," a presentation copy from the author. R. S. Peters obtained for $46 a complete set of the dramatic publications of the Dunlap Society, printed at the De Vinne Press. Among the portraits is a proof of William Dunlap, signed by the artist. R. M. Cosgrove paid $25 for a set of engravings to Erasmus's "Praise of Folly" by Daniel Chodowiecki, who has been called "the German Crukshank."

Government Control

over English railroads (caused by the requirements of the war) is described by the London correspondent of The Annalist in this week's issue.

On News Stands Today
10c a copy; $4.00 a year

Published at Times Square, N. Y.

ASSAILS CHARITY WORKERS.

Senator Thompson Asks Accounting from 'Respectable Uplifters.'

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The resolution providing for a legislative investigation of private charity organizations received impetus today when Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara agreed to become sponsor for the measure in the upper house. The resolution was introduced in the Assembly last night.

In a formal statement today Senator Thompson said that there was a certain group of persons in this State who had built up a substantial and apparently very profitable business as well as a political organization out of charity. The statement that followed was directed against the Charity Organization Society. Senator Thompson said that it had collected from charitable individuals, and that only a questionable percentage of the money collected ever had reached deserving cases, "unless the distinguished and respectable uplifters who run the organization and pay themselves large salaries desire to be classed 'deserving cases.'"

Senator Thompson quoted from the last report of the society figures to show that out of $127,272 collected only $86,609 had been paid out for relief of "suitable cases."

Senator Thompson said that charitable organizations should be required to make detailed reports to show how money contributed had been expended.

"The heads of some of these organizations are said to be on several payrolls," said the Senator. "They should be forced to make an accounting—an accounting which will show how they have administered their trust; not such an inadequate general accounting as is now made. We have, therefore, suggested an investigation to show what has been done with funds collected in this manner in the past. The Legislature is the only body which has the power to make such an investigation. They persistently refuse to make such an accounting voluntarily.

"I do not anticipate there will be any opposition to the resolution for such an inquiry. Certainly there ought not to be if there has been nothing improper about the handling of these funds."

REFUSES BIG WAR ORDER.

Steel Company Turns Down Contract for Humanitarian Reasons.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16.—Because of "humanitarian reasons," the Electric Steel Company of this city, asked by the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission to bid on a contract to furnish part of an order of 1,000,000 drop forge shells valued at $4,000,000, wanted by the British Government, yesterday declined to make an estimate. Attached to the blue prints returned to the commission by the company was a note which read:

"For humanitarian reasons, this company finds itself obliged to refuse to consider the contract."

The value of the contract offered to the company was estimated at $450,000.

Charles E. Bryson, President and General Manager of the company said: "Our company refused to consider this contract because we don't think warring nations should be encouraged. As long as they are able to purchase supplies of this nature, the war will continue.

"We are looking for business, but we would not consider the furnishing of ammunition of war to any country that is engaged in conflict. I wish to state in making this refusal that we are not opposed to England or her allies, nor to Germany and her allies. We don't desire to make money from instruments that are used to slaughter people and we think that other companies might do well to consider the matter in the same light."

WAYLAID BY THUGS ON LOFT STAIRWAY

Girl Bookkeeper's Screams and Plucky Fight Frightens Four Robbers.

HAD BLACKJACKED HER BOSS

Policemen and Fireman Catch Quartet as They Separate and Run Along Lafayette Street.

Salvatore Calucci closed up his clothing factory on the fourth floor of 236 Lafayette Street, near Spring, at 7:45 o'clock last night and told his bookkeeper, Annunzia Cesare, to go home. The girl started downstairs and her employer followed one flight behind. When Calucci reached the landing on the third floor he was attacked by three men, who sprang out of a dark corner. He put up a hard fight and kept them busy for some time, but was finally felled by blows over the head with a blackjack.

His assailants searched him quickly, but for some reason—he says it was only a lucky hunch—Calucci had left at home the diamond rings and scarf pin, worth about $1,000, which he usually wears.

Miss Cesare, on reaching the second landing, was attacked by a masked man who tried to choke her. She made a desperate resistance, screaming loudly, and eventually managed to unmask her assailant. Her cries alarmed the three who were going through Calucci's pockets, and they gave up their attempt and joined their companion in a flight down the stairs.

The girl's screams were heard by Policeman Hay, on fixed post at Spring and Lafayette Streets, and Policeman Nealon, who had just come out of the Spring Street Subway station. They saw four men running out of the building, and started after them. One of the four headed toward the policemen, and Nealon seized him. Hay pursued the other three northward, and as they ran past the fire house of Engine 20 Fireman John J. Garrett, on house duty, got in their way and managed to stop and hold one of them.

Hay overtook another on Mulberry Street after a hard chase, and Policeman Riley, who had heard the raps of Hay's nightstick on the pavement, saw the fourth run into a tenement house on Mott Street, and arrested him there.

The four men were taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where Fireman Garrett's captive, who was identified by the girl as the man who had attacked her, gave his name as Felice Notaro of 309 West Forty-third Street. The others, whom Calucci identified as his assailants, said they were Vincenzo Renna of 43 Rutgers Street, Luigi Alfano of 314 East 107th Street, and Carlo Naroottine of 241 West Forty-eighth Street.

They were locked up on the charge of assault and attempted robbery. Calucci, after having his scalp sewed up by Dr. Harrigan of St. Vincent's Hospital, went to his home at 135 East 149th Street in a cab.

ACQUIT GERMAN SURGEONS.

Doctors and Nurses, Convicted of Pillage, Win at Retrial.

PARIS, Feb 16.—The German surgeons and nurses, who were sentenced by the permanent court martial late in November to terms of imprisonment, ranging from three years to one month, for alleged pillage at Peronne, Sept. 15, and who appealed from the decision of the court, obtaining a retrial today and were acquitted. The decision of the court was that there was an absence of precise proof of the alleged theft.

When the hospital at Peronne was captured by the French, the bulky nature of the baggage of the German surgeons and nurses aroused the suspicions of the French Army officials. A search was ordered and it was alleged that in the baggage of Surgeon Major Collins, who with Surgeon Major Wohlfart, was in charge of the hospital, there were found three tanagra statuettes, with labels of the Peronne Museum attached to them. In the baggage of the nurses, it was charged, there were pieces of silk, carpets, and fine linen. The nurses asserted, it was stated, that these things had been given them by the Carmelite sisters in appreciation of their kindness to the French wounded.

Surgeons Collins and Wohlfart each were sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The hospital belonged to the Second German Army Corps.

FAMOUS WRITERS AT FRONT.

French Authors and Dramatists in Trenches—Bernstein a Gunner.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Many French authors, poets, and dramatists are serving in the army in various capacities.

Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, is a gunner at Fort Havre; Marcel Prévost, the poet and author, is a Captain of artillery in the entrenched camp of Paris; Etienne Rey, the writer, and the Marquis Robert de Flers, the playwright, are serving at the front, as is also Reynaldo Hahn, the latter as a simple soldier in the trenches in the Argonne.

Marcel Boulenger, the writer, has been taken half frozen from the trenches near Nancy and placed in a hospital.

François de Tessan, the journalist, Secretary General of the French Commission to the San Francisco Exposition, was wounded some time ago, but has recovered, and is ready to return to the front.

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55 Liberty Street

CIVIL SERVICE.

DENTIST, GRADE 2. $1,200 to $1,500.

Applications for examination for this position will be received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, from

Feb. 9 to 4 P. M. Feb. 25.

The duties of Dentist are to attend the Dental Clinics of the Health Department on school days from 2 to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 9 to 12 M. Candidates must be licensed to practice in the State of New York.

Subjects and weights are: Experience, 4; Technical, 6; 75% required on the Technical paper and 70% on the entire examination. A physical examination will precede the Mental.

The minimum age is 21 years.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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Shirts Usually to $1.50, at 59c

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Shirts Usually to $3.50, at $1.19

Most popular makes for sale today in good Specialty Stores throughout the country.

Judged from any standpoint, this shirt sale is a marvel, and any one of the three purchases is big enough for an event alone.

The variety of fine shirting materials is all-embracing, and includes every popular, worth-while fabric shown this season.

Finest Woven Madras Shirts
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Also 3,600 Very Choice

$4 to $5.50 Pure Silk Shirts, at $2.19

Hundreds of beautiful styles in white and colored shirts for your choice. The size range is complete from 13½ to 18. To the above we add a purchase of

$4 to $5.50 Pure Silk Shirts, at $2.19

These silk shirts are simply exquisite—the finest of the fine. Made of pure, heavy-weight tub silks, also superior silks in jacquard figures and satin stripes. Their duplicates are to be seen in the most exclusive shops today at $4 to $5.50.

Judged from every possible standpoint this is without a doubt the most notable value-giving occasion in the history of shirt-selling, and whether or not you need shirts just now, you shouldn't miss the opportunity to buy a supply.

The entire Shirt Department will be given over to this event today.

Special tables in the aisles. Scores of extra salespeople to wait on you promptly. Everything possible will be done to facilitate your selection. Briefly, here's the proposition in a nutshell:—

$1 to $3.50 Shirts—this sale, at 59c, 79c & $1.19 | $4 to $5.50 Pure Silk Shirts—at $2.19

DO COME EARLY! FIRST CHOICE IS BEST CHOICE.

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S. & H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

NEW HAVEN TO DROP MANY HOLDINGS

Directors Submit Authorized Plans to the Massachusetts Public Service Commission.

TO SELL STEAMSHIP LINES

Legislature Asked by Commission to Validate Stock Outstanding on June 30, 1914.

The Directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company announced yesterday its future plans, authorized at a meeting of the Directors in this city on Feb. 9. These plans, which have already been submitted to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts, disclose the intention of the Directors to concentrate attention hereafter on the railroad property itself, to wind up as soon as practicable all of the company's connections with subsidiaries not directly affecting the prosperity of the main line properties, and not to acquire any new properties.

In the long statement to the commission the Directors outline what will be the road's future policy. The statement was made in response to questions that were asked by representatives of the three commissions and bearing on the use that would be made by the New Haven of any new capital it might obtain.

The pledges made by the Board of Directors, of course, follow closely the decree of the District Court of the United States, entered in October of last year, whereby the New Haven agreed to terms of dissolution as prescribed. The statement tells just what has been and what will be done to meet this decree.

The gist of the policy of concentration which the board authorized was contained in this statement:

"The policy of the company is to conserve its present properties so far as it can and not to acquire any new properties. To simplify its corporate organization as rapidly as it can and to reduce the number of corporations holding its various assets, so that the public and public authorities can understand clearly the assets and liabilities of the New Haven Company considered as a whole. It will be necessary, however, from time to time, for the New Haven Company to protect its investments in some of the subordinate companies by making advances for payment of interest and for additions, improvements, and betterments pending the sale of the properties."

It is stated in conjunction with this policy that "in the next ten years a great many millions of dollars should be spent in putting the property in a position to do its work with the greatest safety, efficiency, and economy."

The Directors pledge themselves that if the bills pending in the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, making easier financing possible, were passed, all laws regarding the issuance of securities would be strictly complied with and the money obtained by the sale of the new securities used to satisfy the company's floating debt, and make needed physical improvements.

"It will be the policy of the company," the statement says, "to sell its so-called outside properties, securities, and real estate not necessary to the property, and to use the proceeds in reducing the liabilities of the company, thus reducing the necessity for new capital.

"It will be the policy of the company not to acquire any interest in properties and business other than those which are directly and clearly necessary to the transportation companies, which under the laws of the United States, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island it is allowed to hold and operate.

"It will be the policy of the company to attend closely to the business of transportation, and to conduct it so as to keep capital requirements to a minimum, and to promote, in every reasonable way, safety, efficiency, and economy, and to furnish good service to the public."

The Directors announce their intention to hold and operate the Central New England Railway Company, which will permit of the continuance of the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, over which much of the through traffic to and from the West passes. This route is less congested than the New York route, and the Directors maintain that they must have it as an alternate route.

The stock control of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company will be retained unless an opportunity can be found to dispose of it to the advantage of the New Haven Company. It was pointed out that this road furnished New England with a connection with the anthracite coal fields.

The Housatonic Power Company will be sold with the exception of the undeveloped water rights of the Housatonic River, the retention of which, it is maintained, will be necessary to provide the New Haven main line between New York and New Haven with electric power.

The large real estate holdings along the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway Company tracks, held in the name of the Millbrook Company, will be sold as soon as proper prices can be obtained. The book value of this property given in the statement is $3,799,000. The land was acquired, it was claimed, to avoid excessive land damages in constructing the New York, Westchester & Boston.

The New Haven will wind up and dissolve the New England Navigation Company just as soon as the various stocks and securities which the company owns can be disposed of at reasonable prices. Pending the dissolution of the navigation company, the New Haven will make no advances except such as must be made to protect investments already made.

The New York, Westchester & Boston will continue to be under the operation of the New Haven and the Directors of the New Haven, according to their statement, intend "to help and to develop the territory through which it runs with the belief that, in time, this road will become a paying investment and of great value as an alternate route into the City of New York."

It is planned in the meantime to consolidate the New York, Westchester & Boston with the Westchester Northern Railroad Company. The latter company was formed by the New Haven in 1912 with the intention of building an extension to the New York, Westchester & Boston from White Plains into Connecticut to Danbury, connecting there with the New Haven line. No construction work has been undertaken on this proposed extension.

SUMMON COL. ROOSEVELT.

Committee Will Hear Ex-President in Judge Dayton Inquiry.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16.—Announcement that Theodore Roosevelt had been summoned to appear before the Congressional subcommittee investigating charges against Federal Judge Alston G. Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, was made late today by United States Marshal Edward Smith. The committee, composed of Representatives McGillicuddy of Maine, Danforth of New York and Gard of Ohio, heard many witnesses today and held a session tonight in order that the members might be in Washington to hear the ex-President Thursday. Marshal Smith said that Col. Roosevelt had been notified formally of the committee's desire to interrogate him. Judge Dayton was appointed to the Federal bench in 1905 by President Roosevelt.

The first witness today, Widner Corder, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Barbour County, W. Va., read a deposition alleged to have been made by Judge Dayton in a suit in Barbour County. The deposition read:

"There was no man on earth responsible for my appointment as Federal Judge. President Roosevelt stated to me that he wanted no influence brought, but wanted it to be a personal appointment and that he would make it if all the Congressmen and other influences were against me."

Over objection of counsel for Judge Dayton, Floyd Teter of Bellington, West Va., testified that C. F. Teter, a cousin, had told him Judge Dayton had said he had used influence to obtain his appointment to the Federal bench. Teter said that the existence of a flashlight photograph of the late Judge John J. Jackson, Judge Dayton's predecessor, taken in Atlantic City, was known to Judge Dayton. He testified Judge Jackson resigned only after he saw the picture.

REV. DARNELL ARRESTED.

Held with Miss Ruth Soper on White Slavery Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Rev. James Morrison Darnell, a Unitarian minister, and Miss Ruth Soper were taken into custody by Government agents today on a charge of white slavery. Darnell was held in $5,000 bail and lodged in the county jail. Miss Soper was taken into custody in Milwaukee. It is expected that the charges against Darnell will be heard in the Milwaukee Federal court. When arrested here Darnell had a marriage license in his pocket, issued at Crown Point, Ind., yesterday.

Darnell attempted to marry Miss Soper shortly after he was divorced from Doris Vaughn, his Chicago wife. Unable to obtain a marriage license in Minnesota, he disappeared.

The specific charge against him is that he transported Miss Soper from Owatonna to Chicago and then to Kenosha for immoral purposes "on or about Nov. 20." He had been preaching at the girl's home town, and took her to his new pastorate at Kenosha, where he introduced her as his wife.

WILL EXTRADITE JOHNSON.

Federal Attorney Says He Will Jail Negro Pugilist.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, who fled to Europe after being sentenced to a year in the Federal penitentiary for violation of the Mann act, will be extradited and returned to Chicago on a charge of conspiracy, according to a statement today by Charles F. Clyne, United States District Attorney.

The recent Supreme Court decision in a white slave case, holding that a conspiracy may be entered into to violate the act, was cited by Mr. Clyne as authority for the statement.

"The offense for which Johnson was tried," District Attorney Clyne said, "is not extraditable, but conspiracy to violate the United States law is. If the pugilist is not returned through any of our various plans, either before or after his boxing match at Juarez, Mexico, he will be indicted for conspiracy, arrested wherever he may be, and brought back.

"He may elude us and escape to Europe again, but his freedom will be short-lived."

X-RAY MAY HAVE CAUSED SHIP FIRE

Blaze in Cotton Cargo on Liner Re d'Italia Drives Passengers Off the Vessel.

FIREMEN FALL OVERBOARD

Oil in Hold Imperils Fire Fighters—Ship, Not Seriously Damaged, Will Sail Today.

Much mystery surrounds a fire discovered yesterday afternoon in the cotton cargo of the Lloyd Sabaudo liner Re d'Italia, which lay at Pier B in Jersey City. The steamer is bound for Naples and Genoa with a mixed cargo, the last of which was being put aboard when a blaze was discovered in the cotton stored in No. 1 forward hold.

The fire was extinguished after a hard struggle, and the firemen bravely faced the possibility of explosions in large quantities of oil, which made up part of the cargo. The loss on the cargo has not yet been ascertained, but the vessel was not damaged.

Neither the firemen nor the officers of the liner were able to explain the cause of the fire, but the theory was advanced that it might have been due to the X-ray, which is now being used to disclose the presence of contraband of war that may be concealed in bales of cotton shipped to Europe. In this manner many sheets of valuable rubber were discovered Monday hidden in 178 bales of cotton waste intended for shipment on the White Star liner Cretic, which was about to sail for Mediterranean ports. Another theory attributed the fire to spontaneous combustion.

Detective Introcasso, on duty on the pier, discovered smoke coming out of the forward hatch, about 1:40 P. M. A casual examination showed that the cargo was on fire, and an alarm was at once turned in to be followed by a second alarm.

The vessel had booked twenty-eight first and 240 steerage passengers, and most of them were on board. In the saloon the passengers were at lunch. As soon as Capt. Pincetti learned of the fire he ordered the vessel to be cleared of her passengers. This was done quietly and in order, the passengers taking refuge on the pier just as the first of the firemen arrived.

For three hours the Jersey City firemen under Deputy Chief Kern and with the assistance of eleven railroad tugs, fought the fire before the cotton compartment was flooded and the fire put out. The firemen were thought to be in special peril because of a rumor that there was ammunition on the vessel.

In the hold where the fire broke out were stored 1,521 barrels of oil and grease, and on top of this were stowed 525 bales of cotton. As soon as the hatch covering was removed the flames shot out, and for a time it was feared they would spread. There was also danger of the fire communicating to the pier, which was piled high with the cargo brought to New York on the Re d'Italia. In the vessel, it is said, were stowed 8,000 barrels of kerosene.

Lieut. William Bergen of Engine 3 and John Mecann, a boseman of the same company, fell overboard when the ladder from the pier to the ship, and on which they were carrying the hose, slipped. They were quickly rescued from the water.

After the fire was under control the charred bales of cotton were removed from the ship. The amount of damage to the cargo cannot be estimated until the vessel is surveyed. After the fire was put out most of the passengers went back on board the steamer. It is expected she will be able to sail today.

FLAG OF THE WORLD SHOWN

United States of Europe Association Discusses War.

Although Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Prof. David Starr Jordan, and other notables who had been invited to address a People's Institute meeting held last night in Cooper Union by the "United States of Europe Association," did not attend, there was plenty of oratory, nevertheless. The flag of the United States of the World, a political body, which, it was explained, is to come after the creation of the United States of Europe, was displayed and explained in flowery terms by its designer, one J. W. Van Vorst. The flag hung over the speakers' platform throughout the performance. It contained every color of the rainbow.

Luther S. Bedford was introduced as the originator of the United States of Europe and made a speech. Another speaker was Cornelius Donovan, one of the organizers of the association.

Power Co. Sells $6,000,000 Bonds.

The Montana Power Company has sold $6,000,000 first refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1943, to a syndicate composed of Lee, Higginson & Co., Guaranty Trust Company, and the J. & W. Seligman Company. These bonds are a part of the $75,000,000 authorized in 1913 for construction work and for retiring outstanding underlying bonds. The first allotment of $10,000,000 was issued last year.

JULIA G. LYLE WEDS A LONDON LAWYER

Wealthy Widow's Heart Won by A. W. Samuel, Famed in England as a Speaker.

SECRET TILL WEDDING HOUR

Bride the Chief Heir of Famous Dry Goods Man, Whom She Married When He Was 94.

Julia Gertrude Lyle, widow of John S. Lyle, who died in 1912, leaving her an estate estimated to be worth $5,000,000, was married yesterday morning to Alexander Wenyon Samuel, a London lawyer. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Plaza, and was performed by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Only a few friends were present, and the fact that the wealthy Tenafly widow and the English barrister were to be married was not known, even at the Plaza, until a few minutes before the ceremony began.

Mr. Samuel is a widower and is prominent throughout England as a public speaker. He met Mrs. Lyle about a month ago. That Mr. Samuel was to be married did not become known to several of those who attended the wedding until 11 o'clock yesterday, when they were called by telephone and asked to hasten to the Plaza to witness the marriage.

S. Stanwood Menken, President of the National Security League, a long time friend of the bride, gave Mrs. Lyle away, and the formal announcement of the wedding was made by Mrs. Menken. Frederick Lincoln Goddard was the best man. Only one or two other persons were present, and their names were not divulged by Mrs. Menken.

One-Third First Husband's Age.

Mrs. Lyle, who was Miss Julia Gertrude Hannon, was a nurse when she met the late John S. Lyle, who was more than three times her age. He was 96 when he died in 1912. He was the last surviving partner of the famous old firm of Lord & Taylor. On his ninety-fourth birthday in 1910 he startled his friends by marrying Miss Hannon. She was then less than 30 years old and had been employed for some time previous to the marriage as the old man's nurse. They were married in Yonkers by a Justice of the Peace.

In his will, which was made a month before his death, Mr. Lyle made Mrs. Lyle the sole executrix of his estate, but was not required to give a bond, and under the will received $500,000 outright, the great Lyle estate at Tenafly, N. J., and the residue after certain bequests to friends and charities, aggregating $500,000, had been paid.

A petition contesting the Lyle will was filed in the Orphans' Court at Hackensack on Sept. 17, 1912, by Edward Metcalf, Edward L. Metcalf, Clara L. Metcalf, William L. Metcalf, and Catherine B. Smith, relatives of Mr. Lyle, who alleged that Mrs. Lyle had used undue influence over her aged husband and that he was not of sound mind. In his will Mr. Lyle referred to these relatives, who were distant, as follows:

> In making this, my last will and testament, and in deciding upon the provisions thereof, I have done so after much thought and consideration, and have not made any provision whatsoever for any relation who may be a cousin, or second or third cousin of mine, or related in any degree to me, because of the fact that I do not feel that my association with or interest in them or any of them is such as to make it in any sense proper or obligating upon me as a moral duty to do so.

The case was decided in favor of the widow.

Neighbors Object to Night Chimes.

In January of last year Mrs. Lyle again came into public notice when certain of her neighbors appealed to Vice Chancellor Lewis of Jersey City for an injunction to silence the "memorial chimes" that she had placed in a stone tower she had erected near one of the gatehouses of Happyland, the estate at Knickerbocker Road and West Clinton Avenue, Tenafly. The neighbors who sought the injunction declared that the chimes were played every fifteen minutes, day and night, and, while they did not object on the ground that the bells were not harmonious, they did not care for so much music in sleeping hours.

Edmund B. Wakelee, at one time Chairman of the Republican State Committee of New Jersey, was attorney for the complainants.

"The chimes are superb," said Mr. Wakelee, "provided you happen to be about a mile away; but when they chime forth within fifty feet of your home it is a very different matter. The memorial tower is a beautiful structure, and, while my clients do not object so much to the chimes being rung in daytime, the fact remains that the incessant ringing at night makes sleep well-nigh impossible, and some of my clients are failing in health simply for lack of rest. It is quite enough to have the chimes ring out the hours at night, but to have them play 'Onward, Christian Soldiers' or some other hymn is beyond endurance, much as my clients love and revere the grand old hymns."

Mrs. Lyle was greatly surprised when the injunction was sought by her neighbors.

The Bells Silenced.

"To judge from some of the accounts of the chimes at Tenafly," she said at the time, "you would think that the entire oratorio of 'Elijah' has been played continuously day and night. This is, of course, absurd. Hundreds of people have called the music of the chimes beautiful and soothing, and I believe that many have found them to be a spiritual help. I chose the chimes as a memorial to my husband because he loved bell music so much."

On Jan. 4 last Vice Chancellor Lewis issued an order regulating the playing of the chimes. The decision provided that quarter-hourly playing of a theme from "Elijah" must cease. This theme, which consists of eight notes, may be played three times each day—once at 8 A. M., once at noon, and again at sunset. Mrs. Lyle was also allowed to have one hymn tune played each day upon the chimes and two on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel left for Palm Beach yesterday afternoon to spend their honeymoon.

E. C. BONDY LEFT $1,250,000.

Relatives Receive $1,000,000 and $250,000 Goes to Institutions.

The will of Emile C. Bondy, the cigar manufacturer, disposing of nearly $1,000,000 to relatives and $250,000 to educational institutions and charities, was filed for probate yesterday. The largest public bequests were $100,000 to the Trustees of Columbia University and $20,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital. The Presbyterian Hospital gets $12,500. There are no conditions attached to the bequests.

Mrs. Sally Bondy Lowinger of Vienna, a sister, receives the income for life from a trust fund of $250,000 and $50,000 outright. Frederick Charles Lowinger, nephew, gets a like amount. Anna W. Simpson, "a dear friend," gets a life income from $150,000 and $7,500 outright. Louis C. Bondy, brother, gets an income for life from $125,000 and $50,000 outright. Richard C. Bondy and Richard C. Bondy, Jr., brother and nephew, get $50,000 each, as do Charles G. and Philip L. Bondy, brothers. There are a number of smaller bequests to relatives, friends, and employes.

The public bequests include $10,000 each to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the American Museum of Natural History, the Stony Wold Sanatorium, the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which also gets all paintings of the testator. Bequests of $5,000 each go to the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the New York Botanical Gardens, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

There are bequests of $2,500 each to the Crippled Children's East Side Free School and the German Hospital. The Playground and Recreation Association receives $1,000. The residuary legatees are Sally Bondy Lowinger, sister, and Louis C. and Richard C. Bondy, brothers, Joseph Seaman, William S. Weiss, and Richard C. Bondy are the executors.

SAWDUST FILLS DEAD BODY.

Dr. O. H. Schultze Accused After Performing an Autopsy.

A summons for Dr. Otto H. Schultze, Coroner's Physician, was issued by Magistrate House in the East Side Court yesterday after hearing charges that the stomach and other organs had been removed from the body of Henry Moss, a medical salesman, who died at the Polyclinic Hospital on Feb. 5 from a bone disease. The summons was issued on the application of David Moss of 727 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, through his attorney, John T. Lordon, of 115 Broadway.

The body when exhumed yesterday in Mount Carmel Cemetery was found to have been stuffed with sawdust. When the man died the hospital authorities asked permission of the family to perform an autopsy, according to Mr. Lordon. They failed to get it, but some one reported the case to the Coroner's Office and Dr. Schultze performed an autopsy. The lawyer pointed out that the law demands that where there is a legal dissection all parts shall be buried unless there is a well-grounded suspicion that a crime had been committed. There was no such suspicion in this case, he said.

Coroner Riordan, under whose direction Dr. Schultze works, said he would stand by the physician and had no cause to believe the organs had been retained. He would take no action in the matter, he said, until it was proved to his satisfaction that Dr. Schultze had done something wrong. Dr. Schultze admitted the organs had been removed.

"I have them now," he said. "I am still examining them. I never knew anybody to want them before."

The physician explained that he had found a tumor in the bone of the right thigh, and other tumors in the lungs and intestines, and that it had been necessary to remove certain parts for examination in order to make a correct diagnosis of the cause of death. It was usual to fill depressions with sawdust in such cases, he said.

Dr. Schultze admitted that in his inquisition papers returned to Coroner Riordan the cause of death was set down as sarcoma of the femur. This, he said, was subject to change, as he was free to correct the papers before any inquest might be held.

SEIZED WITH WIFE IN MAIL THEFT RAID

Ex-Convict, Young Woman, and a Second Man Caught in Lexington Avenue Apartment.

BULLDOG FIGHTS CAPTORS

Prisoners Accused of Having Got Thousands of Dollars by Robberies in Washington, D. C.

A woman of 28 years who asserted, according to the police, that she had been forced to commit crimes by her husband, 60, was arrested with him and another man in a raid last night at 1,036 Lexington Avenue on a charge of robbing the mails. Their seven captors had to fight of fa vicious bulldog in an apartment where the three lived after they had arrested the woman by a ruse.

The woman was known as Laura Halm, that being her maiden name, and he relderly husband was Clarke Yale, who has served five years in prison for robbing the mails. The other prisoner was James Carey, 23 years old, who lived with the Yales. When the police went for the three they first employed a boy to go to the apartment and tell the woman that some one wanted her on the telephone in a drug store near by. There was no telephone in the apartment and the woman often had received such a message, so she went unsuspecting to the street. As she stepped upon the sidewalk she was arrested.

The arresting party, composed of Post Office Inspectors Burlingame, of Washington, and Jacobs of New York, Charles Donnelly, Assistant Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and Detectives Snelly, Dwyer, Scott, and Gallagher, of the Third Branch Bureau, then went up to the apartment. As they entered, the detectives leading, Yale, according to the police, called the bull dog from an adjoining room and set him upon the policemen. They drew their clubs and fought the animal off, but cowed him only after a sharp battle.

After the dog had been subdued Yale, the police say, attacked them, and for several minutes punched and struck the detectives, who did not want to hit him with their weapons because of his years. Three of the detectives at last succeeded in seizing and holding the man, while the fourth placed handcuffs upon him. Carey submitted to arrest quietly.

Inspector Burlingame said that the prisoners had stolen many thousands of dollars from the mails, principally in checks, which they forged and cashed. He said that they had two methods for obtaining their plunder. In some instances, he explained, one of the men dressed in the uniform of a letter carrier and boldly opened letter boxes with skeleton keys, and at other times one of the three loitered in the neighborhood of some mail box in a big office building and waited until a letter carrier had opened it to collect the mail. The letter carrier often would take an armful of mail from such a box and leave the box open while he carried the mail to his wagon in the street. While he was doing this the thief, according to Burlingame, would abstract a handful of letters and slip away before the carrier returned.

The Washington authorities first learned that letter thieves were operating when complaints arrived from business men that checks mailed them had been stopped in transit, forged, and cashed. Complaints became so frequent that Insuector Burlingame was assigned to catch the thieves. He was struck by the similarity in the methods apparently pursued by the thieves to those employed by Clarke Yale before his conviction in Boston in 1897 for robbing the mails. At that time Yale was known also as John Halm and George Atwood. After serving his prison sentence he dropped out of the sight of the postal authorities.

Burlingame, assisted by the Pinkerton Agency, discovered that Yale was living in the Lexington Avenue apartment with his young wife and Carey. About this time the Washington authorities heard that a check for $350, mailed in that city to E. F. Caldwell & Co., manufacturers, at 38 West Fifteenth Street, New York City, had been cashed in Rosslyn, Va., by a woman who had represented herself as E. F. Caldwell's wife. The Pinkerton agents had seen Mrs. Yale in the street here, and the description of the woman who had cashed the check in Virginia convinced them that she was Mrs. Yale.

Another complaint received in Washington was from a woman there who had mailed a check for $40 to her son, a student in Princeton University. This check was cashed in Trenton by a young man who said he was the woman's son, but who resembled Carey.

Neither of the men would talk after their arrest, but the woman, according to the police, admitted cashing the check in Virginia and said that she had forged other checks stolen by the men. Inspector Burlingame took her to Washington and the men were locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station.

In the apartment of the prisoners was a check of the American Trust Company of Washington, made payable to John Smith. The police suspected that Yale meant to fill in the amount and cash the check.

MILITIA TARS CELEBRATE.

Members of Second Division Hold Annual Dinner at Shanley's.

The Second Division of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, of New York, held their annual dinner at Shanley's, Forty-third Street and Broadway, last evening. Dr. Walter Bensel presided as commanding officer, and with him at the officers' table were Lieut. R. R. Riggs, the retiring commanding officer, Lieut. Commander Eckfort de Kay, Lieut. Earl Farwell, Lieut. T. A. Minton, Ensign Berkley R. Ketchem, and Ensign Fred Denecke.

An entertainment following the dinner included moving pictures of the two-mile cutter race in the Hudson River last May, which was won by the Second Division, and a programme by Shanley's cabaret entertainers.

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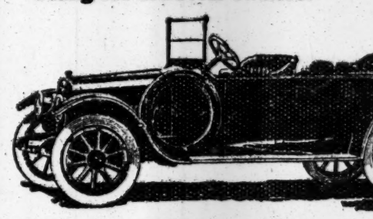

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By ISABEL HAPGOOD.

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CARUSO'S FOE SLAIN BY HIDDEN ASSASSIN

Cincotta, Who Sought to Extort $15,000 from the Tenor, Is Shot Down in Brooklyn.

WAS A BLACK HAND LEADER

Sent to Sing Sing for Trying to Blackmail Opera Singer, but Was Released After Short Term.

Antonio Cincotta, who was convicted of attempting to extort $15,000 from Enrico Caruso by means of Black Hand letters, which finally induced the operatic tenor to surround himself with a strong bodyguard, was assassinated early yesterday morning in the heart of Brooklyn's Italian colony, 23 Union Street. An investigation of his death was begun almost simultaneously by the detectives of the Poplar Street Station, Assistant District Attorney Reuben Wilson, and the Coroner's Office.

When he was shot the alleged leader of Black Handers was walking toward the waterfront on Union Street, accompanied by Francesco Ricciardi of 8,271 Bay Fifteenth Street, singer in a motion picture theatre. Both had just left a motion picture theatre at 55 Union Street, where, according to the police, Cincotta had been paying attention of an actress in spite of the strong resentment of some of her other suitors.

As Cincotta and Ricciardi were walking past 23 Union Street a shot rang out, according to the story told to Assistant District Attorney Wilson by Ricciardi. Cincotta staggered as two more shots were fired, and then crumpled in a heap on the pavement. Ricciardi, overcome with fear, dropped to avoid being shot and fell accidentally across the body of his mortally wounded companion.

The pistol shots aroused the neighborhood and also attracted the police. A call for an ambulance was sent in to the Long Island College Hospital, and Dr. Burnfield removed the wounded man. It was found at the hospital that Cincotta had been shot twice through the abdomen and once through the left arm. He died just before midnight, forty minutes after he was shot down.

Assistant District Attorney Wilson said he was unable to obtain any information about the assassin or assassins from Ricciardi, the latter having asserted that he saw no one fire the shots, which apparently came from a doorway. Mr. Wilson was considering the advisability of asking Caruso to come to his office and give such information as he could about the alleged Black Hand leader and his associates. The Assistant District Attorney and the police believe the time is now opportune to wipe out the Black Hand organization in Brooklyn.

Cincotta, according to the police records, was 50 years old and lived at 321 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. He had a wide influence among the Italian residents of that borough, and his power was almost absolute.

The records of the police show further that Cincotta was arrested in November, 1896, on a charge of homicide, but was discharged by Judge Hurd. The following June he was arrested for felonious assault, but was discharged by Magistrate Bristow. In April, 1900, he was arrested a third time charged with homicide, and again he was acquitted on that charge by Magistrate Tighe.

On March 4, 1910, Cincotta and Antonio Misiani, the latter living at 155 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, were arrested and held by Magistrate March in $1,500 bail, Cincotta on a charge of vagrancy and Misiani on charges of vagrancy and carrying a concealed weapon. Their arrest followed the receipt of a Black Hand letter demanding $15,000, which Caruso turned over to the police.

The letter contained directions for the money to be left on the stoop of a factory at Van Brunt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn. Inspector McClusky assigned the Italian Squad, consisting of Lieut. Gloster and Detectives Simonetti, Miali, Scrivant, and Mundo, to the case. Misiani and another man, according to the detectives, approached to pick up the decoy package left by Caruso's valet, while Cincotta waited a block away as a lookout. When Cincotta saw a policeman approaching he is said to have shouted to his two accomplices: "Beat it!"

Cincotta was convicted before Judge Fawcett on the attempted extortion charge and sent to Sing Sing on March 24, 1913, to serve a term of not more than five years. Subsequently the Appellate Division granted him a new trial and last December the indictment was dismissed by Judge Norman S. Dike on the recommendation of the District Attorney.

ADOPT MESSAGE TO JAPAN.

Prominent Men at Dinner to Prepare Volume of Essays.

Major George Haven Putnam and Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society, gave a dinner last night in the Hotel Plaza to twenty-five prominent men, a majority of whom have been invited to contribute essays to a volume to be compiled by the Japan Society, "America's Message to Japan."

The society recently received a volume, "Japan's Message to America," a collection of essays written by leading thinkers and writers of Japan, and the object of the dinner last night was to discuss a suitable volume in response. The dinner was a private one.

Those present were George W. Wickersham, Emerson McMillin, Don C. Seitz, Charles H. Sherrill, Jerome D. Greene, D. P. Kingsley, William H. Short, A. Barton Hepburn, S. Stanwood Menken, James M. Beck, Frederick Lynch, John Franklin Fort, Hamilton Wright Mabie, W. Morgan Shuster, Samuel T. Dutton, H. B. Thayer, H. L. Satterlee, Alexander Tison, Eugene C. Worden, Arthur Page, Albert Shaw, William B. Howland, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Henry S. Haskel, and William Bayard Hale.

HOPES IT MAY BE LAST WAR.

Viscount Bryce Looks for Permanent Peace Sentiment as One Result.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Presiding at a scientific lecture in London last night Viscount Bryce, former Ambassador to the United States, said that if there was a chance of ridding the world of the worst evil of the human race, war, that chance ought to come now.

"If this doesn't cure us," said Viscount Bryce, "nothing will."

The speaker ventured the hope that there would be a stronger feeling for peace after this war than ever before and a stronger sense of the detestable consequences to which the worship of war may bring a great people. If so, he added, the sacrifices would not be made in vain.

BELGIAN-VATICAN HARMONY.

Replacing of Belgium's Minister Is Due to His Advanced Years.

ROME, Feb. 16.—It is explained semi-officially in Vatican circles that the resignation of Baron d'Erp, the Belgian Minister accredited to the Holy See, should not be interpreted as evidence of a lack of cordiality between the Church and the Belgian Government.

Mgr. Tacci, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, is remaining at his post, while Belgium is sending to Rome, to take the place of Baron d'Erp, M. Vandehuevel, a well known statesman who is persona grata to the Papacy.

Baron d'Erp is advanced in years, and it is felt that more could be accomplished in this post by a younger statesman.

TUSCANIA'S FIRST TRIP HERE

Passenger Leaps Overboard on the Maiden Voyage of New Liner.

The steamship Tuscania of the Anchor Line fleet arrived yesterday on her maiden voyage from Glasgow and Liverpol. She brought 393 passengers and 2,504 sacks of mail. She had a fair passage and averaged 16½ knots. Her highest run in one day was on Monday, when she made 406 knots.

Shortly after noon on last Monday Thomas Williams, a despondent Englishman, jumped overboard and was lost. He was 30 years old, single, and on his way to Canada, where he intended to settle. Williams developed the delusion that he was being followed. On Saturday he was placed in the ship's hospital, but he made his escape and leaped into the sea.

The Tuscania, the finest vessel of the Anchor Line, was launched last September. She is 567 feet long, 66 feet beam, with a depth of 45 feet and a gross tonnage of 14,000. When fully loaded she will have a displacement of 20,000 tons. She has accommodations for 2,500 passengers, 350 first, 150 second, and about 2,000 third. On A deck there are the writing room, the lounge, the smoking room, the gymnasium, and the veranda café. These rooms are fitted in attractive style, special attention having been given to the lighting and ventilation.

TO COMBINE INSPECTIONS.

Allan Robinson's Committee Asks Building Legislation.

The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel to suggest a plan to do away with the duplication of building inspections, of which Allan Robinson is Chairman, reported to the Mayor yesterday. The report said:

"We recommend a simple enabling act, either in the form of an amendment to the charter or a new statute empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to combine before Jan. 1, 1916, the various bureaus of various boroughs or city departments that have to do with inspection of buildings, regroup them in departments different from ones they are now in and to abolish some, if necessary, to give to the newly combined or newly established bureaus the same powers and responsibilities that now attach to existing bureaus. In a word, to regroup and readjust all existing functions of the city or borough departments with regard to building inspection. The bill should be a very simple one.

"Another bill should give the Board of Estimate and Apportionment power to place in control of city departments the functions now exercised by the State Department of Labor in so far as they relate to the construction or alteration of buildings."

CAMPAIGNS FOR HUSBAND.

Mrs. Carter Harrison Takes Stump to Urge His Renomination.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of Mayor Harison, today took her husband's place on the platform and addressed several meetings of workers, urging them to nominate her husband next Tuesday as the Democratic candidate for Mayor.

Mayor Harrison, because of illness, was unable to fill a number of his engagements, and Mrs. Harrison volunteered to take his place.

A series of speeches for afternoon and evenings throughout the last week of the primary campaign has been planned for Mrs. Harrison, who until now had addressed only women's organizations.

BABY BORN IN SUBWAY.

Parents Hustling to Hospital Halted by the Stork.

Mrs. Esther Brown, 24 years old, of 863 Home Street, the Bronx, was being accompanied to Bellevue Hospital yesterday by her husband when she collapsed on a southbound Subway train at the Grand Central Station. She was assisted to the women's waiting room, where she gave birth to a baby girl.

A number of women volunteered their services until the arrival of Dr. McSeely of Flower Hospital. Mrs. Brown and the baby were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LAW FEE HE SUES ON MAY RUN TO $80,000

Attorney Says Wife of Walter, Rich Yonkers Carpet Man, Promised Him a Third.

HUSBAND WORTH $2,000,000

Lawyer Declares He Broke Down Family's Efforts to Annul Old Man's Marriage.

According to a complaint filed with County Clerk Schneider yesterday Mrs. Anna Kuethe Walter promised to pay her lawyer, Francis P. Burns, $1,700 in cash, give him 30 per cent. of whatever sum she received from her husband in case the attempts of his family to annul his marriage to her proved futile, and give him also a 30 per cent. lien upon whatever part of her husband's property came to her at his death. Mrs. Walter's husband is Herman N. Walter, the rich carpet manufacturer of Yonkers. He was 73 years old when he married Miss Keuthe, who was his housekeeper, on Jan. 25, 1913.

There was a row over the wedding and the family of the aged bridegroom begun an action for an annulment. They said that only a few days before the wedding Mr. Walter had a stroke of paralysis that made him incompetent to enter into any contract whatever. During the legal proceedings that followed it came out that Miss Keuthe procured the marriage license at the City Hall because Mr. Walter was not physically able to go after it. The ceremony was performed in Mr. Walter's home at 465 West 140th Street by the Rev. Ernest R. Tappert of the German Lutheran Church.

It was said in court that Mr. Walter's property amounted to $20,000 in realty and $750,000 in stocks and bonds. Mr. Walter's brother was made a committee of his person to press the annulment suit, but nothing came of it. Mrs. Walter received $250 a month pending the trial and the case was sent to a referee. Matters were adjusted afterward and the proceedings were stopped. Mr. Walter's brother Moritz was made a committee of his person and property.

Mr. Burns says that he looked after the interests of Mrs. Walter until Jan. 20 last, when she dismissed him as her attorney. He heard indirectly that her reason was because she thought he was too young. He says Mr. Walter has $1,400,000 worth of personal property and $700,000 worth of realty. After telling of the terms of the alleged agreement made between him and Mrs. Walter he says that it was arranged that she was to pay him $75 a month out of the payments of $250 she received, and that she only paid him the money for a few months. He asks the court to allow him judgment on these payments alone of $7,344 because, according to the insurance tables, Mr. Walter will live for a little more than nine years. He also wants the payments which have lapsed, and $1,600 due him on two promised retainers. The total he asks for amounts to $9,234.

He also asks the court to establish the agreement made with Mrs. Walter in order that he may collect the 30 per cent. from whatever sum she gets from her husband before or after his death. If the estimate of Mr. Burns is right as to Mr. Walter's property and Mrs. Walter gets her dower, his interest would amount to about $200,000.

ENJOINS FREE MARKETS.

Justice Erlanger Holds Aldermen Never Sanctioned Them.

The action of the Sinking Fund Commission on Monday in abolishing the free public markets, of which Borough President Marks was so proud, was followed yesterday by a temporary injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger restraining their operation. The injunction was granted on the application of Isador Wiesbader, a grocer near the Fort Lee Ferry, who said that the market at that point injured his business. Justice Erlanger's opinion read:

"It is alleged that these markets have been opened and maintained without the prior adoption of any ordinance by the Board of Aldermen to authorize the act. In so far as the gain to the public was somewhat at the expense of local tradesmen whose business was injured in competition with venders trading free of rent the court can have no opinion. There can be no question that with the best of motives the defendants violated the law under which the affairs of the city are to be administered when assuming the power to open and maintain these markets without the authority of the Board of Aldermen."

Appointments by the Mayor.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday appointed to the Board of Parole Rufus P. Johnson of 417 Convent Avenue, Charles W. McKenna of 155 West Ninety-first Street, Albert C. Bonaschi of 2,092 Bathgate Avenue, and Sam A. Lewisohn of 9 West Fifty-seventh Street. The Mayor also appointed as Trustees of the Queens Borough Library Clarence A. Ludlum, Leander B. Faber, and the Rev. James J. Higgins. No salary is attached to any of the positions.

CHILDREN LEARN TO ACT.

Mrs. Belmont Pleased with Work Dramatic League Has Done in Schools.

Children are learning ingenuity, community spirit and good manners in their work in the clubs connected with the different schools of the city which are affiliated with the Educational Dramatic League, according to Mrs. August Belmont, President of the league. A demonstration performance will take place at The Playhouse tomorrow afternoon. There are two or three dramatic clubs in connection with each of the public schools, and the league has come in contact with 5,000 children the past year, and sixty-five productions have been given.

The children's special entertainments, for which an admission of 5 cents is often charged, are crowded with parents and friends. The children frequently make their own properties and costumes, and the entire cost of a production is very small. There is a spirit of co-operation, and when one club hears that another has not been able to furnish costumes for its play it will voluntarily offer to loan its own, though the members of the club are personally unknown to each other.

Mrs. Belmont will preside tomorrow, and the plays given by the league clubs will be "The Post Office," by Rabindranath Tagore; "A Maker of Dreams," by Oliphant Down, and "The House of the Heart," by Constance Mackay. The demonstration is given to enable members of the league and its friends to see the work accomplished during the year, and the value of this form of education. Tickets may be had at 17 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Christine Miller Sings Today!

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JOHN YOUNG.....Tenor
DONALD CHALMERS.....Basso

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THOMAS CHALMERS
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ANNA CASE
Chant sans paroles.....Violoncello
PAULO GRUPPE
Valse—"Romeo et Juliette"...Soprano
LUCREZIA BORI
Tannhauser March.....Band
Sucidio—"La Gioconda".....Soprano
EMMY DESTINN
Polonaise in A.....Violin
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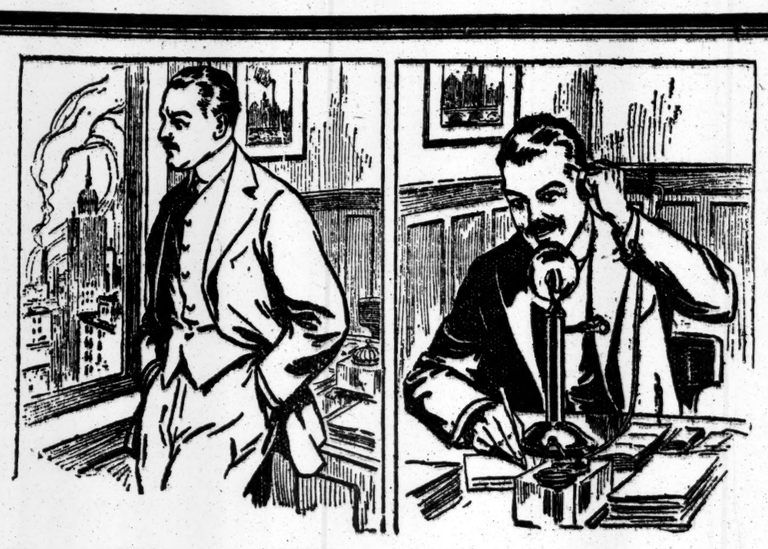

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WAR AND TRADE.

Dealers in exchange recall no previous time when exchange was so low. Never before would dollars buy so much foreign currency or would foreign currency buy so little here. The demand is for dollars in New York, not for dollars in London, or Paris, or Berlin, or Petrograd. Dollars on the other side of the ocean cannot be spent here. When Americans come to think of it, it surely is unnatural that American goods should be paid for in foreign currencies or foreign credits. It is natural that dollars should be high in New York, when all nations want to spend money here. The only other similar occasion in recent years was in the panic of 1907, when we were in distress for gold for banking purposes solely. The difference between then and now is apparent from the fact that we now are embarrassed with a superabundance of gold. The solution of the paradox is that 1907 was a banking crisis, and passed when banking equilibrium was restored. Now there is no banking trouble anywhere. The foreign banks in particular are working all too well, and have unusual reserves of gold. They are giving credits and paying deposits almost without limit in the currencies of the nations where they are placed. But the foreign bank deposits and credits are not exchangeable for dollars nor for what dollars will buy. They cannot buy here until they turn their currencies or credits into New York credits. Never were we so well able to grant credits. In other words, the present conditions are a disturbance of trade, not of banking or of credit. Foreign purchases here are suddenly swollen and foreign sales here are suddenly checked. The totals are not abnormally large, but they are changed in relation to each other. Foreigners are unable to buy our goods with their goods, but must buy with gold, which they cannot send here because of the risks of transportation under conditions of war, and because they dare not spare it lest they should cause distrust of their banks. They want American credits because they want American goods, and they are willing to pay high for American credit in nominal dollars because they want to spend them where they are worth more than anywhere else.

These unusual conditions are dependent upon the foreign situation, as explained by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer in the speech reported yesterday. England, he said, could finance the war for five years from the proceeds of her investments abroad. France could do the same for a shorter period, but both must find the ready money to mobilize the great natural resources of Russia. The scale of the operations is indicated by Mr. GEORGE's statement that for the current calendar year the three Allies would spend ten billions of dollars. That seems more than ample, even if the expenses of the smaller associated nations be included. Our own City Bank has accepted the estimate of The London Economist that the total war cost for both sides has been for the first six months $8,575,000,000. But no reduction of the estimates would bring the costs down to anything ever before known. On the other hand, it is perhaps an overestimate that purchases here on account of the war have already aggregated a billion dollars. The purchases of foodstuffs certainly have been enlarged, but it is only the addition which ought to be credited to the war. Certainly the purchases of war material have been great, but they are substitutions for other sales which we would have made had there been no war. Our trade has changed its character rather than enlarged its volume. The greatest change of all is reflected in the abnormal exchange market. Instead of sending us goods, foreigners are buying credits here and are paying sellers' prices. That profit is added to the profit on the goods, and international trade is taking on a form that may last for generations. Perhaps it never will be quite the same again. Trade history is making fast these days.

The point to be remarked is that there are two necessities in the case. The excess of our sales above our imports must proceed upon this unprecedented scale, and the purchases must be made with credits. The situation is more serious than when we provided $100,000,000 in gold to meet our foreign maturities. The conditions are exactly reversed. Now it is foreign buyers who must establish credits here in multiples of $100,000,000. The credits must be established as a banking operation, for the ordinary mercantile exchanges are not existent. Banking credits can be established in two ways. "You must take either our securities or yours," said Sir GEORGE PAISH, when he was here to assure our payments abroad, as some thought, but really to establish a way for England to buy what she knew she would want. If the war is to be financed from the proceeds of England's investments, as Mr. GEORGE said, that would mean that we must be prepared to take some $5,000,000,000 of our securities. It is hardly worth while to mention the $500,000,000 of maturities which will be cared for in the ordinary course of trade. The alternative is the establishment of banking credits in the manner of Russia. That was rather a sale of goods than a loan to Russia.

The Federal Reserve system was organized for the express purpose of financing such business. Foreign buyers could establish credits here for purchases more easily than they could sell an equal amount of their securities. To the extent that such credits are established the need of foreigners selling our securities would be obviated. Then we would not need to buy them at our inconvenience, even if at a profit. Mention is made of a possible British credit of $100,000,000 with the same bankers that gave Russia its credit. Such operations are better for us in every way than the importations of gold which we are "reslisting," and which embarrass our best foreign customers.

NOT INCREASE, BUT EFFICIENCY.

Mr. HAMILTON HOLT's protests against increasing our army and navy would have more point if there was any movement on foot to increase either army or navy abnormally or beyond the inevitable requirements. Secretary GARRISON's idea is to have our small standing army of precisely the size provided by the existing law, no larger. The navy programme for new ships is only normal. We must build a few new ships every year, or in time we shall have no navy at all. Mr. HOLT objects to forts. Where are forts projected? Our coast defenses need enlargement and modernization where they are defective and antiquated. Does Mr. HOLT suppose that our coasts can be defended against naval attacks by soldiers in trenches?

All the professional peacemakers are off the key. There are no militarists between Casco Bay and the Golden Gate. All we ask for is a competent small army, an efficient reserve, and a navy which can be depended on for defense. We pay out quite enough money each year to have these things. The peace folks are dreaming of a day when the United States will be a leader in the formation of a world federation of peace. We hope the dream will come true; but there is no sign of peace in Europe yet. War, cruel, devastating war, is a solemn, indisputable fact.

THE ABANDONED CANAL LANDS.

Hasn't ex-Senator JOHN GODFREY SAXE put his figures rather high? If the abandoned canal lands, those portions of the old canal right of way abandoned when the new barge canal route was laid out, are really worth what Mr. SAXE says they are worth, then he has discovered a veritable gold mine, and the taxpayers will be happy. Here is Mr. SAXE's estimate:

> The new barge canal will be in operation within a year or two. Few New York City men have even an idea of the value of the land over which the old canal ran. Its value, if the State would sell the land and devote the money to paying bills which the taxpayers now must pay, is between $200,000,000 and $500,000,000, and probably $400,000,000 would be a fair estimate. The land runs through some of the most valuable real estate sections of the largest up-State cities, especially in Syracuse.

The State owns these lands, they are the State's to sell or to give away. Mr. SAXE protests against attempts to secure legislation practically giving these lands, or the most valuable part of them, to up-the-State cities through which or near which the old canal ran. That would be diabolical improvidence, and Mr. SAXE is right in insisting that New York City, which pays 80 per cent. of the taxes, should arouse itself to defeat this projected malversation of public property.

But if these old canal lands are worth $400,000,000, why on earth was not the canal improvement paid for by selling them? The people of the State have authorized bond issues amounting to $120,000,000 for constructing the barge canal and its terminals. Principal and interest, that burden falls upon the taxpayers. How did the State officials charged with the duty of laying out and building the canal overlook this rather important asset? Out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands the State might have built the canal and come into possession of $280,000,000 in clean cash—provided the lands could be sold at Mr. SAXE's valuation; and 80 per cent. of that money would be available to lift taxes from the weary shoulders of the people of New York City.

We are inclined to think that ex-Senator SAXE has valued the abandoned canal lands too high. Under the act authorizing the survey for the new canal route and the sale of abandoned lands, State Engineer BOND appointed Mr. PATRICK MCNAMARA as appraiser of the value of the new right of way to be acquired and of the lands to be sold. In his report submitted to Gov. ODELL in February, 1901, Mr. BOND says that "no other man has as intimate knowledge of canal land and property in this State as Mr. McNAMARA." In the report on the barge canal issued in 1901 Mr. MCNAMARA's estimates of the value of the lands along the old right of way to be abandoned are published upon Pages 308 and 309. According to the plans and surveys then before him—which, to be sure, were not the final plans—Mr. McNAMARA estimated the value of these abandoned lands at $6,573,783. That is a little over 1¼ per cent. of Mr. SAXE's extreme valuation. Evidently there is a mistake somewhere. Section 5 of the Act of 1903 authorizing the canal improvement provides for the sale of lands no longer necessary for canal purposes, and declares that the net proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the State Treasury, "and so much thereof as shall be necessary shall be applied to the cost of the work hereby directed." Under the canal law the Canal Board is authorized to "determine whether any lands taken for the purposes of the canal may be sold beneficially to the State." They should be sold, not given away. A committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce reported in the year 1900 that the canal right of way through that city was worth an average of $20,000 an acre. The old canal ran through the heart of Syracuse; that part of the abandoned route is very valuable. Whether the abandoned lands are worth $6,000,000 or $600,000,000 they should be sold for the benefit of the State and of the taxpayers, not given away. Mr. SAXE is right about that. But we fear he has been too optimistic about the value of the abandoned banks and bed of the old canal.

ECONOMY AND COMMON SENSE.

The seemingly formidable movement in the State Senate to compel the New York City authorities to suspend all operations on projected improvements, such as the Brooklyn Terminal, the park on Rockaway Point, the Riverside Park extension, the new Court House, and the civic centre, must be taken primarily as a form of protest by the State lawmakers against the charge, reasonably well sustained, that the enormous increase of the city debt is due to the interference of the Legislature. It costs a great deal of money to conduct this city, even without mandatory legislation at Albany to increase its burdens. We are compelled to pay 80 per cent. of the taxes of the State, and if the plan to provide for still another legislative investigation is carried through, the city's expenses will be still further increased. The legislators are very fond of expensive investigations, but they have enough on hand now to vary the monotony of routine work at Albany.

The present Government of New York City has not been too precipitate in carrying forward public improvements for which legal provision was made a long while ago. We cannot have too much wise economy, but the kind of economy Senator WAGNER and his friends favor, a kind which will hinder the development of that part of the State which pays 80 per cent. of the taxes, is not wise, and will not be tolerated.

THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS LIMIT.

The Assembly Committee is to have a hearing today upon the bill to deprive this city of its power to regulate the height of buildings. Even if the limitation of building heights is wrong, the right to rule itself ought not to be taken away from the city. There is no presumption that the rule of Albany is any wiser than the rule under our charter. Certainly the arguments in favor of the bill thus limiting the city's home rule in a matter peculiarly local create no presumption that the promoters of the bill are actuated by a broad public spirit.

They say that the limitation of heights would destroy tax values, and thus embarrass the city's finances. That is wrong both in fact and theory. The values in the few very high buildings are a small fraction of the total of the smaller buildings, and they are gained at the cost of the small buildings. A city consisting entirely of high buildings cannot be imagined. If they were built it would make necessary the rebuilding of the city to provide adequate street, water, sewer, and transit accommodations. The diffusion of values is to the city's interest rather than the concentration of values. A high building in the middle of a block takes value from the adjoining buildings. If they were to be run up to equal heights all would lose value through loss of light and air. Thus the values in the high buildings exist only while they are exceptional, and it would be a misfortune if they were to become general.

A considerable incidental objection is that the high buildings disorder the city's tax system. The land adjacent to high buildings cannot be valued at the same value as the land on which they stand. The high buildings lessen the value of the land whose normal improvement they discourage, and they can endure a high valuation themselves only because of the appropriated values of their neighbors. Two ten-story buildings are better for the city than a twenty-story building, and the twenty-story skyscraper discourages building on both sides of it, or loses its own value if the competition of height is pushed to the bitter end. Even those who dispute these considerations ought to do so before the local authorities rather than before the Legislature. By changing the venue they admit they are beaten before the local authorities. That ought to be final. They ought to be beaten in the Legislature also.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Russia Gains by Prohibition.

When the British Chancellor of the Exchequer makes formal announcement in Parliament, as of knowledge, that Russia, by suppressing the sale of all alcoholic liquors, has increased the productivity of her labor between 30 and 50 per cent., others than the Prohibitionists may well give serious attention to the results of this new war measure.

Only in a country with a Government like Russia's, of course, could the use of intoxicants be summarily stopped without regard to public sentiment, and only where excessive drinking was as nearly universal as, according to all reports, it was there, would the effects upon the efficiency of labor and the increase of national resources be as great as even the lower of the two figures mentioned by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE. Still, it is fairly presumable from the Russian experience with a prohibition which, for the present, at least, really prohibits, that the consequences of similar action elsewhere would be of like character, their lesser quantity or extent being merely proportionate to the prevalence of intemperance.

If this view be accepted, and it is supported by recent laboratory experiments that proved beyond question the diminution of both physical and mental efficiency by even moderate indulgence in alcohol, the economic argument for total abstinence can hardly be answered. That is not quite the same thing, however, as saying the demand for prohibition by law is wise and should be granted. In free countries that depends on the state of public opinion. Wherever public opinion is strongly in favor of prohibition, prohibitory laws can be and are enforced. Elsewhere their benefits are dubious, or more than dubious, and it is an unfortunate fact that though in theory majorities rule here, in reality, well-organized and persistent minorities not infrequently can compel the passage of laws without the desirable preliminary of general consent to their enforcement.

Somebody Counted the Birds.

English sparrows, according to a "bird census" just made by the Department of Agriculture, have so increased in the few years since their introduction here that there are now sixty pairs of them for every square mile of our territory. This is an amazing multiplication, or it would be if there were not many other like instances of what can happen when an animal, insect, or plant is removed from a country where it has efficient enemies to another where there is nothing to preserve a natural balance. All of our "pests" are harmless enough at home, and, given time enough, they would become harmless here.

Opinions differ as to the extent of the English sparrow's undesirability here, but the most serious charge against him is that he displaces native birds that are his betters. This is an accusation against which biologists, with their firm belief that the really fittest do survive, view askance. That, however, may be because the biologists are not much interested in the question, "Fittest for what?" and are coldly indifferent as to which species go under in the ruthless competition provided by "nature" as the game that all must play.

That general favorite, the robin, seems to be holding his own. At least he is reported to be our most numerous bird, being more plentiful, the country over, than even the English sparrow. It is surprising to hear that our farm lands average only one pair of birds to the acre. That, the department authorities say, is not enough, and it pleads for more protection to be given these useful assistants of the agriculturist. Few if any birds fail to pay well for their "keep," and many good friends in feathers are fiercely persecuted because they are misunderstood.

Proposing Needless Restrictions.

It seems unnecessary to pass a city ordinance making it a punishable offense for pedestrians to cross the street elsewhere than at corners. Such a regulation would suit the convenience of the drivers of horse-drawn vehicles and motor cars, no doubt, but it is not particularly desirable that they should be relieved from any of their present obligations to be careful.

People on foot already have what ought to be enough of an incitement to keep to the crosswalks in the fact that, if they do not, suits for damages if run down will almost always be unsuccessful. That in itself is a sort of punishment for crossing between block ends, and there is little objection to letting them risk it if they choose.

And there are not a few places where crossing in the middle of a block is safer than at the appointed place, as the currents of traffic there are less complicated and confusing.

Drivers should not have "rights" as against pedestrians anywhere. The streets are common property, and should be maintained as such throughout—with due regard, of course, to the necessary movements of vehicles. Of these, from the standpoint of general interest, the street cars are the most important, next to mail wagons and fire engines.

A Change to be Commended.

As a means of reducing the cost of living the establishment of the so-called "free markets" on city property has been in a measure successful, but incidentally the dealers who occupied them competed unfairly with others who conducted their business in rented or owned shops.

This was a serious injustice, remediable only by the charging of a reasonable rent for the city stands and stalls, and the determination to do it is not surprising, or, on the whole, to be regretted. Perhaps prices at the markets will be increased, but the advance will be very slight if proportioned to the added expense incurred, and an indefensible form of what is in effect "charity" will be abolished.

A curious phenomenon observed at the more outlying of these markets is that a good deal of their patronage was that of people who came from the suburbs in automobiles. These, certainly, were not the very poor, and the loss of their trade has been severely felt by the suburban shopkeepers.

AN OFFICIAL PROTEST.

Prof. Sauveur Urges It Against German Acts in Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In "A Word With Our English Friends" you contend that the English should be satisfied with an expression of sympathy for their cause on the part of the American people; that it is unreasonable to expect more; that for the American Government to protest against the criminal deeds of Germany would do more harm than good; that The Hague conventions, because they were not ratified by all the belligerent nations, impose upon our Government no obligation to make protest.

I do not think, Sir, that your arguments, and the precedents cited by you to justify the failure of our country to protest officially against revolting deeds, carry conviction.

Granting that the United States has no legal obligation to protest against Germany's violation of Belgium and other crimes against the rights of humanity committed by her, are you not begging the question? Does not the world expect from this country something more than a purely correct legal attitude? Are we going to ignore our moral obligations as champions of democracy? Most of us believe that the Allies are fighting for the cause of personal liberty throughout the world and that this country is vitally interested in the outcome. Most of us believe that, should Prussian militarism triumph, this fearful struggle would have to be begun all over again, sooner or later, in which case it is very improbable that the United States could avoid taking an active part in it.

The American nation is practically unanimous in condemning Prussian militarism and its methods, and through its magnificent generosity it has expressed warm sympathy for its victims; but officially America has not spoken a word. On the contrary a congratulatory birthday message was sent "in the name of the American people" by the President of the United States to the German Emperor. At the first indication, however, that England might be exceeding her rights in the handling of ships carrying American cargoes and involving, therefore, monetary consideration, official protest was quickly formulated, an action calculated to cause serious embarrassment to the Allies and to render their titanic task still more difficult.

No one in his senses can believe for a moment that England intends to interfere with the commerce and other interests of this country. The good-will of the United States is of much importance to her in the present crisis, and she is undoubtedly anxious to gain and retain it. If there are some who believe that her desire for our sympathy is not prompted by genuine friendship for the people of the United States, let them ascribe it to some other motives, but let them also realize the utter foolishness of assuming the existence of any unfriendly intention on the part of England toward this country.

Will it be contended that the maintenance of an attitude of strict neutrality by this nation prohibits the placing on record of her abhorrence of acts violating sacred rights of nations and of humanity? And after all, this punctilious neutrality has been of no avail. The German sympathizers in this country are still dissatisfied. Indeed, they are in an ugly mood and threaten to take the nation by the throat and teach her a lesson.

Although deeply appreciative of the moral support of the American people, is it surprising that our English friends should experience that tightening of the heart which comes from the hesitating attitude of a friend at a crucial moment in one's existence? ALBERT SAUVEUR.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, 1915.

Lutheran Church's Growth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your news columns yesterday, in giving the church statistics for 1914, you say:

> There are nine religious bodies which have a million or more members. They are:
>
Roman Catholic	13,794,637
Methodist Episcopal	3,603,265
Southern Baptist	2,592,217
National Baptist (colored)	2,018,868
Methodist Episcopal (South)	2,005,707
Presbyterian (North)	1,442,498
Disciples of Christ	1,363,163
Northern Baptist Convention	1,238,323
Protestant Episcopal	1,015,288

May I correct this by adding the Lutherans, who not only number 2,442,894 communing members, but next to the Methodists and Baptists are the largest Protestant Church in the United States?

Again, you say editorially:

> In the year there were large gains in church membership, those of the Methodists, Protestant Episcopalians, and Roman Catholics being most noteworthy.

And again you say:

> The average increase in all churches in 1914 was 2 per cent.

Now as the increase of the Lutherans was quite extraordinary, namely, 121,875, i. e., upward of 5 per cent., there is no reason why—when, for example, the Episcopal Church's growth, 28,641, is declared "notable"—the remarkable 121,875 gain of the Lutherans should not equally belong to the "notable" column. JUNIUS B. REMENSNYDER.

Pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

Edwin Markham on the Exposition.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The Times:

San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1915.

I have tonight seen the greatest revelation of beauty that was ever seen on the earth. I say this, meaning it literally and with full regard for all that is known of ancient art and architecture, and all that the modern world has heretofore seen of glory and grandeur. I have seen beauty that will give the world new standards of art and a joy in loveliness never before reached. This is what I have seen—the courts and buildings of the Panama-Pacific Exposition illuminated at night. EDWIN MARKHAM.

The Times in Journalism.

George French in "Newspaperdom."

During the past ten years, and especially during the past five years, there have been detaching themselves from the mass of newspapers published in America a few journals whose impress upon the mass has been of a character that can only be indicated by the use of the word revolutionary; and they show the ultimate tendency of all the progressive newspapers. They are the leaders who have not only the vision but the courage to express their vision in their daily output.

There are several specific examples of what is meant in New York City, which I wish to mention, not to exalt them, but to illustrate the manner in which this drawing into more intimate relations with the masses of the people is being demonstrated. THE NEW YORK TIMES is, as I view the newspaper situation, the best exemplar of real progress in certain directions that can be cited. Its editorial management has truly and acutely sensed the sentiment of the great constituency it has come so exactly to represent, in the particulars of general public policies and the development of business, to such an extent that it has become by far the most popular newspaper in its field, and with the great middle and upper classes of readers. Its handling of the news and topics related to the European war is so astute and intelligent as to have put it far and away in the lead in that field of journalism.

Any newspaper editor might well be content to rest his reputation upon the great editorial published on the 15th of December last, entitled, "For the German People, Peace with Freedom." No such editorial has before been printed in any American newspaper for a generation. Not all the shells that have been fired by all the great guns of the embattled hosts in Europe since the war began will have made the impress upon the civilization of the twentieth century that this editorial already has made.

Why The Times Is the 'Best Paper.'

From The Berne (N. C.) Sun.

In refutation of a statement in The Berlin Vossische Zeitung that The London Times and THE NEW YORK TIMES are under the same ownership, the latter paper prints an editorial statement, one sentence of which reads: "THE NEW YORK TIMES is peculiarly the product of those who own it, for 86 per cent. of it belongs to men engaged daily under its own roof in the task of producing it, and none of these men has any other occupation." Perhaps this is the explanation of why THE TIMES has become the best paper in the United States.

WHY ARE NEW YORK'S JUDGES ELECTED?

A Question Never Properly Debated in This State Demands Treatment by the Constitutional Convention.

By J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the Stuart Kings the English Judges were the creatures of royalty, holding office at its pleasure. In the American Colonies generally the Crown named the Judges either directly or through the Governor, removed them at pleasure, fixed their compensation and paid it independently of legislative grants. The abuse of this power by George III. led to the indictment against him in the Declaration of Independence that he "had made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries."

The evils of this system were well known to the framers of the first Constitution of the State of New York. They wisely decided to establish the State judiciary upon a permanent tenure, and thus safeguard its independence. The Council of Appointment, which exercised practically all appointing power throughout the State, was unable to remove the Judges of the upper courts, for the Constitution declared that they should hold office during good behavior or until the age of 60 years. The Surrogates and the County Judges, with the exception of the first Judge, were unfortunately removable by the Council, and these officers were constantly made to feel its power.

The odium which the Council excited through many despotic acts led to its abolition by unanimous consent in the Constitutional Convention of 1821. The Constitution vested in the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, appointment of all Judges except Justices of the Peace.

Until the judiciary article of the third State Constitution went into effect, on July 1, 1847, the judicial system in vogue in the State closely resembled that adopted in England upon the accession of William of Orange to the throne. The judiciary was appointed by the Governor instead of the Crown, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and held office during good behavior. In 1869 the age of retirement was fixed at 70 years. By a constitutional amendment in 1826 Justices of the Peace became elective officers. This was the first breach in the appointive system. The Constitutional Convention of 1846 made the Judges and all the courts elective.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of an appointive and elective judiciary seem never to have been argued either upon the floor of the convention of 1846 or before the people. The Judiciary Committee of the convention reported in favor of the elective method, but gave no reasons for doing so. There were sporadic references to the subject in the debates in the convention, but nothing more. In the Constitutional Convention held in 1867 Judge Charles P. Daly declared that careful study of the debates in the convention of 1846 revealed the fact that the elective system had been approved by that body almost without discussion. Incredible as it may seem, this radical and far-reaching change was made almost without debate.

The convention of 1846 met at a period in the life of the nation when most sanguine optimism prevailed regarding the value of popular elections. The political millennium seemed to be dawning both in Europe and in the United States, as it had seemed to the extremists in France to be dawning in 1789. If there had been evils in government the pleasing illusion was indulged that all owed their existence to the failure of the people to choose all public servants. The sovereign panacea was therefore the election of every official. Similar logic dictated short terms for all office holders, including Judges, as the surest method of keeping them accountable to the people. Accordingly, the Convention of 1846, besides providing for the election of Judges, fixed their terms at eight years. Impeachment as a remedy for misconduct in office was retained and the method of removal by the Legislature, first adopted in 1821, was continued in force—the only change being that a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house was made necessary before a Judge could be deposed.

The Convention of 1846 got rid of the large and unwieldy Court of Errors and Appeals by creating a Court of Appeals to consist of eight Judges, four to be elected by a State-wide vote, the remaining four to be selected from among the Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. The expectation was that the highest court would thus be recruited with the ripest talent and experience of the court below. Instead a tribunal was created that had less stability even than Wesleyism gives to its clergy, for during the twenty-three years of its existence this constitutional provision brought at least one hundred separate Justices into the court of last resort. During the same period there were only eighteen Superior Court Judges in Massachusetts and only forty-one Judges in the higher English tribunals.

The evils of such a kaleidoscopic court were patent long before the Constitutional Convention of 1867 assembled. That convention was summoned chiefly for the purpose of devising needed remedies in the judicial system. Its judiciary article was substantially the work of its Judiciary Committee, which included several famous leaders of the bar, prominent among whom were William M. Evarts, Theodore W. Dwight, Charles J. Folger, Charles Andrews, Matthew Hale and Joshua M. Van Cott. The committee was profoundly impressed with the necessity for radical alteration in the mode of selecting Judges and the length of their office. A majority favored return to the old practice of keeping Judges upon the bench during good behavior, at least until the age of seventy years was reached. Others, reluctant to go so far, but convinced that an eight-year term was too short, advocated a compromise upon fourteen years, and this was adopted by the convention.

The defeat in 1873 of the effort to re-establish an appointive judiciary did not fairly reflect the sentiment of the time upon the question whether an elective or appointive system was preferable. The submission took place in a year when it was difficult to obtain a satisfactory vote upon the subject. In 1872 the total vote for Governor was 840,151. In 1873 the total vote upon the question of election or appointment was only 435,000, half the vote of the year preceding. The election of that year, coming after the exciting campaign of 1872, aroused no interest. It followed too closely upon the Black Friday panic. Tammany, at that time, was dominant both in the State and the city, which led many otherwise favorable to the appointment of Judges to oppose it while a Democratic Governor was in office. For these reasons the vote of 1873 was not a fair index of public feeling regarding an elective or appointive judiciary.

Were the forthcoming Constitutional Convention next April to propose the appointment of Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, I am inclined to think that a sufficiently formidable body of opinion could be aroused to insure ratification. We have swung far away from the belief prevalent seventy years ago that all officers ought to be elected by the people. The powerful and widespread demand for a short ballot cogently shows that the people are becoming convinced that the best government concentrates responsibility in a few elective officials intrusted with extensive power of appointment. The new direct primary law brings the evils of the elective system into high relief. It necessitates a campaign for nomination into which a high-minded lawyer might well shrink from entering. To Justices elected in large districts or by vote of the State the expense becomes almost prohibitive unless the candidate has ample means or invokes the aid of those who have—thus laying himself under obligations from which a judicial officer above all others ought to be free.

Few of the older and more conservative States ever yielded to the impulse to elect Judges, and those which did so have abandoned it and returned to appointment. In this State the best Judges come as a rule from appointment by the Governor when vacancies have to be filled. The Chief Magistrate of the State would hardly dare to appoint a notoriously unfit man for judicial office. A boss might not hesitate to nominate such a person if the nomination were demanded by sufficiently influential individuals or private interests. The direct primary is a method of self-nomination or nomination by one's friends, which is not conducive to the choice of the best equipped. Can any one imagine that James Kent, with all his brilliant qualifications for high judicial office, could ever have been nominated at a political convention; or could Joseph Story, with his accumulations of wisdom drawn from the treasuries alike of the common and the civil law, have been able to snatch the prize from some political henchman? Nothing could have induced these men to seek a nomination in a direct primary. A system that precludes choice of men of great virtues and transcendent talents and allows men devoid of either to compete with even or better chances of success is a perilous one to adopt in making selections for the bench.

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY.

New York, Feb. 16, 1915.

AMERICAN GERMANS.

Agnes Repplier Proposes a Test of Their Loyalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the German-Americans are consumed with love for their Fatherland, and for their Fatherland alone, why, we wonder, did they not stay upon that sacred soil? This pleasure and privilege might have been theirs without the asking, and they resigned it as alacritously as though paternal rule and military service found no favor in their eyes. Why, when they came to the United States, did they not remain German citizens, and liable to be summoned to their country's aid, instead of hastening to swear allegiance to a Constitution which they regard only as a convenience and a protection? Why, when the declaration of war found them in Munich, or Frankfort, or Berlin, did they scuttle home as fast as ships could carry them, clamorously declaring themselves American citizens in Germany, and singing the "Wacht am Rhine" with ever-increasing fervor as they neared the friendly shores of New York? Why, instead of forming political parties to support "with weapons of the spirit [a fancy name for votes] all endeavors in the interests of Germanism"—which is a denial of neutrality and citizenship—do they not go bravely back and strike one honest blow in open battle for their imperiled Fatherland?

The trenches of Flanders and the snowfields of Poland await these loyal sons of Germany, and, while many dry eyes will witness their departure, we owe and give unfaltering respect to men gallant enough to lay down their lives for their country.

AGNES REPPLIER.

Philadelphia, Penn., Feb. 16, 1915.

TYPHOID FEVER IN FRANCE.

Army Doctor Suggests Need of Bed and Window Screens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an American physician now serving as an army doctor in France, I would like to suggest that the organizations for the relief of war sufferers would do well soon to be planning a Summer campaign against typhoid fever. This disease is likely to become still more prevalent when warm weather brings the house fly—its natural carrier—into life.

Every soldier and civilian ill with typhoid should have a bar to cover his bed to keep out flies. Will we have enough bars at the time the need is felt? I doubt it. Several thousand could be used profitably at the present time. Of course there is much more to be done in the prevention of the spread of typhoid fever than the barring of a patient. I merely suggest this, as I thought many American women would be glad to send them on. The bar should be box shaped, six feet long and three feet wide, with tapes at the four upper corners. Many of the hospitals in France are not screened at all. Fly screens and closed garbage cans, so common with us, are almost unknown in France. Every one will remember what the United States suffered as a result of typhoid fever during and after the Spanish-American war. I think that now our people can help in a fight against this terrible disease which at that time took so many of our noblest young men.

RUFUS A. VAN VOAST, M. D.,
Medecin Auxiliaire, 2eme Regiment Etranger.
In the Trenches, France, Jan. 30, 1915.

THE RECRUIT.

He had a woodland look—half-startled, gay—
As if his eyes, light-thirsty, had not learned
To wake accustomed on earth's joyous day.
A child, whose merriment and wonder burned
In harmless flame, even his uniform
Was but a lie to hide his wind-wild grace,
Whose limbs were rounded youth, too supple, warm,
To hold the measure of the street-made pace.
Music and marching—colors in the sky—
The crowded station, then the train—farewell!
For all he had the glance, exultant, shy,
That seemed to marvel, "More to see—to tell!"
Yet with his breathing moved, hid by his coat,
A numbered, metal disk, strapped round his throat!

HORTENSE FLEXNER.

MONROE DOCTRINE LIMITED, SAYS TAFT

And No Absolute Obligation to Enforce It—Little to Do with Remote Republics.

COULD NOT PREVENT WARS

But if Germans Took Canada We Should Order Them Out After Conclusion of Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 16.—The interpretation of the scope of the Monroe Doctrine held by ex-President Taft was outlined by him tonight in an address to the New Haven Economic Club. He was the principal speaker in a symposium on the doctrine.

Mr. Taft said that in case an English, French, or German colony was founded in South America and insisted on joining the mother country in Europe, the United States would interfere, but he believed that no such colony would care to undertake European government. He stated that our intervention in Mexico was not an application of the Monroe Doctrine, but an effort to abate a neighbor's nuisance. He admitted that the United States could not protest if Germany attacked Canada during the present war, but said that his country would have a right to order Germany out of Canada after the war closed in case Germany refused to budge.

"We are told," said Mr. Taft, "that under changed conditions the Monroe Doctrine has become an obsolete shibboleth; that it promotes friction with our Latin-American neighbors, and that it is time for us to abandon it. It is said that its continuance alienates republics of South America, injures their proper national pride, creates a resentment against us which interferes with our trade relations, and does not promote a friendly feeling that strengthens the cause of peace.

"Before we proceed to consider this proposition we ought to make clear certain definite limitations of the Monroe policy. In the first place, the Monroe Doctrine is a policy of the United States and is not an obligation of international law binding upon any of the countries affected, either the European countries whose action it seeks to limit or the countries whose Government and territory it seeks to protect.

"Nor does it involve an absolute obligation on the part of the United States to enforce it. It rests primarily upon the danger to the interest and safety of the United States, and therefore the nearer to her boundaries the attempted violation of the doctrine the more directly her safety is affected and the more acute her interest, and naturally, therefore, the more extreme will be the measures to which she would resort to enforce it. It is well that the declared policy has in the past covered both continents, because this certainly contributed to the causes which made Argentina, Brazil, and Chile the powerful countries they have become.

Limitations of the Doctrine.

The extent of our intervention to enforce the policy is a matter of our own judgment, with a notice that it covers all America. It, therefore, follows that the Monroe Doctrine, so far as it applies to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, is now never likely to be pressed, first, because they have reached such a point that they are able to protect themselves against any European interference, and, second, because they are so remote from us that a violation of the doctrine with respect to them would be little harmful to our interest and safety.

"The second great limitation of the Monroe Doctrine is that it does not contemplate any interference on our part with the right of a European Government to declare and make war upon any American Government or to pursue such course in the vindication of its national rights as would be a proper method under the rules of international law, provided only that in the end the conquering power does not force its own Government upon the conquered people, or compel a permanent transfer to it of their territory, or resort to any other unjustly oppressive measures against them.

"A question which has arisen in respect to the present war is whether, if Germany or Austria or Turkey, with whom England is now at war, were to send a force to Canada to take Canadian ports and wage war upon the soil of the dominion, this would be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. From the history which I have given of the doctrine it would seem that a consistent pursuit of the policy would not require us to object to any warlike measures under the rules of lawful war which England's enemies might take against Canada.

"Canada is already furnishing substantial military aid to Great Britain. Could we, under the Monroe Doctrine, object to Germany's taking countermeasures and carrying the war into a country which is waging war upon her? All that the Monroe Doctrine would consistently require of us would be to insist that when the war is over, if Germany were successful, she could not take over the territory of Canada and overthrow its Government and establish her own there, or take any oppressive measures

THRONG AT WEDDING OF FRANCES WYETH

St. James's Church Filled at Her Nuptials with E. K. Hadden—Lavish Floral Display.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Rt. Rev. Courtney and Dean Grosvenor Officiate—Reception at Home of Bride's Mother.

The wedding yesterday afternoon at four o'clock in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, of E. Kenneth Hadden and Miss Frances Hawthorne Wyeth, filled the edifice with a large and fashionable assemblage. The chancel was banked with masses of marguerites and lilies, banked with palms and lilies, and branches of yellow Spring flowers rose from tall standards and the perfume of the Easter lilies tied to the pews on the nave filled the entire church.

There was no choral service, but the organist played the Lohengrin "Wedding March" as the bridal procession moved up the aisle and the Mendelssohn "Wedding March" after the ceremony.

The bride walked up the nave with her stepfather, Stephen Guion Williams, who gave her in marriage. She wore a high-waisted Empire gown of white satin, embroidered in at the lower edge, and a square train over four yards long. Her veil was of old point lace arranged in a cap held tightly to her head by a wreath of orange blossoms and finished with a frill of the lace about her face. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and pink rosebuds.

Miss Caroline Lydia Wyeth, who was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant, wore a quaint old-time frock of pale green silk brocaded in silver, the hem caught up at intervals by lavender ruchings. The low round-necked corsage and the short puffed sleeves were finished with white lace frills, and a narrow girdle of lavender velvet outlined the high waist line. She wore a transparent hat that was of pale mauve trimmed with a quantity of pansies and lilacs shading from palest lavender to deep mauve tones. Her flowers were mauve orchids. She also wore lavender hose and silver sandals with silver straps.

Mr. Hadden had Herman Boker as his best man, and the eight ushers were Watson C. Emmet, Samuel L. M. Barlow, John K. Hodges, Shippen Davis, William M. Carson, Jr., Carl Boker, and Sumner Wells, and Gouverneur Morris Carnochan, Jr., cousins of the bride.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney of St. James's Church, and Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

A small reception for relatives and intimate friends followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Stephen Guion Williams, 7 East Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Hadden received in the drawing room, against a background of white lilies and roses and under a canopy of white and yellow Spring flowers.

Mrs. Williams, who was the head of the receiving line, wore sand-colored chiffon, pailletted in silver, with an orchid velvet girdle, and a large brown hat with pink roses growing out of the crown, flower garden fashion. Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth wore a pale pink satin gown, with a double tunic and a short coat of white lace picked out in silver, and a large pale pink hat, with pink wheat and green leaves.

The bride's youngest sister, Miss Elizabeth Carter Wyeth, not yet out, wore an old-time frock of blue taffeta, the skirt arranged in flounces; pink roses adorned the loose bodice, and her large blue hat was wreathed with small pink roses. Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Sr., wore gray satin brocade and a gray hat with gray feathers and violets.

Mr. and Mrs. Hadden have gone South for several weeks and on their return will live at 7 East Seventy-sixth Street. The bride's going-away gown was dark brown topped by a brown velvet hat, and she also wore fitch furs.

Among the guests at the church were Mrs. J. M. Carnochan, Dr. Frederick G. Goodridge, Miss Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. James Scrymser, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Wyeth, the Misses Anna and Carolina Le Roy Webb, the Misses Betty and Rosetta Carson, Ethel Outerbridge, Adeline Townsend, Anna Street, Katharine Sands, Virginia Hunt, Elizabeth Thompson, Coline Ingersoll, Caramai Carroll, Mary Delafield, Margaret Hamilton, Mary Baker, Eleanor Taylor, Helen Tomes, Gertrude and Eva Mali, Jeannie and Marie Louise Emmet, Adrian Iselin, and Marie Johnson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Albert Symington, Dr. John Wyeth and Mrs. Wyeth, Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hadden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Smith Haven, Miss Frances Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hadden, Dr. Eleanor Tomes, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Halpin, the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick and Mrs. Sedgwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Boker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Mrs. and Miss Amory Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson.

C. P. Read Weds Miss Alice Howe.

The wedding of Clark Potter Read of New York and Miss Alice Sommers Howe, a daughter of Mrs. David Sommers Howe, of 50 East 58th Street, took place yesterday at 4:30 at the home of the bride's mother. Miss Howe was unattended. She wore a traveling gown of putty-colored cloth topped by a hat to match and furs. Her brother-in-law, Charles Lee Sullivaine, gave her in marriage. Mr. Read's best man was Hugh Milliken. There were no ushers. The Rev. Henry M. Sanders performed the ceremony. On their return from their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Read will live at the Lincoln Arms, 31 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Postmaster General of Canada Weds

Thomas Chase Casgrain, Postmaster General of Canada, who was married yesterday morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral to Mrs. Marie Louise Masson of Paris, France, left with his bride shortly after the ceremony for his home in Ottawa, Canada.

The wedding was quiet, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop Oliver E. Mathieu of Regina, Saskatchewan, assisted by the Rev. Father Marois of the same place.

The bride is 50 years old, and Mr. Casgrain twelve years her senior. She arrived here on Monday from Paris on the steamer Rochambeau, and was met at the pier by the Postmaster General.

Fried-Grifenhagen Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Madeline Grifenhagen, daughter of Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen, and Edward Fried will be celebrated at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon at Delmonico's. The Rev. Maurice Harris is to perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a large reception.

TEBEAU—PINNER.

Announcement was made last night by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Covington Boehm of the marriage of their sister, Mrs. Sybil Carew Pinner, to Joseph Frederick Tebeau, yesterday, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Tebeau will be at home after March 1 at 8,650 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Ocean Travelers.

Among those who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Anchor liner Tuscania were:

Gen. Paiva de Andrada, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio de Echeguren, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hazard, J. W. Hessian, Mrs. T. J. J. Lawson, Guy Lewin, the Rev. H. H. Leeper, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lings, Horace L. Lucoyne, Miss Elizabeth McLaughlin, John R. Munn, Miss M. S. Moore, J. W. Paton, John F. Patterson, J. W. Stevenson, Percy Tong, Joseph R. Walker, and Huntington Wilson.

Passengers sailing today on the White Star liner Megantic for Liverpool are:

Sir William Price, Ralph Williams, Leon C. Steinb, J. H. Hutchinson, John Bartholomew, R. A. Padget, Howard W. Bible, J. Mackintosh Bell, Richard Hall, George Maitland, J. R. F. Young, Percy E. Nobbs, and M. G. Isedale.

TRIO HEARD IN RECITAL.

Miss Elliott and Messrs. Harrison and Samuels in One-Act Operetta.

Under the direction of Elliott Schenck a recital was given at the Little Theatre yesterday afternoon by Miss Elliott, soprano; Charles Harrison, tenor, and John Samuels, bass. Miss Elliott and Mr. Harrison each sang a group of songs and then gave the arias and duet which conclude Act I. of Puccini's "La Bohème."

The second part of the programme was devoted to Mozart's youthful one-act operetta, "Bastien and Bastienne," given in concert form by the singers, with Mr. Schenck at the piano, explaining the action of the piece. There were probably few in the audience to whom the work was familiar, and its graceful and naïve qualities made it a most agreeable variation from the usual form of recital programme.

All three singers made an excellent impression, the men particularly in the operetta. Miss Elliott's voice had the dramatic quality and she sang the operatic music quite effectively.

FOX-CARRERE WEDDING.

Daughter of Late Architect the Bride of Alan J. Fox.

The wedding of Alan Fox, the son of Mrs. Alanson J. Fox of 43 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Marion Dell Carrere, a daughter of the late John M. Carrere, the architect, and of Mrs. Carrere, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, which was simply decorated with lilies and other white flowers, with palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry H. Stebbins of Rochester, N. Y., an uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Francis Little of Rhinebeck, N. Y.

The bride walked with her uncle, Maxwell Carrere, who gave her in marriage. She wore cream white satin robe, with a lace overdress formerly worn by her grandmother, and had a train of white chiffon bordered with old family lace. Her tulle veil was held with natural orange blossoms sent her by a friend in the South, and she carried a bouquet of natural orange blossoms and fresia. Miss Anna M. Carrere was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She was in a changeable blue taffeta frock with a short full skirt and draped corsage, a large brown tulle picture hat, and carried fire flame roses.

Mr. Fox's best man was Harold T. Clark of Cleveland, Ohio, and the ten ushers were Robert Black of Cincinnati, Ralph W. Merrill, George Roberts, J. Horton Ijams, Benjamin R. C. Low, Jerome S. Hess, Walter E. Meyer, William P. Philips, Henry G. Stevens of Detroit, Mich, and Douglas Moffat. The wedding was a small one. There was a large reception afterward at the home of the bride's mother, 471 Park Avenue.

On their return from a trip of several weeks in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Fox will live in New York.

MISS GRACE STONE A BRIDE.

Weds S. M. Lloyd of Lynchburg, Va., in Chantry of St. Thomas's.

Sydney Miller Lloyd of Lynchburg, Va., and Miss Grace Harriet Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank Stone of 875 Park Avenue, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church, performing the ceremony. Lilies and smilax were the decorations.

Miss Stone, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown, with a satin train, bordered with ermine; and the kimona-shaped corsage was trimmed with seed pearls, and the lace veil was bordered with tulle and held with a trail of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was made up of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Wilson of Catasaqua, Penn., and the two bridesmaids were the Misses Virginia Geddes of New York and Marie Louise Hormel of Boston. They were gowned alike in short, full pink satin frocks, with white lace about the neck and corsage, and wore large white leghorn hats trimmed with pink roses and brown velvet, a long velvet streamer going from each hat to the one wrist, where it was looped to the arm with pink rosebuds. They carried long-stemmed pink roses.

The best man was W. W. Dickerson of Lynchburg, Va., and the ushers were Russell Winfree, I. V. Parham, and Dr. James T. Watts, all of Lynchburg, and Stephen Pratt of Brooklyn.

The wedding reception was held at the Plaza. Mrs. Stone, the bride's mother, who received, wore a champagne-colored gown embroidered in silver and gold, and a brown hat. After their bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd will live in Lynchburg.

Mardi Gras Dance at Vanderbilt.

A mardi gras dance was held last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Educational Industrial Association, of which Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan is President.

Masks were provided for the guests and there was a good deal of the carnival spirit throughout the evening. Miss Margaret Hawkesworth, Miss Gladys Lester, and Allen Eldridge appeared in exhibition dancing.

Miss Margaret Wilson is Honorary President of the association. Mrs. James Harmon Dinwiddie was in charge of the dance.

Best Prices Paid for Mezzotints.

S. Arlent Edwards's mezzotints printed in colors brought the highest prices at the sale of prints and engravings of Frank V. Moale of Baltimore at the Anderson Galleries last evening. T. B. Adams paid $130 for a "Ludovica Tornabuoni," after Ghirlandaio, and $80 for "Bianca Maria Sforza," after Ambrogia de Predi. "Anne of Cleves," after Holbein, went to W. Richards for $77.50, and E. McNeil paid $70 for "Lady Dudgeon," after Raeburn. All were signed artist's proofs.

A rare series of twelve folio engravings by Canot and Mason after Serres of "The Taking of Havannah by the British (in 1762) under Keppel. Pococke, and Barker," with a descriptive pamphlet, went to A. Falkner for $87.50. The same buyer paid $85 for a fine impression, signed proof, of Seymour Hayden's "Kensington Garden," the large plate.

Returns for the evening were $1,035. The sale will be continued tonight.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Miss Anne Morgan left yesterday for Camp Uncas, in the Adirondacks, with a party which included the Misses Maude Wetmore, Joan Whitridge, and Marjorie Curtis, Prof. M. A. Pupin, Chester Aldrich, Grosvenor Atterbury, and Lawrence Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould, who are taking part in the Winter sports in Canada, are at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Montreal.

A Mi-Carême ball is to be held at the Plaza on March 11 for the benefit of the free Montessori Tenement Schools in this city. Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

J. Montgomery Strong is leaving today for Cuba for a month's visit, and will stop off at Miami, Fla., for a few days en route.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Johns of 145 East Thirty-fifth Street gave a dinner last night for Mrs. Johns's daughter, Miss Claudia Johnson, taking their guests afterward to the Votes for Women ball.

The fourth of the Neighborhood dances arranged by Mrs. Edwin W. Andrews was held last night at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones entertained at her home, 5 East Sixty-first Street, at dinner last night for Miss Sara Delano, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, whose engagement to Roland L. Redmond was recently announced. The guests included many of the Winter's buds, and dancing followed the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson entertained at dinner last night, and afterward some of the young guests went on to the dance for Miss Delano.

Mrs. L. L. Delafield gave a dinner last night for Miss Charlotte Delafield. The guests included the Misses Mary R. Jay, Mary Delafield, Carmai Carroll, Minere Wardwell, Cora Weir, Lauren Carroll, Sigourney Olney, Bergstrom Staffansonn, C. B. Carver, Mansfield Ferry, and Reginald Francklyn. Afterward the party went to the suffrage ball.

MR. BARKER GIVES SOME SHAKESPEARE

Many Beauties and Some Curiosities in His Production of 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

PLAYED AT A RAPID PACE

With Gilded Immortals Dancing to Old English Music Before Backgrounds of Fantastic Decoration.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, Shakespeare's comedy, produced by Granville Barker at Wallack's Theatre.

Theseus	Eric Blind
Hippolyta	Mary Barton
Egeus	Edgar Kent
Hermia	Eva Leonard-Boyne
Lysander	Walter Creighton
Helena	Lillah McCarthy
Demetrius	Ian Maclaren
Philostrate	Wright Kramer
Quince	O. P. Heggie
Snug	George Carr
Bottom	Ernest Cossart
Flute	Gerald Hamer
Starveling	Arnold Lucy
Oberon	Horace Braham
Titania	Isabel Jeans
Puck	Cecil Cameron
A Fairy	Edward Roberts
Peas-Blossom	Audrey Ridgewell
Cobweb	Valerie Cossart
Moth	Arthur Oppenheim
Mustard-Seed	Bertha Kirstein

Granville Barker's New York season reached its second stage last evening when he presented "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at Wallack's Theatre. It is the first production of the comedy to be made on Broadway in nearly a decade, and is the same production that gave the London reviewers so much to talk and shake their heads over when it played for more than a hundred nights last Spring at the Savoy. It shows this city for the first time an unreserved application of some of the new art of the theatre to a Shakespearean text, although a few of the simpler leaves out of Gordon Craig's book were taken by Miss Anglin and Mr. Platt when the romantic comedies were brought to the Hudson Theatre last Spring.

The present production is marked by a rapid pace, by a loyalty to the sheer music of the verse, and by an unquestioning devotion to the idea of the purely decorative in investiture. It thereby achieves a fresh spirit and some moments of exceeding loveliness. The performance at Wallack's represents a brave effort to leash the irresponsibility and capture the magic of a fantastic play that will forever provide the producer with a most difficult task. Although some of the effects here are rather unhappy, some of them are surprisingly and satisfyingly successful in their invitation to the right mood. There is a good deal that is pretty to see and pleasant to hear, together with considerable that is merely odd and perversely curious. All told, Shakespeare à la Granville Barker insures at least one entertaining evening in the theatre.

Mr. Barker pays his author's text the respect of leaving it alone. It is all here—uncut, thanks to the rapidity of the performance, which is made possible by the absence of all cumbersome trappings and by the swift utterance of the lyric poetry.

First as to the appeal to the eye—for here is most of what is new. The decoration is by Norman Wilkinson, who has made full use of his green license. It is to be noted that Shakespeare's "Dream," while it gives the producer his hardest task, gives him also his greatest liberty. He has plenty of rope. One knotty problem is the company of fairies. Here your producer knits his brows, and the product of Mr. Barker's meditations is the golden immortal, a gilded Oberon and a gilded Titania, with trains of fairies gilded from top to toe. They provide something of a shock, and it must be confessed that, out on the platform, they provoke impious memories of Ben Sherman supping at the Plaza and of a certain gilded lady at a fountain long advertised as a convenient rendezvous.

But within the inner proscenium as these immortals weave their way about the fairy glen, the effect is charming. The scene is indeed enchanted. Into the wild thyme blows walled in with towering green and marked as an enchanted spot. It is pretty as Titania's fairies tread their measures there at night, and lovely in the cool, early morning light as the four Athenians, aroused by the winding of the huntsmen's horn, move slowly down the path that leads to Athens. This dream scene is the test of the production, and as Mr. Barker does it, its spell is kept most potent.

Not all the rest is so happy. The last act, set for the playing of "Pyramus and Thisbe," is handsome and rich enough, but a bit too mussy and distracting. The drops that permit the free use of the fore-stage for the non-descript scenes, are mixed blessings. One may object to them as neither particularly pretty nor serviceable without thereby betraying a yearning for solid masonry or a scholarly passion for Elizabethan tapestry. The pink silk architecture is not bad, but the light Louis Quinze of the castle of Theseus is reminiscent of a forsaken ideal in wall papering, and the wildly decorative starry welkin of another occasion is as permanent and genuine a contribution to art as the "Nude Descending a Staircase." Plain curtains would be more attractive and would better serve the fine colors of the costuming.

One wonders a little whose taste decreed the curious gossamer canopy, inclosing an incredible spray of variegated electric bulbs, which may possibly represent Titania's close and consecrated bower. One challenges the Puck, for Robin Goodfellow, that mischievous and most English of spirits, looks very German indeed as he emerges from under Mr. Wilkinson's brush. Touches like these and some other dissonances suggest an occasional ambition to be different at all costs, and a certain confusion in the effort to match the fantastic quality of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

The delivery represents an open and welcome rebellion against all the pomposities of Shakespearean declamation. The mood of the comedy is capitally served by the swift, rhythmic utterance of the verse in clear, fine head-tones. The price is not small. The lines of Oberon and Helena fare well, but, while Titania's voice is lovely, her fancies are often indistinguishable and Puck is spiritedly unintelligible much of the time.

There is a nice harmony in the work of the company. Some of the individual contributions are excellent. Miss McCarthy shines as Helena. It is a most pleasing presentation of that simple and preposterous lady. The quarrel scene is very well done. Horace Braham is an excellent Oberon. Mr. Heggie is a good Quince and Mr. Cossart a capital Bottom, playing the rich humor of that immortal rustic with a gusto and relish, abetted by a most ingenious ass's head. Indeed, there can be no criticism of the zoological aspects of Mr. Barker's art.

And then there is the old English music, arranged by Cecil Sharp to take the place of Mendelssohn. Mr. Sharp's measures are delightful, but their suggestion is all of country lads and lasses dancing together down country lanes in Merrie England. They better fit the company of the clowns than the gilded folk of the glen. There is more in them of sunlight than of moonshine and, for all their charm, they are curiously out of tune with Mr. Wilkinson's conception of the never-never folk in this land that never was.

Movies of Africa for the Princess.

Motion pictures taken on the scientific expedition made by James Barnes under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History into the heart of Africa will be placed on exhibition in the Princess Theatre Monday afternoon. The explorer spent thirteen months in Africa, traveling 4,000 miles, 1,400 of which were along the route taken by Stanley. The pictures show the natural and animal life of the country and the customs of the natives.

Temple Beth Elohim to Give Ball.

On the night of Washington's Birthday the Temple Beth Elohim of the Bronx will hold an entertainment and ball at Hunts Point Palace, on the Southern Boulevard. The officers are William Oppenheim, President; E. P. Lazarus, Vice President; S. Cassell Ferry, and Reginald Francklyn. Afterward Secretary; Harry Stackell, Recording Secretary, and Charles Wolff, Treasurer.

A DUET RECITAL.

Miss Christine Miller and George Hamlin Appear Together.

Something out of the ordinary in the way of song recitals was offered by Miss Christine Miller and George Hamlin in a concert which they gave together yesterday in Aeolian Hall. Besides the selection of solo songs which each offered, a considerable part of their programme consisted of duets. The public performance of vocal duets is so uncommon at this time as to offer in itself almost a new experience.

Several of the duets were in themselves beautiful. This may be said of the first of two by Schubert, "Nur wer die Sehnsucht Kennt"; though the verses are a curious choice for setting as a duet, the music conveys their spirit and mood. The other, "Licht und Liebe," while it has melodious charm, is less distinguished. There is in Saint-Saëns's duet, "Le Soir descend sur la Colline," a certain richness of sound, an ingenuity of treatment that make it highly effective; not quite so much can be said for the first of the two duets, "Trost" and "Agnes," by Robert Kahn. And they sang at the end of the programme Brahms's "So lass uns wandern."

Miss Miller's contralto and Mr. Hamlin's tenor voice are a fortunate combination, and the combination is especially fortunate when the voices are controlled by so much musical feeling and intelligence and such a unanimity of sentiment as were shown by the twain. Their performances were truly artistic.

Miss Miller, who is not well known to New York as a singer of songs, sang a series of German songs by Schumann, (whose "Liebeslied" is quite unfamiliar,) Strauss, Mahler, and Wolf, to which she added one by Reger. Her richness and power of voice adorned all these songs; and there was a special pleasure to be derived from her artistic phrasing and her exceptionally clear and finished diction. Her later group consisted of songs by Americans—John Alden Carpenter, Horatio Parker, A. Walter Kramer, Sidney Homer, and Arthur Whiting.

Mr. Hamlin, who was one of the first promoters of Strauss's songs in New York, sang a group of five, some of which were among the less familiar, and made it six by adding the now almost too familiar "Ständchen." He also offered some American songs by H. T. Burleigh of this city, in manuscript, and Campbell-Tipton, and an Italian song by Gabriele Sibella. Mr. Hamlin's virile and finished art, his seizing of the characteristic spirit of a song, his fine phrasing, his sonorous and finely controlled delivery, were admired as they have often been admired before. There were occasions on which he fell short of the pitch, a fault that is rarely attributable to him. Mr. Coenraad V. Bos played the accompaniments for these singers with a charm, sympathy, and crisp rhythm unusual even for him.

A SECOND IRISH THEATRE.

Players Company to Produce 'Glendalough,' Romantic Opera.

The second move to found an Irish Theatre for the presentation of Irish plays in American cities to take place in Greater New York in a week came yesterday when a meeting was held in the Brooklyn College, at which the plans of the American Irish Players' Company were discussed. Last week in the Central Opera House in East Sixty-seventh Street another organization calling itself the Irish Theatre of America came into being with the presentation of an Irish play.

It is the purpose of the newer organization to destroy by its offerings the misconception of Irish life which its founder has been spread here by such plays as "The Playboy of the Western World," the drama which incited a riot when it was first acted in Maxine Elliott's Theatre by the Irish players from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, several years ago. The company is an outgrowth of the resentment that was created in certain Irish-American circles by the play. Yesterday's meeting was attended by members of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Thomas Phillips is the general manager of the new company and Miss Deborah Byrne Treasurer. The indorsement of a large number of the Catholic clergy is claimed for the movement, back of which are said to be many prominent Irish-Americans of New York and Boston.

"Glendalough," a romantic opera, the libretto by Edward A. Paulton and Charles Bradley, the score by Ward Stephens, will be the first offering of the new organization. It will be given in a Broadway theatre about Easter.

COLLIN KEMPER MARRIED.

Theatrical Manager Wed Hope Latham, Actress, on Jan. 5.

Word has reached New York from Palm Beach, where they are spending their honeymoon, of the marriage of Hope Latham, who before she retired from the stage several years ago to marry the late Harry Sheppard Coykendall, was well known as an actress, to Collin Kemper. The ceremony was performed Jan. 5 in Hoboken, N. J., the names James Hadlock and Louise Brega being given in the records.

Miss Latham was playing with Henry Miller in "The Rainbow" when she suddenly left the stage to marry Mr. Coykendall, a son of Samuel Coykendall of Kingston, one of the wealthiest men in New York State. This was in February, 1915, but it did not become known till last October, when Mr. Coykendall, Jr., died, that he had married Miss Latham. He held a deep aversion to the stage, which was her reason for giving up her work.

Mr. Kemper is a member of the firm of Wagenhals & Kemper, play producers. The company has not been active the last two seasons, although it retains an office in the Astor Theatre Building.

Exhibition of Stage Decoration.

An exhibition of stage decoration for the benefit of the Arts Fund of England will be opened Friday afternoon in the Print Gallery, 707 Fifth Avenue. The patrons will include Queen Alexandra, Miss Elizabeth Asquith, G. Bernard Shaw, Sir George Alexander, Sir Herbert Tree, Sir Edward Poynter, Granville Barker, Lillah McCarthy, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, and Amos Pinchot. The exhibit will include the work of Norman Wilkinson, Albert Rothenstein, and Robert E. Jones, artists who have designed the decorations used by Mr. Barker in staging the plays he is presenting at Wallack's. Designs and original drawings for costumes, scenery, curtains, and properties will be shown.

Calve to Sing for French Red Cross.

One of the noteworthy concerts of the present season will be the one to be given in Aeolian Hall on Thursday afternoon for the benefit of the French Red Cross and the Lafayette Fund. Mme. Emma Calvé will be the soloist in this concert, and it will be her first appearance in New York for several years. She will be assisted by M. Gusikoff, violinist, with Maurice La Farge at the piano. Her programme will include the "Habanero," and another number from "Carmen" and songs by Gounod, Lalo, Martini, and Deroulede, besides several folksongs. The violinist will play two movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor and pieces by Cottenet and Couperin.

Metropolitan Opera Bills Next Week

The fifteenth week of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House will open Monday afternoon with a matinée performance of "Parsifal." "L'Amore dei tre Re" will be given that night. "Die Walküre" will be sung Wednesday evening, "La Boheme" Thursday evening, "Euryanthe" Friday evening, and "Mme Sans-Gene" Saturday afternoon, with "Aida" at popular prices Saturday night. The soloists at next Sunday night's concert will be Nicolai Sokoloff, violinist; Emmy Destinn and Paul Althouse.

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PAVLOWA IN NEW BALLET.

Gives 'Seven Daughters of Ghost King'—Celebrates Birthday.

Mlle. Anna Pavlowa produced a new ballet and celebrated her birthday at the Century Opera House last night. The new work, which is after the impressionistic style as to scenic and general effect, is called "The Seven Daughters of the Ghost King" and was conceived and arranged by Mikail Fokine, being representative of this director's aims in the direction of atmospheric verity. It is almost entirely pantomimic. It tells the story of the visit of an Oriental Prince and his knights to the mountain height where dwell the seven daughters of the chief of the djinns, who has immured them here to keep them safe from the sight of mortals. During his absence Prince Hassam and six knights reach the retreat. All of the daughters fall in love except the youngest, and the wrath of the Ghost King destroys them all by fire except her. She falls a victim to melancholy over the death of her sisters and the loss of Prince Hassam.

The scenery, by Boris Anisfeld, its lighting and the contrast of its colors, in connection with the brilliant costumings, has a certain effectiveness in picturing the fantastic, Oriental setting of the ballet, but the action moves so vaguely as to provide little opportunity for the pantomimists. At the end Mlle. Pavlowa has a conspicuous moment in the death of the daughters, when some of her poses in the classic lines are exquisite in their plasticity, and emotionally appealing. But the ballet as a whole fails of motive power, either in action or in a esthetic effect. As it was presented last night, certain happenings on the stage were entirely obscure in their connection with the scenario, if not contradictory.

Mlle. Pavlowa's birthday party came after the presentation of "The Fairy Doll." The curtain rose and the audience saw the company gathered on the stage, while attendants brought in tables loaded with flowers and other gifts. Max Hirsch, the manager, explained to the audience that it was the dancer's birthday, and the custom of the Russian opera houses in presenting gifts in public on such occasions would be followed out.

Ivan Clustine, the ballet master, on behalf of the ballet; Theodore Stier, the conductor, on behalf of the orchestra, and Mlle. Plaskovietzka, one of the principal dancers, each made short speeches of presentation, which were rewarded by a kiss on the cheek from the star, with whom they have long been associated. Following came the presentation of a silver fruit dish from the executive and technical staffs.

FLOWER VASE BRINGS $3,700

Top Price of First Day of Yamanaka Sale—Returns $46,257.

Returns for the first day of the Yamanaka sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday were $46,257, and there was a large gathering of prominent people. Among them were Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Burden, Miss Wetmore, Mrs. Murray Crane, ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Metropolitan Art Museum; Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, and A. N. Beadleston.

A tall clair de lune flower vase, bottle form, with sloping shoulders and tall tubular neck, the brilliant glaze having a lavender tone, 8¼ inches high, brought the highest price of the day, going to Duveen Brothers for $3,700. To the same buyers went a pair of gourd-shaped clair de lune bottles for $1,050. J. F. Bellamy paid $1,300 for a pair of clair de lune coupes 4 inches high; Bernet, agent, gave $1,450 for a fei-ts'ui green bottle, 6½ inches, and $1,050 for an apple green, bottle-shaped vase, with squat body.

C. Benton paid $750 for a coral bottle, globular body, low foot, and slender tubular neck; W. D. Simmons gave $625 for a bottle-green vase of the shape called by the Japanese "Daruma," because of the general likeness in outline to a seated priest of that name in his robes.

A six-inch high apple green globular ovoidal bottle, K'ang-hsi, went to W. D. Simmons for $825; H. J. Horace paid $1,625 for a rare sang de boeuf bowl, 7 inches high, on an elaborate high teakwood stand set with jade. The bowl had under paste blue in the decoration, which is for long life and happiness, unusual in these pieces.

Seaman, agent, to whom went many of the fine pieces, paid $1,600 for a Lang-yao, bottle-shaped vase, sang de boeuf, glaze and orange skin surface, 8¾ inches high; $580 for a beautiful ovoid aubergine ginger jar, 5¾ inches high, with teakwood cover and stand, $980 for a pair of canary yellow jars, a more slender ovoid, with a hat-shaped teakwood cover; $580 for a pair of imperial yellow jars, ovoid, with short, cylindrical foot and original hat-shaped covers, 11¼ inches high, and $2,000 for a beautiful ruby vase, oviform, with delicately curved neck, orange skin surface, 16¾ inches high. A peach bloom coupe went to the same buyer for $1,000.

A tall Lang-yao sang de boeuf vase went to Edward Getz for $1,000. C. Fields paid $1,200 for a pair of imperial decorated jars with original covers, the ground a lemon yellow with fruit and leaf designs in brilliant blue; J. H. Wentworth gave $975 for a tall mirror black club shape vase twenty-eight inches high, and Lorenz, agent, paid $675 for a Fuchien figure group Kuan-yin and infant Buddha on a lion.

A large decorated Ming fish jar of stone weight porcelain decorated in rich underglaze blue, went to Henry Tredwell for $850 and the University Museum of Philadelphia paid $2,800 for two famille verte palace jars.

The sale will be concluded this afternoon when the beautiful coral statuettes will be sold and the wonderful bird cages with their living occupants.

Kathleen Howard Gives Recital.

Kathleen Howard, known here previously as a contralto of the Century Opera Company, gave a recital at Aeolian Hall last night assisted by Coenraad V. Bos at the piano. Her programme was a short one, as recital programmes go. It included Brahms's Seven Gypsy Songs, a group of five made up of old Scotch, Irish, and French airs and songs by Massenet and Homer, and a concluding group of five songs by Tschaikowsky, Sinding, Sigurd Lie, and Arnold Mendelssohn. To these were added an encore during the recital and two at the end. Miss Howard made no new disclosures as to her voice. Her style was suitable to the concert platform, and in general her interpretative powers were not found wanting. Especially in some of her later songs her work achieved distinction. There was a large audience, and it was friendly and enthusiastic.

Guy Bates Post's Marriage Annulled

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The marriage of Guy Bates Post, the actor, and Jane Peyton Post was annulled here today. The evidence showed that Mrs. Post was divorced Oct. 23, 1907, from A. C. Gordon Wold, to whom she was married May 31, 1903. Mrs. Post testified she understood that the decree had been entered Aug. 8, 1907. She married Post Aug. 21, 1907.

Emile C. Waldteufel, Composer, Dies

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Emile Charles Waldteufel, a noted French composer, leader of the orchestra at the Court of Napoleon III., and pianist to the Empress Eugénie in 1865, died today at his home, 37 Rue St. Georges, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in Strassburg and received his musical training at the Paris Conservatory under Marmontel and Laurent. M. Waldteufel organized the Court balls of Napoleon III., and also the soirées at Compeigne and Biarritz. He fought through the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and in 1885 gave concerts of his works in London and in 1889 in Berlin. His works, which consist of waltzes, polkas, and mazurkas, at one time were popular in all parts of the world.

ROBERT LINCOLN LEE DEAD.

Clubman Succumbs in Roosevelt Hospital from Self-Inflicted Wound.

Robert Lincoln Lee, formerly President of the Birney Land and Live Stock Company of Montana and a well-known clubman in this city, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital in his fifty-first year. He died as the result of having shot himself on Feb. 7, while a patient in the hospital, when he got a revolver he had hid in his handbag.

Mr. Lee was a son of William H. Lee and Mrs. Louise M. Northam Lee, and was educated at Cutler School. He entered Princeton University in the School of Applied Science in 1882, but left college near the end of his freshman year. Mr. Lee went to Montana after leaving Princeton, and from 1883 until 1895 was engaged in ranching and cattle-raising. From 1895 until 1902 he was a partner in the firm of Lee, Tweedy & Co., importers and jobbers in this city, and then became the manager of the firm of Lee Brothers, cattle raisers at Birney, Mont. Later he became President of the Birney Land and Live Stock Company. Mr. Lee was a member of the Racquet and Tennis and the Ardsley Clubs and was a veteran of Squadron A.

He married Miss Josephine Claiborn Wilson of Roanoke, Va., a member of a well-known Southern family, in 1897, who survives him.

DAVID G. HAMILTON DEAD.

Chicago Street Car Magnate Was in His 73d Year.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—David G. Hamilton, street car magnate and a Trustee of the University of Chicago, died today of heart disease at his home here. Mr. Hamilton for ten years was President of the Chicago City Railway Company and had extensive interests in traction companies in other cities.

He was born in Chicago and was in his seventy-third year. Mr. Hamilton received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from De Pauw University and was also graduated from Douglas University in 1867. He was President of the Anglo-American Land and Claim Association in Texas in 1890, President of the National Railway of Illinois and its seven subsidiary companies from 1889 until 1899, and was President of the Texas

BASEBALL---NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS---FOOTBALL---BILLIARDS---HOCKEY---BASKET BALL

'HOME RUN' BAKER QUITS BASEBALL

Connie Mack Announces Retirement of Famous Slugger and Third Baseman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 16.—"Home Run" Baker is out of baseball and the Athletics have lost their great home run batter. This was announced by Connie Mack of the Athletics at the annual dinner of the Philadelphia sporting writers in the Hotel Majestic here tonight.

"I can't say I've had as good a time this year as I have in years gone by at this banquet, for I've bad news on my mind," Mack said. "Frank Baker wrote me tonight that he would not play with the Athletics the coming year. I got the letter just as I sat down to this banquet table.

"Frank has decided to quit the game for good. No he's not going with the Federals now nor with any other team. He's just sick of traveling and he wants to settle down for good on his Maryland farm. His wife has been at him for years to quit and it has been a tussle to make him sign each season. I've had to go down to that farm and plead with him. The last time I went down I said, 'Frank, I can't keep on coming down here; sign up for three years,' and he did. That was last year, and he has two more seasons contracted for, but he wants to quit. I shall wish him luck and say O. K.

"The boy isn't dissatisfied. He doesn't want more money, and he isn't flighty. He just wants to farm and do nothing else, and that's his right and I'll wish. Since his children died he's had this desire stronger than ever. I don't blame him. We shall miss him, all right. Kopf will play his third sack, but who'll knock the home runs? Baker's letter is splendid; I have nothing but admiration for his attitude, although baseball has lost what will prove to be one of its historic players."

Mack's announcement was a complete surprise. Not a sound was heard in the big banquet room, and afterward the greatest regret was expressed from all sides.

Baker is less than 29 years old and has been a member of the Athletics since 1908. His batting average in that year was .307. He was the hero of both the 1911 and 1913 World's Series with the New York Giants. In 1911 he knocked home runs in two games at critical periods, and in 1913 put the ball over the fence in the opening contest. Last year his batting average for the season was .336 and he made twelve home runs, like other members of the team, appeared to be in a slump in the crucial series with the Boston Braves.

More than 400 diners were present at the dinner which was in honor of Larry LaJoie, who returns to the Athletics after an absence of thirteen years; "Wild Bill" Donovan and Pat Moran, new Managers, respectively, of the New York Americans and the Philadelphia Nationals.

PARK FOR NEWARK FEDS.

Report Has It That Team Will Be Located at Harrison Oval.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Definite announcement of the location of the grounds of the Newark Federal League Club is expected to be made here tomorrow by Patrick T. Powers and Harry F. Sinclair, the franchise holders. The promoters looked over the several sites on which they have options in Harrison along the line of the Manhattan Tubes today, and the negotiations are in shape to be closed tomorrow. It is believed that the Harrison Oval Grounds used for soccer football games has been selected. Powers and Sinclair took the trip to New Jersey after a conference with President Gilmore and William E. Robertson, the Buffalo Club owner, at the Biltmore in New York. It is not known whether Gilmore and Robertson were in the conference, but the group left the hotel together.

Material for the baseball stand has been ordered and a park accommodating 25,000 spectators will be constructed. Work will be begun immediately, and to complete the stand for the opening day. Powers said recently that, if necessary, he could get the park in readiness within twenty days.

Federals Abandon New England.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16.—James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League, who passed through Baltimore tonight on his way to Pinehurst, N. C., announced that the proposition to place a minor league in New England had been temporarily abandoned. He explained that he had received a report from his league's New England representative just as he was leaving New York and that on the way to Baltimore he had considered it.

At the meeting held in New Haven several weeks ago, Gilmore said, he told the New England club owners that the Federals would be willing to furnish better ball players than the people on the proposed circuit had been accustomed to seeing and that the league would agree to pay 50 or 60 per cent. of the salaries of these men, but that the New England club owners would have to finance their own teams.

Since that meeting, Gilmore stated, several of the New England men had come to the conclusion that they would be unable to back clubs at this time because of conditions in the financial world. Consequently Gilmore reached the decision to temporarily abandon the plan.

Luby to Coach N. Y. U. Nine.

It was announced yesterday that William M. Luby, a Giant recruit in 1911 and associated with various league teams since 1903, had been selected by the New York University Athletic Association to coach the baseball nine for the coming season. The engagement of Luby, who is a student in the university Law School, came as a surprise to the students at University Heights, many of whom desired to see "Billy" Lush, last year a baseball coach at Columbia and this year coach of the Violet basket ball team, occupy the position. It is said that the Athletic Association found it impossible to meet the terms asked by Lush, because of financial deficiency.

White Sox Start for California.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Thirty members of the Chicago American League Club left tonight for Paso Robles, Cal., to begin Spring training. The players will travel in a special train of six cars. Including the players' wives and friends of Charles A. Comiskey, President of the club, the party numbered about sixty-five. Comiskey and B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, who departed for the West a week ago, will join the squad when it reaches Oakland, Cal.

DAY'S PICK-UPS IN BASEBALL.

The signed contract of Umpire Charles Rigler was received by Secretary Heydler yesterday, and now the umpire staff of the National League is complete. Rigler is going to take a course in Spring training just the same as the players, and will go to Hot Springs in a few weeks, where the Boston Braves and other clubs will train, and there will be plenty of work for the indicator holder. He plans to reduce about twenty pounds before the playing season opens.

Capt. Huston the Yankees stated yesterday that the club has plans of having a baseball park of its own before another season. He stated that he and Col. Ruppert had at least five sites under consideration, but he refused to say where any of them was located.

President Ed Barrow of the International League was in conference all day yesterday with a few of the club owners who are still in the city. He plans to see President Hempstead again within a few days to talk over the prospect of moving the Jersey City club to the Bronx. The stock company which will take over the Jersey City Club by buying out the interest of William S. Devery will operate the club in Jersey City for another year at least if the Bronx project is finally rejected by organized baseball.

Forty Out for Fordham Nine.

The annual Spring practice for the Fordham baseball team started yesterday, when forty candidates reported to Coach "Jack" Warner for indoor practice in the Maroon gymnasium. The drill was very brief and consisted mainly of limbering up exercise.

COLUMBIA SWIMMERS WIN.

Princeton Loses Dual Meet by Score of 29 to 24.

For the first time in nine years Columbia triumphed over the Princeton swimming team in a dual meet last night after one of the closest and most exciting meets ever held in the pool on Morningside Heights. Columbia scored a total of 29 points to the Tigers' 24. Although Columbia captured the relay race and thereby practically clinched the meet at the outset, the Tigers came back strong and it was only by desperate fighting that Columbia was able to pull out victorious at the end.

H. Vollmer, who, as a schoolboy, defeated all comers last Winter, was the bright star of the Columbia team, and to him credit must be given for Columbia's victory. Vollmer captured both the 100 yards and furlong swims for Columbia and his fine work in the relay race was responsible for the Blue and White's winning that race. Summary:

200-Yard Relay.—Won by Columbia, with D. Cochran, C. Lee, H. Coope, and H. Vollmer; Princeton, with Selby, De Lacey, Madden, and Lester, second. Time—1:49 3-5.

Fifty-Yard Swim.—Won by G. De Lacey, Princeton; W. Walker, Columbia, second; P. Davidow, Columbia, third. Time—0:27 4-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Vollmer, Columbia; J. C. Lee, Columbia, second; R. Lester, Princeton, third. Time—1:00 4-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Vollmer, Columbia; R. Lester, Princeton, second; G. De Lacey, Princeton, third. Time—2:49.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by A. Shymin, Princeton, with a plunge of 64 feet; M. Bridges, Columbia, second, with 62 feet 6 inches; H. Simon, Princeton, third, with 54 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by B. Preston, Princeton; W. Friesell, Princeton, second; tie for third by G. Burghard and F. McDonald, Columbia.

WATER POLO.

Princeton.	Position.	Columbia.
Shymin	Guard	Levinson
Latrobe	Left half back	Van de Water
Kaker	Right half back	Noble
Rutherford	Left forward	Rogers
Selby	Centre forward	Mouquin
Nourse	Right forward	Cooper

Princeton, 20; Columbia, 10. Touch goals—Nourse, (3,) Selby, Cooper, Rogers. Referee—Joseph Ruddy, New York A. C.

BALL WINS LONG RACE.

Seventy-first Regiment Soldier Captures "1,000" at People's Palace.

J. E. Ball, Jr., of the Seventy-first Regiment started from scratch in the 1,000-yard handicap run, which featured the athletic events of the People's Palace, Jersey City, last night, and was returned an easy winner. Abel Kiviat of the Irish-American A. C. did not start in this event as scheduled. Second to Ball was W. Callahan of People's Palace, who had thirty yards allowance. Robert Geis of Holy Cross Lyceum, Manhattan, captured third place from scratch.

Frank Stephenson of the Trinity Club was easily best in a special twenty-yard dash. Platt Adams of the New York A. C. jumped 5 feet 4 in the standing high jump, and took first place by an inch from Ed. Emes of the Bronx Church House. Emes turned the tables in the standing broad jump.

Dan Kuhn of the New York A. C. and Ray Bonsib of the same club had a nip-and-tuck race in the 600-yard scratch event, with the former triumphing by about a yard. Summary:

600-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by Dan Kuhn, New York A. C.; Ray Bonsib, New York A. C., second; E. Gulfoyle, Knights of St. Anthony, third. Time—1:20 3-5.

Special Relay Race, Two Miles, (Newark Y. M. C. A. vs. People's Palace.)—Won by People's Palace. (White, Deakyne, Hopper, and Flaherty;) Newark Y. M. C. A., (Stoll, Jacqus, Ives, and True,) second. Time—8:27.

Special Relay, (each man to run two laps,) between All-New York and Seventy-first Regiment.—Won by All-New Yorks, (Stephenson, Bonsib, Seney, and Hoyt;) Seventy-first Regiment, (Guilfoyle, Geis, Kuhn, and Ball,) second. Time—2:21 1-5.

20-yard Dash, (closed to People's Palace.)—Won by G. F. Brown; F. Kotch, second; G. Ackerson, third. Time—0:03 2-5.

Standing High Jump, Exhibition.—Won by Platt Adams, New York A. C., with 5 feet 4 inches; Ed Emes, Bronx Church House, second, with 5 feet 3 inches; G. Hendrickson, Bronx Church House, third, with 5 feet 1¼ inches.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Ball, Jr., unattached, (scratch;) W. Callahan, People's Palace, (40 yards,) second; Robert Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum, (scratch,) third. Time—2:25.

20-Yard Dash, Invitation.—Won by Frank Stephenson, Trinity Club; Charles Hoyt, New York A. C., second; Howard Seney, Bronx Church House, third. Time—0:03 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by Edward Emes, Bronx Church House, with 11 feet 2 inches; Platt Adams, New York A. C., second, with 11 feet ¾ inch; G. Hendrickson, Bronx Church House, third, with 10 feet 11⅝ inches.

Running High Jump, (closed to People's Palace.)—Won by Kotch, with 4 feet 7 inches; Brown, second, with 4 feet 6 inches; Callahan, third, with 4 feet 5 inches.

ANOTHER SWIMMING STAR.

Clubmate of Kanahamoku Shows Olympic Games Form.

Another promising Hawaiian swimmer has come into prominence in George Cunha, a Honolulu clubmate of Duke Kanahamoku, who finished second to the latter when he won the 100 yards championship of New South Wales on a straightaway course and created a new world's record of 53 4-5 seconds. Otto Wahle, the local swimming authority, yesterday received information from W. H. Hill, Secretary of the Australasia Swimming Association, tending to show that Cunha will be a valuable acquisition to the United States swimming team in the next Olympic games, to which he will be eligible. The Hawaiian's time for the 100 yards was 55 1-5 seconds, and he finished a yard in front of the crack Australian all around champion, A. W. Barry.

Wahle was also informed by Hill that Kanahamoku, in addition to the 100 yard title, carried off the honors in the 220-yard championship event, but was beaten by a touch by P. Adrian of Sidney in the 440 yards swim.

In the 220 contest Duke "walked away" from the entire field for 190 yards, but tired in the last 30 and won by about 3 yards in 2 minutes 32 2-5 seconds. B. G. Page of Sidney was second and Cunha third. Cunha could have finished second if he had not gone out of his course.

Hill writes that Kanahamoku should not have gone in for a 440 yards swim when he was training for the century, and that the Hawaiian's conqueror would be no match for at least three American watermen.

Kanahamoku and Cunha will remain in the antipodes for the Australian championships the latter part of this month.

New Head of Games Committee.

H. J. McCreary of Manual Training High School was elected President of the High School Games Committee at the annual election held yesterday. Mr. McCreary succeeds Dr. Andrews of Boys' High School, and with his election many sweeping changes in the committee are contemplated. Mr. McCreary is in favor of a new system in the committee whereby business may be transacted in a more speedy manner, and he is in favor of the abolition of the sub-committee system which has been in use for several years. He favors the election of an Executive Committee which will have power to handle all the routine business of the committee and report at the meetings without the necessity of holding up athletic plans until the committee has met and discussed them. He is also in favor of a more centralized method of handling high school athletics and plans are contemplated which will bring every branch of athletics in the high school under the direct supervision of the committee. A. P. Way of Stuyvesent High School was elected Treasurer of the committee.

Special Event for Evening H.S.Games

An attempt will be made to have some special event at the evening high schools athletic meet to be held on March 26 at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory which will bring some of the athletic stars of the country in competition. The list of events was decided upon yesterday, and the officials are now arranging for the special event. Frederick Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, will be referee, and the evening high school students will be seen in competition in the following events: Seventy-yard dash, unlimited class; 70-yard dash, 120 pounds; 220-yard dash, 880-yard run, relay, 120-pound class; shot put, 12 pounds; running high jump, 440-yard run, one-mile relay. Elementary school events; sixty-yard dash, 880-yard relay, 220-yard dash, and standing broad jump.

ARMY-NAVY GAME IN GIANTS' HANDS

Secretary Foster Will Distribute Tickets and Complete All Details of Event.

All the details of the Army-Navy football game, which is to be played at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Nov. 27, were arranged at a conference between the officials of the two academies and the New York Club at President Hempstead's office yesterday. The arrangements are much the same as they were for the big game here two years ago.

The New York Club will take over the allotment of the tickets and all the details of arrangements. The relief funds of the Army and Navy are each to receive $12,000 and about 25,000 tickets will be given to the two academies for distribution among themselves. The two academies will also have the privilege of buying extra tickets if there is a demand for them.

The New York Club plans to reserve about 15,000 tickets for sale and the scheme of distribution will be about the same as two seasons ago, when the demand was so great for the pasteboards that the whole allotment were sold by mail and there was nothing left for a public sale.

Arrangements will be made for the entertainment of the military and naval cadets, both bodies coming here by special train. Two years ago, the game was one of the greatest sporting spectacles ever seen in this city and the return of the contest is welcomed by the New York public.

According to the five-year arrangement reached last season by the Army and Navy officials after a long drawn out wrangle in which the Secretaries of both branches of the service were drawn, the game is to be played at the Polo Grounds this year and also in 1917, while next year and in 1918 the game will be played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. It is believed that within the next season or two the University of Pennsylvania will have a new athletic stadium, which will give the Army and Navy better accommodations for their game than they have had in the past.

There was perfect harmony at yesterday's meeting and the arrangements as announced by the New York Club were perfectly satisfactory to both sides. Secretary Foster will have full charge of the ticket arrangements and he also hopes that several other intercollegiate matches will be played here.

Mr. Foster is new in communication with several of the big college teams and he expects before Fall to have both a programme of football games which will strongly appeal to the New York public. Both Brown and Cornell are anxious to play here again and also Washington and Jefferson and Rutgers will clash here in the Fall, because of the great success of their game last year.

Those present at the conference were Col. D. W. Wilcox, Lieut. C. B. Meyers, and Capt. D. I. Sultan of West Point; Capt. A. B. Fairfield and Capt. Gannon of Annapolis, President H. N. Hempstead and Secretary John B. Foster of the New York Club.

DINES P. S. A. L. GOVERNORS.

Treasurer S. R. Guggenheim Entertains Associates at Fifth Av. Home.

S. R. Guggenheim, Treasurer of the Public Schools Athletic League, last night entertained the Board of Governors of the organization at an informal dinner given at his home, 743 Fifth Avenue. Among those present were President Gen. George W. Wingate, Thomas W. Churchill, Dr. C. Ward Crampton, Frederick Lewisohn, Gustavus T. Kirby, Dr. W. H. Maxwell, Dr. John S. Roberts, Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, Leo I. Kearney, Darwin R. James, and John K. MacGowan.

Plans for the coming year were discussed, and Mr. Guggenheim requested the hearty support of his associates in making the coming year even more successful than last, which was the biggest in the history of the league. The Treasurer pointed out the many good works accomplished by the P. S. A. L. during 1914, and talked about plans he had made for the coming year.

"The Public Schools Athletic League is now by far the largest institution of its kind in this country," said Mr. Guggenheim, "and its popularity and achievements, due mainly to the untiring efforts and support of its executive officers, are well known and far-reaching.

"It is impossible to overestimate the benefits extended by the league to the boys of this city in assisting their physical development and thus producing healthy minds and bodies to fit them for the stener contests of life. The movement has the unqualified support of the press and public of this city, who all realize that its work is most essential.

"The boys of today are the citizens of tomorrow, and it behooves us all to support a movement that is to benefit the city and the future community."

JOHNSON OUT OF FIGHT?

Buckley Says Curley Has Wired for Smith to Go to Juarez.

Jim Buckley, manager of Gunboat Smith, made the statement last night that he had received a telegram from Jack Curley, promoter of the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard fight at Juarez, Mexico, to take Gunboat to the battle ground at once. Buckley said he answered that if Curley would wire railroad tickets and expense money he would start at once.

Buckley was also the authority for the statement that Jack Johnson was in Havana, where he would remain, and intimated that Gunboat Smith was wanted to take Johnson's place at Juarez on March 6. Color is lent to this statement by the fact that one week ago it was announced that Johnson was in Havana.

Two Boxing Clubs Licensed.

Licenses to conduct boxing bouts were granted by the State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting yesterday to the Westchester A. C., White Plains, and the Astoria Boxing Club, Long Island City. Several complaints were received against the New Polo A. A. for various alleged infractions of the rules, and Joseph Moser, manager of the club, was called before the commission to explain. Sam Liebgold, the commission's Inspector at the New Polo, testified he saw no wrongdoings at the club, and the charges were dismissed. The management of the Broadway S. C., Brooklyn, will have to appear at the next meeting of the board to explain an alleged raising of the price of a ticket. The allegation is made by a Brooklyn enthusiast.

Bobbie Moore Wins from Kid Burns.

Bobbie Moore of Bridgeport won from Kid Burns of the west side in their ten-round bout at Brown's Gymnasium last night. Moore had the better of the bout all the way, and his left jab to the face was worked repeatedly, and Burns showed the effects of the punishment. Moore weighed in at 129½ and Burns weighed 142. In the semi-final Joe Tierney of Elizabeth, weighing 126, won on points from Spider Hennessey, who weighed 123. Tierney was the aggressor, and, although Hennessey was clever at long-range boxing, Tierney had the better of the bout at close range. Several women sitting at the ringside saw the bouts.

New Al McCoy Fails to Make Good.

New Al McCoy has a long journey to travel before he can seriously be considered a contender for middleweight championship honors. In his bout with Al Rudolph last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn the newcomer failed to perform up to expectations and received a severe lacing for his pains. The bout was an unsatisfactory one. The old McCoy possesses a good left hand, which he uses to advantage, while "New Al" has a wicked right, which he does not know how to use, and as a result the original McCoy won by a wide margin.

DATES FOR HUNTS RACING.

Rockaway Club Opens Season May 1—Stewards Appointed.

Reports submitted at the annual meeting of the Hunts Committee of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association held yesterday at the office of the association, 18 East Forty-first Street, show that interest in cross-country racing is steadily increasing, with the promise of more racing for the coming season.

The committee which met yesterday looks after the general welfare of the Hunt meetings, and is made up of representatives from the several States interested in amateur racing and hunting, the delegates being elected by the Masters of Fox Hounds of the different districts. The meeting was devoted to a general review of the work of last year, and plans were laid for the coming season.

Sanction was granted for the following meetings to be held this Spring:

Rockaway Hunting Club, Hewletts Park, L. I., May 1; Meadow Brook Steeplechase, estate of H. P. Whitney, Westbury, L. I., May 8; United Hunts Racing Association, Belmont Park Terminal, Queens, L. I., May 15 and 17; Piping Rock Racing Association, Locust Valley, L. I., June 2 and 5; the Country Club, Brookline, Mass., June 5 and June 17.

Several other meetings have been arranged. But, with an idea of avoiding conflicts at different points, the applications were referred to the representatives from the localities selected, to arrange a readjustment that will serve the best interests of all.

The growing importance of "point to point" steeplechases was discussed, and with a desire to assist in the promoting of this class of races a special committee was appointed to arrange events of this character. The members of the committee are A. J. A. Devereux, G. Bernard Fenwick, James W. Graves, J. Watson Webb, and Henry W. Bull. The committee will work in conjunction with the Hunts that have been providing these events.

The following resolution affecting hacks was adopted:

Resolved, That in Rule 83, Sec. 6, the term "an open race" shall not apply to any race, the conditions of which require gentlemen riders, holding certificates of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association or officers of the United States Army.

The following appointments were made as Stewards to represent the Hunts Committee at the sanctioned meetings:

Rockaway, J. R. Davis; Meadow Brook, Henry W. Bull; United Hunts, Henry W. Bull; Piping Rock, E. E. Davis; Brookline, A. Henry Higginson; Frank J. Bryan was appointed handicapper for all the meetings.

The new delegates elected from the various States were:

New York, E. E. Davis; New England, J. Watson Webb; Virginia, James W. Graves; Maryland, G. Bernard Fenwick; New Jersey, H. A. Bourne; Pennsylvania, A. J. A. Devereux; Secretary, Frank J. Bryan.

After the delegates were selected, J. E. Davis was appointed Chairman and A. J. A. Devereux Vice Chairman.

Certificates as gentlemen riders were granted to the following:

Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Alfred Borden, F. H. Appleton, Jr., Lawrence B. Smith, William J. Clothier, Nathaniel Ewing, Jr., Edward Rockwell, John W. Tucker, F. Ambrose Clark, F. G. Hostetter, B. B. Lewis, Philip Stevenson, Evans Tucker, A. P. Humphrey, Jr., W. A. Hazard, Jr., Harry Tucker, and John Lewis Hay, Jr.

Applications for point to point races were approved by the Stewards of the National Association and will be granted to A. J. A. Devereux, G. Fred Alpers, G. Bernard Fenwick, John Bosley, Jr., Charles K. Harrison, Jr., and James G. Leiper, Jr.

TO RACE AT JAMAICA.

Provided, However, That Repairs Will Not Cost Too Much Money.

If the expenses of renovation are not too great, the Jamaica track will be put in shape for racing this Summer. This announcement was made yesterday. W. A. Gorman, the former Superintendent of Morris Park and Belmont Park, has been asked by the Directors of the Metropolitan Jockey Club to get the course in condition for racing. Because of Gorman's knowledge in racing affairs the Jamaica officials have sought his aid in fixing up the plant for the coming season.

"It all depends upon the amount of work necessary to be done to the track," said Gorman yesterday. "The overhang of the grand stand shed is smashed to pieces, the stables need repairs, and the fence around the course requires new posts and paint.

"The track is in poor condition because it has not been raced over in three years. If the work can be accomplished in a month or two, and if it does not cost too much, it is a sure thing that the Jamaica track will open this Summer. I am to give an estimate of what I think the work will cost to the Directors of the club in the next few days."

Faster Classes for Detroit Stakes.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—The Detroit Driving Club today announced an important innovation for the annual Blue Ribbon Grand Circuit race meeting here July 27 to 31 next. The Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 Stake, considered the classic of the trotting turf, is changed from the 2:14 to the 2:08 trotting class. The Chamber of Commerce Stake, the principal pacing event, has been moved from the 2:13 to the 2:07 class. These changes are made to provide for the fast record horses and create a home market for them, now that the foreign market is closed. Racing at this year's meeting will be under the point system. Detroit will be the first of the big tracks to adopt the plan, which is regarded as most likely to produce spirited contests.

N. Y. U. Loses at Basket Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 16.—Wesleyan defeated New York University at basket ball tonight in Fayerweather Gymnasium by the score of 28 to 18. Harman led off for Wesleyan with a basket, but Cummings soon evened the score. The lead then alternated, and at the close of the first ten minutes was tied at 7 to 7. Wesleyan then gradually pulled away from the visitors, the first period ending 15 to 10 in their favor. The playing was somewhat slower in the second period, the local collegians seeming satisfied with maintaining a comfortable lead. The passing of the New Yorks was one of the features of the game, but they seemed unable to locate the basket. Cummings at left guard was a star for the New Yorks. Eaton and Pitt were best for Wesleyan. The line-up:

Wesleyan.	Position.	New York.
Eaton	Right forward	Carlen, Levy
Harmon, Patten	Left forward	Farer
Wilkinson	Centre	Story
Hingeley, Still	Right guard	White, Kronichfeld
Richards, Pitt	Left guard	Cummings

Goals from floor—Pitt, (4,) Eaton, (3,) Harmon, (2,) Hingeley, Carlen, (2,) Farer, Cummings. Goals from fouls—Eaton, (8,) Levy, (4,) Cummings. Referee—Tom Thorp, Columbia. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

THREE PLAYERS IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Singles and Doubles Tennis Championships Nearing Final Steps of Competition.

Three form players reached the semi-final round of the national indoor singles lawn tennis championship yesterday on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts. The survivors are Gustave F. Touchard, the title holder, and Theodore R. Pell in the upper half and Arthur M. Lovibond in the lower brackets. The former will oppose each other, and Lovibond will play the winner of the Prentice-Hyde match.

Peculiar significance attaches to Lovibond's victory and afforded satisfaction to Dr. William Rosenbaum, who on Monday was eliminated from the competition by Benjamin M. Phillips. The latter was put out of the running by Lovibond yesterday, and Lovibond is Rosenbaum's partner in the doubles championship. The Seventh Regiment crack did not find his task an easy one, as it required three well-contested sets to accomplish the downfall of Phillips.

Gustave F. Touchard, the title holder, found stiff opposition in Harry Steinkamp, who not only forced the champion to his best endeavors, but held on strong through three sets, one of which went to deuce and vantage several times. The first set was the best of the three. Both players had several chances to win out, but with the score 7—all Touchard broke through his opponent's service and then won his own at 9—7. The champion showed a complete reversal of form in the second set, and appeared to tire. Steinkamp forced the issue, and by clever placement of the ball blanked the fifth heater and equalized the match. The third set found Touchard somewhat rested, as he did not force matters in the second, with the result that the champion pulled himself out of a bad hole.

According to the experts, Pell will give Touchard a hard match. He played a strong game against E. H. Whitney and captured the honors, but not before the later had put up a plucky fight. It was Pell's general knowledge of the game that aided him in his victory.

A peculiar feature of yesterday's play was the final match in doubles, in which four players, all named Robinson, took part. The contest was won by L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson, who triumphed over their namesakes in straight sets at 6—0, 6—3. The summary:

National Indoor Doubles Championship.—Fourth Round—Harry Steinkamp defeated Henry O. Parker, 6—4, 8—6.

Fifth Round.—Theodore R. Pell defeated E. H. Whitney, 7—5, 6—3; Gustave F. Touchard defeated Harry Steinkamp, 6—7, 6—6, 6—3; Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Benjamin M. Phillips, 6—0, 4—6, 6—0.

National Indoor Doubles Championship.—First Round—L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson defeated W. J. Gallon and A. H. Murphy by default.

Second Round.—Livingston Platt and P. C. Doyle defeated E. H. Hooker and M. Ely, 6—4, 6—4; J. Malsbiner and Lincoln Reimer defeated Paul Goold and H. H. Manchester, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. William Rosenbaum and Arthur M. Lovibond defeated C. J. Post and P. T. Lee, 6—2, 6—1; Gustave Touchard and Watson M. Washburn defeated J. A. Collins and L. R. Jennings, 6—1, 6—0; Abraham Bassford, jr., and George King defeated Benjamin F. Touchard and Herman Schenck, 7—5, 6—2; L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson defeated Count Otto Salm and F. C. Zehrmann, 6—1, 6—4; Dr. Robinson and G. Robinson defeated L. Schlesinger and partner by default.

Third Round.—L. V. Robinson and H. W. Robinson defeated Dr. Robinson and G. Robinson, 6—0, 6—8.

Consolation Singles.—First Round—Count Otto Salm defeated C. Frederick Watson, jr., by default; Paul Goold defeated G. G. Grenz by default; C. M. Ammerman defeated S. Barker by default; King Smith defeated G. L. Robinson, 6—3, 6—2; Post defeated A. N. Murphy by default; Preston Cumming defeated G. A. Walker, jr., 6—2, 6—4; George S. Grossbeck defeated A. C. Postley by default; W. D. Bourne defeated H. Throckmorton by default.

Stevenson Sells His Jumpers.

Race horses in training, owned by David Stevenson, were sold yesterday at public auction in Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring. The horses were J. J. Lillis, Syosset, and Beverly James. Syosset is the best known of the three and brought the top price. After some spirited bidding the gelding was knocked down to Joe Vendig for $1,700, who was buying for J. Walter Lissberger and Joel Jacobs.

Syosset, by Migrator—Sister Stella, is a fine jumper. As a three-year-old he won four times, taking, among other important events, the Turf and Field Hurdle Plate at the United Hunts meeting. Last season he was even more successful, winning at Saratoga, Belmont Park, Laurel, and Havre de Grace. He was also second six times.

J. J. Lillis was knocked down to Dr. Martin J. Rotter for $1,350. He is by Bannockburn—Tootsy Mack, and last season was rather a handy sort of plater.

Beverly James went to J. Walter Lissberger and Joel Jacobs for $800. Although he did not accumulate any worth while points in his first racing year, he is still considered a good prospect, due to the fact that he was rather a growthy youngster and did not find himself until near the end of the racing season.

Columbia Lawn Tennis Dates.

Ten dual matches are on the list of the Columbia lawn tennis team for its Spring season, according to the schedule of meets announced yesterday by the manager, M. A. Bridges. With the exception of two contests with Lafayette and Lehigh, respectively, all the matches will be played on the Columbia courts. The schedule:

April 16, College of the City of New York at South Field; 17, New York University at South Field; 21, Fordham at South Field; 23, Wesleyan at South Field; 24, Trinity at South Field; 30, Brooklyn College at South Field; May 1, Williams at Columbia; 5, Princeton at South Field; Lafayette at Easton; 8, Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

High Guns in Whitney Shoot.

Leon Zabludovsky of Commercial High School had the highest individual scores in the Whitney round robin sub-target tournament which has just been completed in the high schools of the city, according to the official figures given out yesterday by the Public Schools Athletic League. The next six students with high scores after Zabludovsky are as follows: Irving Smith, Curtis High School; R. Reppert, Morris High School; Victor Loader, Boys' High School; E. M. Gregory, Manual Training High School; Theodore Bromley, Erasmus High School, and Alfred F. Patanee, Bryant High School. Fifteen high schools participated in the tournament, and the schools were divided into two divisions, according to their location. Erasmus, with six matches won and one lost, was first in Division A, and Morris High School, with six straight matches to its credit won in Division B. The city championship on the electric guns was won by Erasmus Hall with two straight wins over Morris.

AMERICAN CHAMPION BEATEN

Klinger, Best Class B Billiard Player, in Europe, Wins at Daly's.

"Hal" Coleman, who recently won the amateur Class B billiard championship of this country, was forced to lower his colors last night to Jacob Klinger of Austria, the Class B champion of Europe, in the first block of a 600-point 18.2 international match at Maurice Daly's Academy, the score being 300 to 251. The foreigner showed a decidedly higher type of billiards than the American, and in reality was playing in form that would be considered Class A in this country, for his average was a fraction over nine. Coleman for the first sixteen innings of the game led his rival, but after that Klinger's brilliant play brought him into a comfortable lead with which to start the second 300 points tonight.

The one striking feature of the match was the difference in the style of play of the two men. Klinger, after the first few innings, evidenced a technique that was much on the order of that which would be displayed by the average professional. He was a trifle careless on simple shots, but his stroke and judgment of speed on most occasions were perfect. In fact, it was this latter feature which reminded one of the close gathering of the ivories which marks the highest calibre game. Coleman, on the other hand, was essentially playing for the points alone, and while he did in several runs hold the balls well together on the end rail, there was nothing like the certainty in his play that marked that of his opponent. His stroke was harsh and he seldom gathered any sizable counts, though his play was consistent in most of the innings as he did not go after the big runs.

The real feature of the game came in the seventeenth inning when Klinger first caught his stride, and he clustered a group of fifty buttons before he missed on a draw shot that would have been simple for the ordinary player. He was so confident of making it that he failed to get the right angle on the draw and the run terminated. For fully half of the run he held the balls on the end rail, playing them back and forth across the lines with delicate precision, and then on a follow he separated the ivories. He gathered them again a shot or two later and started them to the other end of the table, and there played the same close in and out game. On the few occasions when a drive the length of the table was necessary his speed was perfect, and the ivories were never more than a few inches from each other in the resulting positions. The balls were not at all times running quite to his liking, but when there was a line-up he solved it with a confidently executed massé.

For a time it looked as if Coleman might pull up to the Austrian off his game, for the American led him at one point—the eleventh inning—by a score of 104 to 73. A run of 32 and another of 28 figured in giving him this lead. It was a short-lived advantage, however, for the run of 50 placed the foreigner in the lead. Coleman was able to regain it by a few points in his half of the eighteenth, but the Austrian returned with a 31, and this placed him in a lead which Coleman was never able to overcome. With the lead taken from him the delicacy which Coleman had on several occasions displayed seemed to leave him entirely, and he played the balls all over the table, making hard work for himself. In the thirtieth inning the Austrian made a 31, and it seemed that he might run out with an average of 50, but with five points to go the balls froze and the opportunity was gone. At that time the score was 295 to 224. In the next Coleman managed to cut down his rival's lead with a run of 27. The scores:

Klinger.—20 0 0 1 3 20 19 0 0 1 0 10 0 12 0 9 50 31 5 0 10 5 20 12 9 1 7 11 0 31 2 3. Total, 300. High runs, 50, 31, and 31. Average, 9 12-32.

Coleman.—0 32 3 8 7 3 28 0 12 10 1 0 11 4 5 0 9 25 0 1 12 0 6 13 6 1 3 2 9 13 27 0. Total, 251. High runs, 32, 28, and 27. Average, 7 27-32.

Short Wins Billiard Tournament.

H. M. Short defeated A. A. Brookes last night in the final game of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's Academy by the score of 250 to 235. It was one of the closest games of the tournament. Brookes jumped in the lead at the start with a run of 22, but Short soon cut down his opponent's advantage, and until the final point was tallied, in the forty-first inning, the lead alternated continually. Short, by excellent playing near the end of the contest, managed to run up an advantage of fifteen points, which he maintained until the finish. The winner made a high run of 23, while Brookes ran a string of 27 for his highest mark.

Manhattan College Track Meet.

Manhattan College will hold its fourth annual track meet on March 16 at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The Committee of Athletics is attempting to make the meet a greater success than ever. It will be, as formerly, a "diamond meet," with special prizes for relay teams and special events. The following events are open to all registered athletes: Sixty-yard dash, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; one-mile run, novice; two-and-one-half-mile run, handicap, and one-mile walk, handicap. The following events are closed to the Catholic Athletic League: Sixty-yard dash, 880-yard run, and basketball throw for relay. Other events are: Eight-lap interscholastic relay, parochial school relay, Manhattan College interclass relay, Manhattan "Prep" interclass relay, and a special Jasper "three-quarter." In this latter event will appear, among others, Ted Meredith, Abel Kiviat, Tom Halpin, and Homer Baker. In the two-and-one-half-mile Hannes Kolehmainen will appear and will be opposed by several stars who will be announced later. There will be several match intercollegiate relays. Among the teams who will compete will be Columbia University and New York University.

Dog Race with Women Passengers.

NOME, Alaska, Feb. 16.—G. Kassen, with Miss Rowena Lewis riding on his dog sled, won yesterday the Moose Burden Handicap dog race from Nome to Solomon, a distance of thirty-two miles over the snow trail. Official time was 2 hours and 41 minutes. Under the rules of the race the dogs driven by each of the twenty-four contestants had to draw a burden consisting of sled, driver, and a woman passenger. A total of 270 dogs participated in the race, the teams ranging from seven to sixteen animals. Kassen drove nine. Harry Bloomfield was second, in 2 hours and 44 minutes, and W. H. Webb was third, in 2 hours and 48 minutes. Besides a loving cup given to the winner, twenty prizes were distributed among the other contestants. The weather was clear and the temperature was steady at 20 degrees below z

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Following relieved from assignment to 22d Infantry: Capt. L. T. Richardson, First Lts. R. P. Palmer and R. C. Hill, and Second Lts. R. C. Holliday and A. R. Christie.

Capt. A. B. Barber, Corps of Engineers, detailed as member of board of officers of the Corps of Engineers appointed Feb. 20, 1912, to consider and report on matters relating to the organization, equipment, and instruction of engineer troops, vice Capt. R. R. Ralston, relieved.

First Lt. R. S. Bamberger, 2d Cavalry, report to Col. J. C. Gresham, cavalry, President of an army retiring board at San Francisco, for examination.

Major M. L. Hersey, 18th Infantry, to San Francisco Letterman Hospital, sick.

Leave: Col. W. J. Nicholson, attached to 9th Cavalry, three months.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Commander B. G. Barthalow, the Colorado, to the San Diego.

Lt. R. M. Griswold, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Ensign H. F. Floyd, receiving ship at San Francisco, to the Colorado.

Medical Inspector L. L. von Wedeking, to New York Marine Recruiting Station.

Surgeon A. T. Weston, M. R. C., detached from New York Marine Recruiting Station.

Chief Bosn. H. S. Olsen, the Ohio, to New York Yard.

Boatswain A. C. Doucett, to the Paducah.

Gunners C. F. Dame, the Texas, to the Maine, and J. Meyer, the Brooklyn, to Newport (R. I.) Training Station.

Chief Carpenters M. Fate, the Tallahassee, to the Alabama, and F. H. Preble, the Alabama, to assistant to Inspector of hull material, Philadelphia.

Marine Corps Order.

Capt. J. K. Tracy, to 32d Company, Marine Barracks, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: New Orleans, at Acapulco; Sylvia, at Norfolk; Chattanooga, at Manzanillo; Glacier, at La Paz; Dolphin, at Washington; Tacoma, at Guantanamo; Vulcan, at Guacanayabo Bay; G-4, at New York Yard; Tennessee, at Jaffa, and the Arethusa, at Guacanayabo Bay.

Sailed: Sylph, Washington for Norfolk; Orion, Guantanamo for Norfolk; Monaghan, Sterrett and Roe, Charleston for Key West; Yorktown, San Diego for San Francisco; Jason, Barcelona for Bristol, and the Galveston, Shanghai for Nagasaki.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The public schools will be closed next Monday, Washington's Birthday. Pupils and teachers will therefore have a three days' holiday, namely, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Feb. 20, 21, and 22.

The Class Teachers' Association has adopted resolutions disapproving the proposed creation of a Board of Education of nine members. It has also declared against the proposal to give the control of teachers' salaries to the Board of Estimate.

Eligible lists will be prepared for the promotion of a large number of elementary school teachers to the upper grades. Appointments will be made by the Board of Education as soon as these eligible lists are announced.

Borough President Marks will deliver an address at a meeting tomorrow evening of the Parents' Association of P. S. 10.

The graduates of the Wadleigh High School will hold a picnic in the school gymnasium on Friday afternoon.

The New York Public School Kindergarten Association will hold a meeting this afternoon in Hunter College. Prof. W. M. Kilpatrick of Teachers College, Columbia University, will speak on "Initiative."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

DOANE, EVA, (Feb. 2;) realty over $15,000; personalty over $5,000; Thaddeus N. B. Cross, $5,000 and diamond ring; Gertrude R. Doane, $1,000; Medora Harris, $500; John Haynes Holmes, $25; New York Academy of Medicine, portrait of John Wakefield Francis; Mrs. Idanthia de Lacy Emerson, household furniture and jewelry not otherwise bequeathed; 352 West Twenty-eighth Street in trust for life equally to Percy G. Doane and Agnes D. Stevens, who also get the residue.

FERRIS, CORNELIA S., (Jan. 31;) realty over $5,000; personalty about $1,000; Mary A. Ferris, sister, $100; Jeanne Danforth Webster, gold watch and $200; bequests to friends; residue equally to daughters, Mary and Cornelia; George L. Danforth, brother, gets interest in cemetery at Middleburg, N. Y.

HOLLINGSHEAD, EDGAR P., (Feb. 1;) personalty, $7,500; all to widow, Sarah N.

KELLY, PATRICK, (Jan. 5;) personalty over $5,000; all to Mary Kelly.

SWEENY, MARY, (Jan. 24;) realty over $10,000; personalty $500; Esther, daughter, $15,000; Mary Powers, daughter, $10,000; Margaret, daughter, residue, over $10,000; $50 each to sons, Dennis, James, and Joseph, who were amply provided for by father.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Cox, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg.—General calendar.

Odell<Batterman. | Hildreth<Aurebach.
Mark Yick Hee<U S. | Klinger<Hyman.
Ballard<And Nat Bk. | Rabinowitz<Us.
Re Mark. | Bentley<Young.
Pullman<Miller. | Re Frischknect.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Jury calendar:
Barber<Foster. | Matt J. Ward Co<Goelet.
Mercer<nt R T Co. | Ridel<Aronsohn.
Szowczuk<Mason & Hanger Co. | Stein<Cont P Wks.
Koladyzc<same. | O'Neill<Swift & Co.
Werbinsky<Penn Cement Co. | Smith<Dohony.
| Boyd Co<Cohen & Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Evans, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Chamberlain <Texas & Pac RR. | Case on—Waller<same. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 1, twelfth floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US<Tug Princess & Scow F J No 32.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow Guiding Star.
Same<Tug Princess & Scow Juna.
Same<Bismarck & Scow H G Inc. No 9
Same<Tug Hazelton & Scow L C No. 1.
NYC R R<ss Satilla, &c.

DISTRICT COURT — Humphrey, J.—Room 401, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Roberts<Anderson | Jacobs & Davies<same.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10 A. M.

Schmidtmann<Atlantic Co. | P & O Corp.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motion calendar at 2 P. M.

Bleakley<E J Mc Laughlin Co. | Wygodsky Engine Co<Hamilton Term Co.
Baldwin<Tomlinson. | Marconi<Eday R Co.
| Miller<Live.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Clarke, Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

McKenzie<Wood. | Mach Co.
Weir<NYC & HRRR. | Reid<Wuerfel.
Breakstone<Buffalo F

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.

Oraney<Phil & Read Ry Co. | Struckel<NY Rys.
Libman Cont Co<D M Oltarsh I W.(2 acts.) | Young<NY Rys.
Re J G Wagner. | Chapootian<Boyajian.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond. | Frankel<Frankel.
Re Needham Piano & Organ Co. | Rostoff<Fayon.
Reingewurtz<Melville. | Carter<Carter.
Clark<I R T. | Kane<Kane.
Scanlon<Dante. | Nicol<Mulvaney.
Searing<Lee. | Bertuch<Mulvany.
Chapin<Taylor. | City R E Co<Mulvany.
Re Frances & Marion, Inc. | Mallett<Mitchell.
Boley<Boley. | Chapootian<Boyajian Twin Bros.
Crowhurst<Kresge Co. | Pescia<Providence Wash Ins Co.
Porter<Porter. | Fleming<Flynn.
Wild<Schlegman. | Church E Gates<J F Stevens Const Co.
Re De Marcone. | Kiesewetter<Wood.
Van Rozwadowski<Dorfman. | Re Standard S & G Co
Cennett<Goodman & Gallagher. | Cons El Lamp Co<Elbilght Co of Am.
Re S & S Co, Glover St, (Heinzen.) | Re Beach, (Patterson viv.)
Prince<Prince. | Quimby<Cahn.
Cohn<Cohn. | Zographos<Zographos.
Marcus<Louis Metzger Co. | Schilling<Bartley.
Farmer<Keller & Farmer Co. | Schilling<Bartley.
Re Wh Plains Road. | Re Original Idea Co.
Puchalsky<Untermeyer Robbins Co. (2 acts.) | Re Hoban (Glover St.)
Goldenburg Bros & Co<Kuper. | Hoenel Sd Bl M Co<Hoenel.
Frazee<Walter. | Re Ernst.
Levy<Woods. | Bell<Gottlieb.
March<Amasia, (Rinnelli. | Wallach<Hoyt.
Openhym<Cohen. | Re Abel.
Gutfreund<Gutfreund. | Reif<Reif.
Re Ferry. | Bamberger<Nusbaum.
Wallace<CNY. | Fox<McClure.
Re Trafalgar Pl, &c. | Goodmore<P Reardon, Inc.
Re Mantner, (Cottage Pl.) | J Wanamaker<Coyle, (2 acts.)
Brulatone<Brulatone. | Cramp & & Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Cutter<Allavena. | Corn Exc Bk<Moral.
Abelson<Garlew. | Silberberg<Cregan.
Morant<de Koven. | Lindenmann<Richter.
Re N Y Holding & Const. Co. | Gold<Cohen.
Batterson<Raymond. | Gordon<Gordon.
Re Hogeman. | Re Schiff, (Farley.)
Flesas<May. | Darragh<Memorial C of G A R, &c.
Re Farley, (Cardow.) | Seaman's Bk<Fell.
Marcus<Duncan. | Re Birkin.
| Deutsch<Thomson.
| Schiffmacher<Herbert.
| Fox<McClure.

PART II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Davis, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions.

Gilbert<McNulty. | Diem<Siefert.
Tiedermann<Tiedermann. | Stecker<Ficklen.
Canter<Spitzer. | Hauser<Hauser.
Re Ludlow Av. | Stow<Mackay.
Blanchard<Blanchard. | Kaufman<Bayer.
Flannery<15 W 14 St. | Passaic Str St Co<Man Holding Co.
Siegel<Siegel. | Robertson<Rouss.
Teck<Beck. | Newburger-Morris Co<Talcott.
Elg<Schrenkeisen, (2.) | Gallin<Gallin.
Hatzen<Hatzen. | Seligman<Dannenbaum.
Petrykowsky<Petrykowsky. | Bldg Con Co<Rosenberg.
Preferred cause: | Schroeder<Schroeder.
Dickinson<Dickinson, General calendar: | Fisher<Mech & Mets, &c, Pk.
Wright & Son<Clougher. | Criscuolo<CNY.
Masterton<Masterton. | O'Neill<Gen Film Co.
Lehman<Spies. | Smith<Browning.
Bonagur<De Lyons. | Kahane<Kahane.
Roth<Roth. | Nisbet<Walsh.
Apatow<Tonkin. | Frucht<Wolff.
Am Ass't Mates & Pilots<Terry. | Doscher<Phelps Guardian Time Lock
Rosenberger<Seaver. | Stewart<Monaton Rity Corp.
Melnken<Melnken. | Horton<same.
Fraad Con Co<Boyd. | Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Oceanic Invest Co<28 St & 7 Av Rity Co. | Metz<Palmer.
Oneida Comm Lim<Strauss. | Targ<Targ.
McLaughlin<Sire. | Di Benedetto<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Israel<Israel. | Bosyo<Pisani. Case on.
U S Trust Co<Hoyt.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Ford, J., case on; VII., Cohalan, J., clear.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

NY Lodge, No 1, B P O E<Purdy. | Case on—Sumergrad<Sumergrad. Case on.
Case on—Chapman<L E Waterman Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Geronino<Rossiter M T P Co | Cross<Cross.
Danzig<Weinberger. | Zimit<Telsey.
Gertenbach<Gertenbach. | Kass<Blum.
Gross<Henochstein. | Damers<Barker.
Goldberg<Power. | Ivy Court Rty<Fowler
Loring Lane<Brown. | Goldman<Goldman.
White<Mulligan. | Danzig<Milstein.
Sanitary Paper Cup, &c, Co<Lackner. | Cowen<Fregelatte.
Friedman<Cohen. | Dube<Ropeik.
Appell<Mahler. | Pogostin<Practical Fur Shop.
Levy<Klein. | Bowen<Fenno.
Weil<Brown. | Hayden Co<Jewett Ref Co.
Kayser & Fils<Steinbrucker. | Case on.

PART III.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Norton<White H El Co | Yavny<Ward Bak Co (2 acts.)
Frankel<Brussel. | Yaccuci<I R T.
Berkowitz<CNY. | Efron<Cons Tel Co.
Tannenbaum<CNY. | Bradler<Silverman (2 acts).
Kugelmas<CNY. | Morrison<Lloyd Phyfe
A Zaffola<CNY. | Braverman<Netherlands-Am Stm Nav. Case on.
V Zaffola<same.
Lyles<Terry & Tench.
Kreiser<Gelzler.
Jarna<Ward Baking.

PART IV.—Recess.

PART V.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mullen<Rafferty Bros. | Lamon<CNY.
Pool<Pitts Con Co. | Wilkens<Foley.
Harris<CNY. | Satriani<Marcus Con. Case on.
Keith<I R T.

PART VI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Shapiro<NY Rys. | Barry<Nass El RR.
Grossman<NY & H (2 acts.) | Smith<Pitts Cont.
Cassara<NY Rys. | Nahabedian<Indep Cons Ice. Case on.
McKeon<NY, NH RR.
Drucker<Josephson, (2 acts.)

PART VII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Killoran<Cauldwell Wingate Co. | A Wannetick<Jacobson.
Kenzer<Voges. | J Wannetick<same.
Brewer<Sun F & P Co | Cruicolo<Rity Co & Sub Ry.
Quinn<Harwood. | Okun<Burns.
McMahon<Art C Print | Murtha<Kips Bay Brew, &c, Co.
Fun<Ruppert. | Clear.
Langer<Asch.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bower<Bagot Rty Co. | Rommel<Egan. Case on.
Lamanda<Kann.
Gresham<Hay Fdry, &c, Wks.

PART IX.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lesner<Intl Tr Co. | Thebner<NY Rys.
Franklin<Hesslein. | Blackemore<Linch.
Gottlieb<Linch. | Wiktor<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Leonard<Willets Serv. | Wattenstram<Cent Un Gas Co.
Prenninger<Hecker J & J Milling. | De Benedetto<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Haran<Schneitacher. | Bosyo<Pisani. Case on.
M Seligman<Freehoff.
H Seligman<same.
Clarke<Bradley Cont Co.
Grussano<NY Rys.

PART X.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fitzgibbon<Linch. | Niles<Riley.
Black<M Wilson & Co | Fisher<Royal Ind Co.
Easter<NY Rys. | Minners<CNY.
Babcock<Oppenheim & Collins Co. | Koiousa<Spitshoff. Clear.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Andrews, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Koszyk<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins.
Crowley<NY Rys.
O'Connor<Siegel.
Stackle<Tutelman.
Levine<Fuchs.
Rosse<R Hoe & Co.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Chappell<Kessler.
Moschoghiah<Sherman & Sons Co.
Bingham<Goldstein.
US Indest C Co<Aristos Co.
Sleeper<Hickey.
Ammeg<H F Hat Co.
Horn<Kanner.
Reich & Co<Flint & Kent.
Pacific Stalmnets.
Oliver<Flanney.
Frooks<Ruhlin.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Union Tr Co of San Fran<Sire.
Keough<CNY.
Young<CNY.
Stalta<Savarese Macaroni Co.
M J Kraus & Co<Koch.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wegmann<Hearn Const Co.
Barry<Prud Ins Co.
R B Sause Co<Libman.
Ehhrich<Cohen-Brown Co.
Vanta<Mas Bonding, &c, Co.
Saltz<Maistre.
Weidenfeld<Power.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bramsop<Am Temp Assn.
Hiscoe<Horner Co.
Fee<Stowe Const Co.
Cohen<Dunlop.
Fairchild<Lamb.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M.

Ladden<Hilton.
Auerbach<Gernanni.
Rosenfeld<Rosen.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Nora Anderson.
Sophie M Johnson.
Emilie Schulz.
Wilhelmina Michaelis.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Margaretha Knaus.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Godfrey<Ivy Courts Rty Co.
De Koven<Story.
Rabinowitz<Bishop.
Gimbel Bros<Reardon.
Assets Liq Co<Pettit.
Hurley<Larocque.
Miller<Blanche Rty Co
Solomon<Freund.
Lilenfeld<Meagher.
De Wolfe<Ziegfeld.
Schack Mfg Co<Wilson.
Levine<Cappel.
Diello<Ehret.
Eagle Waist Co<Ocean Acc, &c, Co.
Hochman<Frank.
Miller<Solotorsky.
Schleichkorn<Singer S M Co.
Ward Lumber Co<Keyes.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Riesener S M Works<38 W 59 St Co.
Lickerman<Moschen.
Ferber<Blumberg.
Kleinman<Auerbach.
Webb<Alley.
Rittig<Moore Co.
Rubinstein<Silverstein
Glassman<Rubin.
Smith<Pitts Cont.
Rush<Terry & Tench.
Grossman<Rosenthal.
Schmitzer<Maus.
Shea<Int R T Co, (2 acts.)
Selverlust<Singer.
Gunther<Greenstein.
Derrane<N Y Rys.
Ginsberg<same.
Carney<Holbrook, C & R.
Schnamenfeld<Wigderowitz.
Sachs<Markowitz.
Perslcatti<Trenkmen.
Janzer<Pargo.
Deminskle<Pitts Cont.
Rubenstein<Emmet, (2 acts.)
Schwartz<Soble.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Middlemore<Rubin.
Clark<Lowenstein.
Linker<McCowen Co.
Evans<Hickson.
Simon<Horvath.
Cohen<Goenold Mills.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Loew<Gillespie.
Ivy Courts Rty Co<Merrall.
Fiscel<Prowert.
H Kayser & Fils<Buss.
West Shore Emb Co<Triangle Waist Co.
Martin Bank<Cohn.
Baum<Meyer.
West Elec, &c, Co<Hamilton Co.
Pinchot<Hendricks.
Hatfield<Casselberry.
Wayne Cut Glass Co<White.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Benjamin<Appenzeller—John Kirkland Clark. Bonfiglier<Weil—Roy M Robinson. Greenwood Cemetery<Cohn—John H Corwin. Jones<Westminster Presbyterian Church, (West 23d St)—David B King.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Piesen<Mitchell (Actions 1 and 2)—Francis W Pollack. Roman<Osterweise—Warren Leslie.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Minnie Rothenberg<Wm Konovitz—Daniel W Richman. Helen D K Hulst<Joseph A H Pelletier—Joseph Beihilf.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Schwartz<Schwartz. | Hendrik Hudson Co<Rudomin.
McMahon<McMahon. | Schultz<McCrea.
Max<Wyman.
Corcoran<Bklyn Hghts RR Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.

Demarest<Carr. | Schaefer<Smith.
Josephson<Ginsberg Rity Co.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. Motion calendar.

Estates of:
Vincenzo Palumbo.
Mary Herb.
Samuel Molostowskv.
Joseph Kisleck.
Wills for probate:
Henry Reinhardt.
Rudolph Meyer.
Clara Jacobson.

Helen Doloson.
Charles Lowen.
Robert J. Reddy.
Esther Green.
Emma Haenisch.
Harry E Schierack.
Mary E Clark.
John Larsen.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Bloom<Union Ry. | Klein<O'Connor.
Guarino<Shereshevsky. | Picullo<Di Menna.
Marston<Friable. | Wexler<Union Ry.
Braus<I R T Co. | Burstelner<Allesor.
Kraftmayer<Same. | Berel<Barry.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Tree<Doran—Edward J Flynn. Same<same—Edward J Flynn. Higgs<same—John A McEveety. Mayer<North Bronx Realty Co—Elworth J Healy.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Jaycox, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Reenan<Robins D D & R Co.
Re Pub Serv Com, (Flushing Av.)
Freidman<L I RR.
Viehman<L I RR.
Johnson<same.
Maguire<same.
Re Pub Serv Com, (NY & Q Co Ry.)
Shulman<Pearl.
Kirkman<Cooper.
Bressett<Bressett.
Calahan<Nacher.
Johnson<Pellegrino.
Ile Danzillo.
Re Church Av, (Bernstein.)
Cox<Bell.
Fitzpatrick<Fitzpatrick.
Alvarez<Danton Cigar.
Re McKenna.
Re Spero.
Well<Borroughs.
Re Martone.
Cane<D'Orsigna.
Ditson<Ditson.
Re Hellebrandt, (Hanibal Con Co.)
Wapner<Holbrook, C & R, (3 acts.)
Re West 37th St.
Re Public Place.
Marx<Penton.
Re Petersen, (Whale Creek I Wks.)
Levey<Levey.
City T I Co<Murray.
Mezzotero<Waterbury Co.
Ambrosius<Ambrosius.
Franklin<Fetherston.
McAloon<McAloon.
Elsner<Kaufman.
Re Hebbard Av, (Altman.)
Anderson<Brighton Beach Dev Co.
Peo<D'Avanso.
Tucker<Kohn.
Butler<Moore.
Peo<Grout, (2 acts.)
Re Schaeffer, (Posin Co)
Baum<Radstein.
Re Cumberland St Hospital Site.
Nat Phonograph Co<Chadroff.
Noonan<Robins D D & R Co.
Mushenough<Bradley Steele Con Co.
Cardoso<Martin et al.
Conklin<B H RR et al
Van Allen et al<F & D Co.
Reisert<Knieker Ice.
Perricone<NY & Q Ry
McKillop, an inf<Rustman.
Tiedman<Stand Arch.
Sheridan<Glen C RR.
Plunket<NY Rys.
Ryan<NY & N S Trac.
Agnoli, an inf<Goldman.
Merz<B H RR.
Murray<Brown & R Co
Matthews<NY Rys et al.
Corcoran<Holbrook, C & R.
Renner<NY Rys.
Presley<Schumacher.
Carroll<B H RR.
Seaman<same.
Ryan<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Bolander<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Gnecco<Pedersen.
Nelson<Brewster & Co
Stueber<Jurgen.
First Mtge Guar Co<Giordlee.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Brady<Int R T.
Mentz<B H RR.
Cain<C I & B RR.
Massa<Edison El Ill
Metzger<NY Cons RR.
Gunstavino<Cantoni et al.
Okula<Bklyn V Light.
Schultz<Shults Bread.
Zimmermann<Rosenberg.
Mitchell<CNY.
Harris<Forward Assoc
Cairns<LI RR.
Hopkins<McCreery & Co.
Cvetkovich<Newton Co
Williams<Nassau RR.
Marsh<French Cabinet
Prior<McLaughlin-Bushnell Co.
Martucci<same.
Lantry<Gagliardi.
Rose<Bloch.
Carpenter<Krull.
Shea<CNY.
Wingate<Shubert Theat Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5685.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Callahan<Travis. | Eund<Goldsmith.
Wiley<Nassau RR. | Koch<Nassau RR.
Goldstein<Burroe. | Dolan<B H RR.
Guadagno<Krame. | Murphy<B H RR.
Gaynor<Murphy. | Winters<same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Wachaman<B U E RR
Lundgren<Bliss & Co.
Carrigan<Pierson Co.
Goldstein<Burres.
Levine<Edgar Imp Co.
De Silvestro<Nas RR.
Luban<B H RR.
Di Lorenzo<same.
Teorierio<Sullivan.
Lutz<B, Q Co & S RR

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.

Wills of:
Catharine Niemann.
Margaret E Farrell, Marg't A Webster.
Eleanor Ritter.

Estates of:
Kenneston, infants.
Jacob Freedman.
August Theiss.
John Horhen.

Administration:
Rachel Banenberg.
Acctg. of:
Henry Welbrock.
Frederick Wolf.
Margaret E Petty.
Edgar W Abbot.
James G Carroll (2 proceedings.)
Bridget Carlin.
Christina B Lotz.
George H Coutts.

James Bruce Macduff.
Patrick Morris.
Louis Stutz.
Augusta Stutz.
Elizabeth Paul.
Johanna Reich.
Adolph Pauel.

Accounting:
Henry A Moore.
Joseph Prestera.
Harry S Moore.
Henry Loeffler.
Annie Daly.
John M Halsted.
Jane A McKenna.

Estates of:
James Carroll.
Josiah T Smith.
Josiah T Smith.
Anna E Gimpel.
Frank Brown.
Hyman Hendler.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of:
Carrie Schroeder.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Mills, J.; Part III., Keogh, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Murphy<NY, NH RR.
Cohen<same.
Conway<Naylor Bros.
McAuliffe<Lincoln Steele Fleming Co.
Woop<NY C RR.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Malsch<NY, N H RR.
Porter<same.

Jarvis<Rosemont Rty.
Breisacker<Crosstown Rty Co.
Callahan<Union RR of NYC.
Oakley<Saubiac.
Hall<Mallinson.
Watson<Gulf Ref Co.
Hyde<Garvey.

The following causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day.

Gardella<Pitts Con Co.
Lund<Smith.
Ramsberg<West E RR
Shields<NY, N H RR.
Ranney<McCaslin.
Van Etten<Atha.
Abrams<D & L Bldg.
Minotti<NY, N H RR.
Schiesinger<Yonkers RR.
Tompkins<same.
Abendroth Bros<Bernstein Bldg Co.
Mariotta<Fennell.
Nelson<NY State Con.
Imundi<Wright.
Hogan<Hayes.
Collins<NY C RR.
Reynolds<D Mayer Brew Co.
Applegate<Taylor.
Jennings<same.

Knowles<NY, N H RR.
Boyle<Town Chester.
Luscomb<O'Hern.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Steffin<Oatel.
Spitaleri<Brown.
Yard<Wetherill.
Reynolds<G I & E RR
Tubley<Merritt-R Co.
Ehrlich<Schfield.
Farley<Vil Mt Kisco.
Jacek<Federal S Ref.
Katz<Sofield.
Bradley<NY, NH RR.
McCreery & Co<Edmnell.
Osterheld<City of Yonkers.
Isola<Garofano.
Pomke<Meyer, (2 acts.)

Highest number reached on regular call, 868.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At Yonkers.

Accounting:
Margaret I Williams.
Bridget Flynn.

Guardianship:
Clark infants.

County Court.

Platt, J.—Civil calendar will be resumed tomorrow.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Van Siclen, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

It is requested that the name of trial counsel be filed with the clerk in Part I.

Attention of the bar is called to Rules 6, 7, and 8, calendar rules, Queens County.

Cases must be ready for trial when reached in their order.

Kurten<Oster et al.
Koslowski<T A Gillespie Co.
Hart<D Ryan Con.
Kavanagh, as trustee<CNY.
Klingenberg<same.
Hanrahan<B H RR.
Devine<Cooper & E Co et al.
Holton<O'Brien et al.
Beicker<NY & Q El L & P Co.
Mangino<Baumert et al.
Lynch, an inf<Ninth St Garage.
Major<Colonial Bk Safe Dep Co.
Taylor<NY Tel Co.
Pugh<Stuyvesant R E Co & CNY.
Bolander<Man & Q Trac Corp.
Gnecco<Pedersen.
Nelson<Brewster & Co
Stueber<Jurgen.
First Mtge Guar Co<Giordlee.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call:

Abelson<Magnus M Co
Hart<Union S & S Co.
McMahon<L I RR.
Vladaneic<Astoria L, H & P Co.
Schuering<Nassau RR.
Parrott<NY & L I Truck Co et al.
Keegan<NY & Q Ry.
Walnart<same.
Carolan<same.
Bolognese<River View Manor Assoc.
Grawin<L I RR.
Krzyoska, an inf<Balcom.
Sharkey<NY & Q Ry.
Wanisco<Steel & Mas Con Co.

Highest number reached on the general calendar, 960.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DUPONT, JOHN JOSEPH, (May 27, 1912;) net value estate, $2,463; Emma and Mary Dupont, cousins, received bulk of estate; lot in Westchester County, notes, mortgages, and personalty, $3,310.

GRIFFIN, MAURICE, (Nov. 11, 1911;) mortgages, $1,028; net value, $531.

OPPENHEIMER, Mrs. IRMA J. S., (May 16, 1914;) deposits and stocks, $6,346; net value, $5,620; Heran D. Oppenheimer, husband, and Lee S. Oppenheimer, son, beneficiaries.

POOR, SARAH J., (June 7, 1914;) net estate, $6,603; Josephine J. Grovesteln, sister, beneficiary; deposits $480; personalty, $808; stocks and bonds, $3,969; interest in estate of Sarah H. Jacobson, $2,375.

ROXBURY, SAMUEL, (May 2, 1911;) deposits and jewelry, $6,848; net value, $4,504; two sons, two daughters, and grandchild, beneficiaries.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:53|Sun sets..5:37|Moon sets..9:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:46	10:14	3:47	4:05
Governors Island	10:18	10:46	4:24	4:43
Hell Gate	12:08	12:36	6:04	6:23

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 16.

SS Tuscania, Liverpool, Feb. 7.
SS Cacique, Bordeaux, Jan. 27.
SS Toronto, Hull, Jan. 26.
SS Brattingberg, Ardrossan, Jan. 26.
SS Wiedricht, Manchester, Jan. 27.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Feb. 9.
SS Columba, Boston, Jan. 22.
SS Moro Castle, Havana, Feb. 8.
SS P. Horowell, Balboa, Feb. 3.
SS Nueces, Galveston, Feb. 10.
SS Alamo, Mobile, Feb. 9.
SS Manzanillo, Matanzas, Feb. 11.
SS Seminole, Wilmington, Feb. 18.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 13.
SS Middleham Castle, Havre, Jan. 26.
SS Highland Harris, Barbados, Feb. 7.
SS Driebergen, La Guayra, Jan. 26.
SS Socony, Port Arthur.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, Feb. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Duncluta	Bordeaux	Jan. 23
Toronto	Hull	Jan. 26
Oosterdyk	Barry	Jan. 26
Liv	Shields	Jan. 26
Sverre	Azoras	Feb. 2
Sebek	London	Jan. 31
Gulbaxie	Androssan	Jan. 28
Campania	Madeira	Feb. 3
City of Macon	Bremen	Jan. 31
Minnehaha	London	Feb. 6
St. Helens	Balboa	Feb. 6
Secek	Rotterdam	Jan. 31
Henrik	Copenhagen	Jan. 29
Artaxman	Balboa	Feb. 7
Themistocles	Piraeus	Jan. 30
Bretagne	Newcastle	Feb. 2
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Feb. 2
Pathfinder	Bremen	Feb. 2
El Sud	Galveston	Feb. 11
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 14

DUE TOMORROW.

Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Anna	Port Talbot	Feb. 2
Caribbee	San Juan	Feb. 13
Santa Marta	Santa Marta	Feb. 9
City of Savannah	Rotterdam	Feb. 4
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb. 13
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 15
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 15

DUE FRIDAY.

Frederik VIII	Copenhagen	Feb. 7
Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Feb. 10
Lusitania	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Vard	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Arnold Maersk	Ardrossan	Feb. 3
Concho	Galveston	Feb. 13
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 13

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Cymric	Liverpool	Feb. 10
San Guglielmo	Naples	Feb. 20
Zuiderkruis	Maasluis	Feb. 6
Cretan	Savannah	Feb. 17
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 17

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Megantic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minneapol

MUST SELL ABROAD OR FACE HARD TIMES

President Farrell of Steel Corporation Calls Foreign Trade Our Balance Wheel.

WAR AWAKENS AMERICA

Has Shown Us That Oversea Markets Are an Element In Our Prosperity.

James A. Farrell, President of the Steel Corporation, said last night at the forty-seventh annual dinner of the Newark Board of Trade that one week of European war did more than ten years of discussion to convince this country that foreign trade is an element in domestic prosperity.

"Although the United States stands third among nations in foreign trade, and therefore ought to have a keen appreciation of its needs," Mr. Farrell said, "it is only since the war began that a truly national sentiment for a comprehensive foreign trade policy has been developed.

"So long as the West was being brought under cultivation," he said, "and our resources were undergoing development our foreign trade was in products of the soil and forest and mine indispensable to other nations. This export trade required slight effort to maintain. Oversea customers came hither to take our surplus from our hands."

Mr. Farrell declared that the export trade in manufactured articles was developed without the encouragement of a systematic foreign policy. He added that, as domestic needs began to consume an increasing proportion of natural products, it became apparent that, if our international credit was to be preserved, exports of manufactured articles must be increased.

Mr. Farrell said that the entrance of manufacturing industry necessitated a readjustment, and that at first only a small number of large organizations accommodated themselves.

"We are now," continued Mr. Farrell, "just entering upon a period of national readjustment to these conditions, for the future of our foreign trade largely depends upon participation of an increasing number of industries, so that our industrial life of a nation as a whole shall have the benefit of export trade in its function as a balance wheel to our constantly recurring periods of trade prosperity and depression."

Mr. Farrell quoted from an address that James J. Hill made at the first national foreign trade convention in Washington in May, 1913, in which Mr. Hill said:

"Markets, prices, advantages, remuneration of capital, every element that enters into the production, the distribution, and exchange of commodities, every thing that forms the material of commerce or makes commerce possible, every making factor is undergoing a world-wide levelling process. Advantages, natural or acquired, are being banished from the world as certainly as contagious diseases."

Mr. Farrell declared that competent authority has estimated that of the $2,364,000,000 of exports from the country in the fiscal year of 1914 more than $1,800,000,000 was paid out in wages. He added that it is not to be expected that it will be an easy matter to diverge European manufacturers. It is our opportunity now, he said, to get a foothold in the foreign market, for the chance may never come again.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

The Entire Stock of High-Grade

FURS

Of one of the most prominent manufacturers of this city.

Inventoried Over $30,000, Consisting of
1,250 Fitch Dyed Ringtail Cat Skins,
200 Black Dyed Australian Opossum,
1,000 Dyed Jap Minks,
1,250 Civet Cats,
2,500 Dyed Jap Weasels,
100 German Fitch,
1,000 Natural Marten,
150 Natural Gray Foxes,
180 Minks,
150 Sitka Dyed Wolves,
850 Striped & Shaved Chinchilla Squirrels,
550 Russian Fitch,
12 Genuine Silver,
Natural Blue, Cross & White Foxes.
Also an Exceptionally Fine Line of

COATS, SCARFS, MUFFS and SETS

of Hudson seal, caracul, mole, chinchilla squirrel, leopard skin, Persian lamb, skunk, Jap sable, near seal, marmot, civet cat, fitch, dyed black, Siska, gray, black, taupe foxes, Kolinskys, dyed and natural raccoons, beaver and lynx, etc. All made for this season in the very latest models and best workmanship.

D. HARTMANN, Auct'r

Sells Today, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1915, Commencing at 10:30 A. M., at the New Salesrooms,
15-17 Mercer St., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.
Notice: This offering is of an exceptional quality and will be sold positively without reserve. For further information phone Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.,
520-522 Broadway, N. Y. C.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
To-day, Wednesday, Feb. 17th, 10:30 A. M.,
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
Large and Seasonable Offering High-Class

CLOTHING

for Men, Youths & Children,
Consisting of Men's & Youths'
SUITS & TROUSERS,
Children's Knicker and Novelty Suits,
Knee Pants, Odd Coats.
Also About 250 Men's Sample Suits.

$25,000 Hand-tailored, Brand New Stock of

CLOTHING

Being Stocks of I. BERNSTEIN, N. Y., and UNITED CLOTHING CO. of Newark, N. J. Removed for Convenience of Sale.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell To-morrow, Thursday, February 18th, 1915, At 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms,
15-17 GREENE STREET, N. Y.,
Latest Fashion Designed Hand-tailored MEN'S SUITS,
Men's & Boys' Overcoats & Raincoats, Men's Trousers, large line Boys' Knee Pants, etc.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17TH, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET,
For Account of Executor:
20 shs. Amenia Nat'l Bank, Amenia, N. Y.
For account of Whom It May Concern:
$4,000 N. Y. Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. P. M. 4% Bonds, due 1949, Feb., 1913, Coupons.
5 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$9,000 Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st Mtge. Refunding 5% Gold Bonds, 1938.
10 shs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.
100 shs. Locomobile Co. of America, common.
5 shs. Wells Fargo & Co.
21 shs. American Express Co.
33 shs. N. Y. Transfer Co.
11 shs. City Investing Co. Prefd.
15 shs. Bankers Trust Co.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats-Zeitung.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

Tomorrow and Friday
At 3 P. M., Each Afternoon, in
Keeler Art Galleries,
12 Vesey St., near Broadway
(Subway Station at Fulton St.)
The Fenton Collection of
Oil Paintings
to be sold by order of
J. W. McDonald, Esq.,
OF BAYONNE, N. J.
A majority of these paintings are unframed and will appeal to connoisseurs and Art dealers as well as the general public.
Mr. Geo. W. Keeler, Auctioneer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Two Are Notable Decisions Under the Jacquard Provision.

The Jacquard paragraphs of the Tariff act of 1913 figured in two important decisions made yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers. One of these cases concerned importations by P. K. Wilson & Son, covering laces, nettings, edgings, flouncings, insertings, and beadings. All of the goods were taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem as having figures introduced by the Jacquard process. The importers' claim was for entry at 30 per cent. as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton."

Judge Howell held that all of the goods, with the exception of the beadings, are provided for by name in the paragraph under which duty was taken. The Collector's classification was accordingly affirmed. Relative to the beadings known as Valenciennes lace, although recognized as beadings to distinguish them from edgings or some other article, the General Appraiser ruled that they fall within that class of articles known in the trade as "laces," and as such are more specifically provided for as "laces" than under the other provisions. The board found that the Collector's inclusion of these latter goods at 60 per cent. was correct.

E. O. Carter & Son imported nettings measuring from 38 to 46 inches in length and having figures introduced by the Jacquard process. The goods are not only suitable for making window curtains, but can also be used for making other articles. In affirming the Collector Judge Howell says the merchandise is more specifically provided for as "nettings of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed" than as "Jacquard figured upholstery goods composed wholly or in chief value of cotton," or as "Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton."

The J. S. Johnson Company lost in claims for lower duty or free entry on pineapple fruit and juice imported in sealed tins. The Collector took duty at 70 cents per gallon under the act of 1909 as fruit juice. The importer claimed free entry as for fruits in brine, or a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "pineapples preserved in their own juice."

PRICES OF SPECTACLES.

Retail Buyer Will Not Be Affected by the New Advance.

The action of the manufacturers of optical lenses in advancing prices from 25 to 50 per cent. to wholesale and retail dealers will probably, it was said yesterday, not affect for the present prices at which the public has been buying spectacles and eyeglasses. Retail opticians seen yesterday, among them some operating their own grinding plants, do not appear anxious to add to the higher cost of seeing. The sentiment in the trade is to go slow in making advances to the user.

Corydon Goddard, a lawyer, of 15 William Street, acting as champion of the army of users of spectacles and eyeglasses, has written THE TIMES pointing out why he thinks the retail opticians are not justified in making an advance in price to the user commensurate with the raise made by the manufacturer. Mr. Goddard says:

"The really interesting fact, which your news gatherer failed to mention, is that the optical lens for which, ground to prescription, the wearer now pays the optician $1.50, costs the optician at wholesale from one and a half to three cents. The announced advance will, at the maximum, advance that cost from, say, two and a quarter to four and a half cents."

Retail opticians, commenting on Mr. Goddard's letter, said that the writer's figures and deductions refer to low grade lenses. According to the opticians, it is a common experience for a retailer to pay 45 cents to the manufacturer for a rough lens blank, while some come as high as $7.50 each. The latter, however, are polished and otherwise finished, although not completed. Should the retailers follow the lead of the manufacturers and advance the higher grades of lenses in the consumer prices, it is said, might exceed the figures quoted by THE TIMES correspondent, but at present prices are likely to remain stationary.

Getting Things to Match.

A customer went into one of the large department stores in this city recently to purchase a pair of shoes. He bought them in a tan shade, and the shoe clerk suggested that it would not be a bad idea to get a tie to match the shoes. In reaching the furnishing goods department it was necessary to pass through the clothing department. The clerk drew the customer's attention to some light overcoats made of a material the same color as the shoes he had bought. The suggestion led to the customer's buying an overcoat. As a result of the salesman's suggestions, when the customer left the store he had bought, in addition to the shoes, a tie, an overcoat, and a derby. The latter also of a shade to harmonize with the tan he favored.

Coal Trade Inactive.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that "anthracite is reported quiet, and it could not well be otherwise with the notable mildness of temperature that has prevailed both East and West since the month came in. This has led to a decreased use of coal, of course, and it is probable that another month of small tonnage will be reported. The season is advancing, and not only will retailers and domestic consumers buy sparingly from this time on, but the gas and electric companies will be using less as the hours of daylight lengthen out." It does not give much encouraging information concerning the bituminous trade.

Overcoatings the Sellers.

Factors in the piece goods market find it hard to account for the nature of the demand this season. Contrary to general expectation, the overcoating business is featuring present operations. It was thought that this would be the weak spot and that the purchases of heavier fabrics would be considerably restricted this year because of the reported overproduction. The suiting end, in comparison, is not meeting a proportionate demand. The buyers are inclined to be very exacting in purchasing their suitings, while they are taking the heavier goods freely and with little faultfinding.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The third annual convention of the members of The United Buyers' Service, the association of independent five and ten cent store buyers, is now in session at the Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10 West Twentieth Street. The convention, which heretofore has been held at the Grand Central Palace, began yesterday, and will continue for two weeks. Buyers and owners of stores from all over the country are in attendance, and all of them report good business in their respective sections. The exchange is now showing about 400 lines of goods available for five and ten cent stores.

Ed. Rosenberg and M. H. Lang are now in this market buying Fall woolens for Rosenberg Bros. & Co., Fashion Park, Rochester. They are making their headquarters at Room 820, 200 Fifth Avenue, which is the local office of the Rosenberg firm.

INSTRUCTION.

PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
255 Lexington Ave. (35th St.)
Send for Prospectus. No Solicitors.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial, Spanish and Stenotype Departments.
Day & Night Sessions.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman-Gaines
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
Now at Madison Square.
WILL REMOVE
ON MAY FIRST
To 28-30 West 34th Street.

Wanted.—Private pupils desirous of passing college entrance exams in French, German, and Spanish by experienced private schoolmaster. Z 283 Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Public Administrator, New York County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1914, was published in the CITY RECORD, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 20, 1915.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMEN.—Experienced salesmen wanted in all territories to handle a crack-a-jack line of ladies' neckwear and boudoir caps as a side line on commission basis; a big thing for the right parties. L 45 Times.

WELL-KNOWN SALESMAN, Chicago to coast, silks, velvets, ribbons, chiffons, open for accounts for Chicago and loop or coast; can finance myself. T 53 Times.

SALESMAN, with good following, to handle on commission basis popular-priced silk waists for city or out of town. Meteor Blouse Co., 111 West 27th St.

CONTRACTORS WITH SNAPPY STYLES of cotton and linen dresses submit samples, 27-35 West 24th St., ninth floor rear, between 3 and 5 P. M.

SILK PETTICOATS, 25 dozen messaline at $9.00, and 3 other jobs up to $16.50 per dozen. Snappy styles. Manhattan Mfg. Co., 126 Fifth Ave.

MACHINE EMBROIDERY AND LACES made to order; 17-inch flouncing in stock. Jos. Labush, 410 Humboldt St., Town of Union, N. J. Phone Union 3092.

SALESMAN SKIRTS, experienced, with large following among city and office trade. Box Z 276 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, with large trade in New England, New York State, wants line of infants' and children's dresses. T 57 Times.

SALESMAN to handle strong line of middy blouses on commission basis; good opportunity for right party. T 61 Times.

CONTRACTOR ON DRESSES CAN TURN out good work and furnish styles. L 50 Times.

JOBBER READY TO PLACE ORDERS on stylish silk and cloth coats. 141 West 26th St., 4th floor.

WANTED, 1,000 CLOTH DRESS SKIRTS at $9 a dozen; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, 72 Madison Ave.

THE NEW TIPPERARY LADIES' SUIT, made of Garfield's poplin, peau de cygne lined; $11. W. Shavelson, 36 East 22d St.

CONTRACTORS ON WASH DRESSES, $3 up; must furnish own samples. Call all week, afternoons, 37 West 32d St., 3d floor.

WANTED—STRONG LINE popular price dresses, good salesman who can show results; city, out of town. T 45 Times.

Job of 300 cloth dresses, to close out. International Dress & Skirt Co., 72 Grand St.

JOB 400 SILK WAISTS open for offer. Juffet & Mencher, 129 West 22d St.

JOB in chiffon dresses. Charles Goldberg, 143-5 West 20th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3½@4
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Bulgarian Minister to Speak.

The Bulgarian Minister to the United States will be the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the February luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which will be given at the Hotel Biltmore on Feb. 24. Minister Panaretoff's subject will be "American Trade Opportunities in Bulgaria." J. Wylie Brown, Executive Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce for the Levant in Constantinople, will describe the work of that organization and its relation to American manufacturers. The committee in charge of the luncheon is made up of G. H. Richards, Chairman; R. B. Fuller, L. W. Williams, F. B. Geddes, A. E. Meigs, E. C. Sherman, D. M. Baldwin, G. A. Baiz, and E. H. Huxley.

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Wine Growers to Convene Here.

The American Wine Growers' Association, which is made up of the leading grape and wine growers of the country, will hold its annual meeting in this city on Feb. 24 and 25. The business sessions will open on Feb. 24, and that evening there will be a theatre party, at which the out-of-town delegates will be the guests of the local members. The annual banquet will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of Feb. 25. The Transportation Committee of the association is arranging for a special train, which will leave this city about the middle of July, to take the members to the International Viticultural Congress that will be held in the assembly hall on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco.

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May Stop Advances.

Not alone as a result of the freer importation of wool that may come of the arrangement between the Textile Alliance and the British Government, but also because the mills that were engaged on contract work have about finished their orders, there may be an effectual stop put to advancing prices in the piece goods market, and possibly a recession. There is noticeable in the market now a tendency toward keener competition, and, since the news of Great Britain's latest action on the embargo became known, there have been fewer instances of rising values. There were a larger number of mills engaged on the foreign army work than was generally understood to be the case. Once these are free to go after the regular domestic business again, there may develop a tendency to cut rather than increase prices.

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About the Sheeting Situation.

There is little doubt in the minds of handlers of gray goods regarding the firmness of sheeting prices in so far as first hands are concerned, but there is some difference of opinion shown when the question of the business done on them is brought up. In other words, a survey of the situation brings out the fact that the buying of these goods at the moment is rather spotty. Two good-sized orders, considering the present state of business, were placed with certain wide-used sheetings yesterday, one calling for about 300,000 yards and the other for about 75,000 yards. Both were said to have been taken at good prices, though the actual construction and selling prices were not disclosed. On the other hand, other houses reported that there was little doing, or that the propositions which had been put up to them would not warrant their taking the business. Both the jobbers and bagmakers are reported interested in the market.

***

Buying More War Duck.

Orders for more than 250,000 yards of cotton duck for war purposes have been placed in this market by the War Departments of the allied countries so far this week, with prospects bright that additional orders calling for about half a million yards will be placed before the week is out. Prices continue firm on the goods and the largest producers are now sold ahead for some time. There is a good call reported for commercial duck from the West Indies and South America, with some inquiry from the Philippines. Export business on other lines of cotton goods continues active, the Red Sea district absorbing sheetings in a liberal way and the Philippines calling for outings. China is still inactive. The possibility of a scarcity of carriers, as a result of the enforcement of the German "war zone" threat, is troubling the trade at the moment, as is, in a lesser degree, the possibility of a trade deterrent in the form of a sharp rise in insurance rates if a shortage of carriers does not develop.

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Gray Goods Prices Steady.

There was little change visible in the gray goods market yesterday. Buyers continued to bid freely for late deliveries on printcloths, but the prices bid were still lower than the mills were willing to take. In yesterday's TIMES a bid was reported for 10,000 pieces of 39-inch 68-72s at 4½ cents for June to September delivery. So far as could be learned yesterday none of the mills would take it, in spite of the fact that at least one mill to which the bid was submitted was covered on cotton through the life of the contract and could have been sure of a small profit on the business. Other sizable bids were reported yesterday on the goods that are usually most in demand, and there was some business done on spot and early merchandise of the same construction, both by first and second hands. However, it was not large in the aggregate. Spot prices for the day follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s..3½c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..4c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2½c

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ALBANY—Babbitt & Co.; G. D. Babbitt, clothing, furn. goods; Collingwood.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 315 4th Av. Gregorian.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. F. Miller, housefurn. goods; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. E. Miller, housefurn. goods; J. G. Auspach, gen'l buyer; Miss Hill, Miss Wagner, Miss Rively, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
ATHENS, Ga.—S. J. Boley Co.; S. J. Boley, ready-to-wear, millinery; Imperial.
ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Douthit, carpets; 71 W. 23d; Longacre.
ATLANTA—I. Springer; Mrs. I. Springer, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d. Albert.
ATLANTA—I. Mendel, dry goods; Albert.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Sherman Bros.; H. A. Sherman, millinery; Imperial.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; Miss N. Carey, laces, embroideries, ribbons; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; S. Jacobson, upholstery goods; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; A. J. Parsons, white goods; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; L. Michaels, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, Miss E. Frazier, millinery; 18 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—N. Sallod, clothing, furnishing goods; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Pioneer Mfg. Co.; P. Duphin, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger Bros. & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, clothing; 840 Broadway; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses, silk waists; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; E. G. Colwill, silks, dress goods, and cotton goods; Miss Thomas, linens, art goods, and white goods; E. Werzansky, coats, suits, and children's goods; N. Falk, clothing; 1,199 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. A. Henderson, millinery; 38 Bleecker
BALTIMORE—M. Schwartzberg, millinery; Grand.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Weiden Co.; L. R. Marvin, cloaks, suits, waists, wrappers; 220 5th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; W. T. Giles, housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; Miss Lighbody, dresses, suits, coats; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Goldstein Brothers; J. Goldstein, furnishing goods; 153 West 27th.
BOSTON—Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. Sanborn, ribbons; W. N. London, leather goods, trunks, bags; Mrs. G. S. Matthews, silk waists; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; F. Coleman, dress goods; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Adelberg, neckwear, laces; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss A. Golding, house dresses, waists, kimonos, muslin underwear, sweaters, petticoats; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—H. White Co.; Miss M. Frazer, dresses; Miss S. E. Jones, ladies' wear; G. H. Noyes, millinery; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss I. H. Mahoney, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON — Magrane Houston Co.; Miss G. Chesleigh, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Barrett, blankets, bdkfs.; W. Daly, dress goods, silks; C. E. Restal, domestics; J. Walker, hosiery, knit underwear, gloves; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Haughey, ladies' suits; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Griffin, cotton waists; Miss O'Neill, children's millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss H. Davis, Miss C. Hassenger, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.; Prince George.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; E. Gillis, wash goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Crescent Waist Co.; N. Wysansky, waists; Brostell.
BOSTON—Harris & Co.; A. Harris, cotton goods; Navarre.
BOSTON—Kakas & Sons; J. Kakas, furs; Hoffman.
BOSTON—Blake & Stearns; M. Stearns, woolens; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—J. W. Page, millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—Shannon Bros.; R. B. Shannon, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Richardson Furniture Co.; G. Richardson, furniture; Breslin.
BOSTON—J. R. Ainsley & Co.; G. E. Howe, knit underwear; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—Cohen Bros.; J. Cohen, clothing; Broadway Central.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons; W. R. Clark, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. T. Libby, millinery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. J. Long; hats; Latham.
BOSTON—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss K. L. Goodwin, Miss J. Sterham, millinery; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeney, corsets; Miss A. G. Tarpey, misses' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Moore, Smith & Co.; J. Reding, hats, gloves; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—J. W. Page; millinery; Breslin.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Tremont Stores; Miss H. M. McDonough, corsets; Great Northern.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Mendel's; E. Mendel, coats, suits, waists; McAlpin.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith, Murray, Co.; J. Brady, men's, women's hosiery, underwear; 320 Church.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, millinery; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Richards; J. Rubin, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—I. S. Given, suits; 72 Madison Av.
CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; T. C. McClure, carpets, housefurn. goods; 320 Church; Strand.
CENTERVILLE, Iowa—J. P. Peristeln, crepe de chine, messaline waists; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—Banks Bros.; C. E. Banks, general mdse.; Herald Square.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Beck Millinery Co.; G. H. McDonald, ladies' ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; C. G. Wallne, domestics; 148 W. 23d; Longacre.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glasner, carpets; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—D. S. Komiss & Co.; D. S. Komiss, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—C. W. Silver Mercantile Co.; H. W. Silver, raincoats; Continental.
CHICAGO—L. Abt & Sons; H. H. Abt, S. Abt, cloaks; Netherland.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; F. O. Perry, women's suits; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Harry J. Sheman & Bros.; Harry J. Sheman, millinery, trimmed hats, &c.; 809 Broadway.
CHICAGO—"Daniel's"; D. Meier, silk coats; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
CHICAGO—"Hillman's"; J. D. French, jewelry, leather goods, notions, silverware; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—C. W. Silver Mercantile Co.; H. W. Silver, raincoats; Continental.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; E. R. Spingler, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries; Miss E. Gilsey, notions, ribbons; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—B. Schwenker; Mrs. B. Schwenker, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—I. & S. Bing; S. H. Bing, piece goods; 141 W. 36th.
CINCINNATI—Bischoff, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
CIRCLEVILLE—B. Freedman, cloaks, millinery; Albert.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; Miss E. P. Snyder, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; T. J. Simpson, waists, skirts, wrappers, ladies' underwear; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss G. Pease, notions, jewelry; W. L. Foster, cloaks, suits, waists; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss M. Redmond, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Addison Cloak Co.; B. W. Korach, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; C. Allen, gloves; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Knoll, Compen Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Hoffman House.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—W. C. Beard & Son; W. C. Beard, general mdse.; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Penn.—Triumph Shirt Co.; W. H. Lucas, shirts; Imperial.
COLUMBUS—H. L. Roberts, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—W. H. Kelly; W. J. Dwyer, ready-to-wear; Hoffman House.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Globe D. G. Co.; Miss E. Pennington, millinery; Broadway Central.
CORNING, N. Y.—P. W. White & Son; F. P. White, clothing; York.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Harry J. Seeman & Bros.; Phoebe Peterson, millinery; Edith Short, millinery; 800 Broadway.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; Miss E. Hemingway, laces, trimmings; Miss E. Jones, ladies' wear; 116 W. 32d.
DES MOINES—Harris, Emery Co.; Mr. Rosenfeld, representing; 320 Church.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear, millinery; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. H. Spring, knit, muslin underwear, hosiery, negligee, men's furnishing goods; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—American Lady Corset Co.; J. Bray, corsets; 800 Bwy.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; F. J. Blaney, domestics; 200 5th Av.
DOTHAN, Ala.—Foy Williams Co.; F. Williams, ready-to-wear, piece goods; 17 E. 22d.
DUBOIS, Penn.—Klewan's Department Store; H. Klewans, general merchandise; Latham.
DURHAM, N. C.—R. A. Baldwin & Son; R. L. Baldwin, general merchandise; Earlington.
ELMIRA—S. F. Iszard Co.; G. B. Brooks, notions, gloves, laces, leather, housefurn. goods; L. S. Ciute, H. Y. Iszard, cloaks, suits, waists; S. F. Iszard, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, upholstery goods, carpets; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; Mrs. MacKenzie, wash goods; Miss C. Hawes, fancy goods; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER—T. E. Kelleher Co.; H. A. Taylor, men's clothing; Grand.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets; 75 Spring.
FITCHBURG, Mass.; J. S. Smiley Co.; J. S. Smiley, ready-to-wear; York.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Tills, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Grand Leader; J. J. Hirsh, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—G. W. Dewey, general mdse.; Navarre.
FRESNO, Cal.—Kutner, Goldstein, Co.; D. L. Newman, ready-to-wear, millinery, fancy goods, toys; 17 E. 22d.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; V. Harwood, dry goods; W. W. Wurzburg, mdse. mgr.; 320 Church.
HAMILTON, Canada—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; Miss M. Delanty, women's garments; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 214 Church.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; L. E. Sohngen, ready to wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. F. Rehrer, corsets, ribbons, hdkfs; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; S. H. Fish, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; T. P. Abbott, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; J. L. Fox, hosiery, gloves; 320 Church.
HARTFORD—Wise Smith Co.; V. Wise, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 17 E. 22d.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellon, waists, dresses; 12 West 33d.
HEELEN—Harris & Harris; Miss M. Otto, millinery; 621 B'way.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; 1,270 B'way; Park Avenue.
HONESDALE—Birdsall Bros.; J. C. Birdsall, shirts; Grand.
HORNELL—Erlich Bros.; Miss E. Erlich, millinery; Grand.
JACKSON, Mich.—J. G. O'Dwyer, millinery; Marlborough.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Delaney & Throop; H. N. Throop, carpets; Grand.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Proudfit Clothing Co.; A. O. Osmer, clothing; Latham.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; G. Klein, ready to wear; 72 Madison Av.
JOLIET, Ill.—R. W. Kennedy & Co.; Mrs. Stevens, millinery; 809 Broadway.
KALAMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; J. O'Neill, furn. goods, trunks, bags; J. R. Moore, shoes; Miss L. Parr, hosiery, gloves, underwear; Miss C. M. Spreng, books, stationery; Mrs. P. Gibb, ready-to-wear, (basement;) Mrs. A. B. Titsworth, toys, sewing machines; 116 W. 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Co.; E. W. Freyschlag, furn. goods, laces, linens, hosiery; Empire.
KNOXVILLE—Farris, Fuller & Crenshaw Co.; S. P. Farris, coats, dresses; Seymour.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. Watt, furn goods; 432 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Donovan Co.; Miss Hirsch, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; F. H. Fowey, house furn. goods, toys; I. W. Graff, dress goods, silks; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits; 212 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; T. S. Travis, clothing; 432 4th Av.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Reid & Hughes; Miss A. Reilly, A. J. Lallberte, cloaks, suits; Wallick's.
LAWRENCE, Kans.—A. D. Weaver & Co.; A. D. Weaver, dry goods, ready-to-wear; 17 E. 22d.
LEBANON, Penn.—Hoak Bros; W. Hoak, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
LEBANON, Penn.—C. & H. Schenk; H. B. Bower, cloaks, suits; H. J. Schenk, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; Miss L. Huber, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE—H. Strauss & Sons Co.; S. H. Kominers, housefurn. goods; Longacre.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; Z. Jacoby, linings; 220 5th Av.
LOWELL—J. L. Chalifoux Co.; J. N. Desrosiers, furnishing goods; Grand.
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—The Fair; E. D. Hamilton, clothing, furn. goods; Empire.
MARTINSBURG, W. Va. — Spilman Bros.; F. P. Spilman, general mdse.; Grand.
MARTENVILLE, Ind.—C. A. Huff, carpets; Navarre.
MERIDEN, Conn. — Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; Miss R. Moon, Miss C. Fleish, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 75 Spring; Park Avenue.
MERIDIAN, Miss.—D. Rosenbaum Sons.; A. D. Rosenbaum, general mdse.; Flanders.
MILTON, Penn.—

WEEK'S EXPORTS DROP.

This Is Due Mainly to the Lack of Ships to Move Them.

Exports at this port sagged again in the week ended Feb. 13, according to the Custom House statement issued yesterday. The outward movement in the week is officially reported at $21,451,611, compared with $23,526,602 in the week before, and $26,272,091 in the week before that. Customs officials take the view that a dearth of ships to move merchandise is responsible for the recent slackening of exports, since it is known that immense quantities of foodstuffs and other goods are awaiting shipment abroad.

Last week's exports, however, are considerably ahead of those in the corresponding week one year ago when they were set down at $19,011,234. Exports for this year to date are valued at $168,707,645, against $133,424,741 the same time last year. English exports rose about $2,000,000 over the previous week, and had a value of $6,562,981. Merchandise for the British possessions totaled $2,388,151. French exports aggregated $1,283,744, while cotton shipments to Germany had a value of $661,857. Italy took American products, including large quantities of wheat, worth $2,094,765, and the Netherlands, $1,598,784. Of the Scandinavian countries, Sweden was the largest purchaser with a total of $1,250,679.

Shipments to South America were relatively small. Cuba took merchandise worth $588,860. Duck for the British military establishment shipped to London had a value of $36,070, and to Havre, $26,563. Santo Domingo was the biggest buyer of domestics with exports aggregating $63,965.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

ABRAHAM SELWITZ, cloaks and suits, 16 West Nineteenth Street, has assigned to George H. Williams. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Hind & Harrison Plush Company, $1,000; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $100, and Gerald D. Currie, $100.

BONWIT COSTUME COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Bonwit Costume Company, 72 Madison Avenue, by Albert H. Bullwinkel, $310; Isaac D. Cohen, $100, and M. V. Scanlan, $180. The company assigned on Monday. Liabilities are put at $250,000 and assets $10,000.

SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, clerk, 106 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $13,400 and no assets.

EDWARD F. SCHULTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Edward F. Schultz, trading as Otto J. Schultz's Son, furniture, 518 Madison Avenue, by Carrie Windecker, $300; Amelia Schultz, $782, and Julius Mathes, $25. He assigned Monday.

ROBERT P. BECK, policeman, 683 East 238th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,861 and nominal assets

GEORGE W. FLOYD, New Rochelle, Eastern Traffic Agent for the Overland Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,717 and no assets.

JACOB HARTMAN, 960 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,515 and no assets.

PHILIP VAN VALKENBURGH. — Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 14, 1913, against Philip Van Valkenburgh, lawyer, who resided at the New York Athletic Club, because the proceedings had been abandoned by the petitioning creditors.

MUTUAL AUTO ACCESSORIES COMPANY OF AMERICA. — Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Mutual Auto Accessories Company of America, at 60 West Sixty-fifth Street, with creditors at 20 per cent. cash. Liabilities were $27,265.

WELLS, MOWBRAY & NEWMAN, INCORPORATED.—Judge Mayer has appointed William Goldsticker receiver for Wells, Mowbray & Newman, Incorporated, electrical specialties, 125 West Forty-second Street, with authority to continue business ten days. Assets are estimated at $4,800.

MAX BERMAN, jeweler, 737 Tremont Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities $12,628 and assets $3,980.

LOUIS NERENBERG, manufacturer of overalls, 16 Walker Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,496 and assets of $4,511.

HYMAN ABRAMSON, manufacturer of underwear, 73 Allen Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,677 and assets of $2,094.

ISRAEL TOWBIN, furniture, 68 Essex Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,860 and assets in the hands of an assignee, amount not stated.

SARAH MORRIS, cloaks and suits, 100 Hester Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,071 and assets of $392.

C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, (corporation,) harness, 128 Chambers Street, have assigned to Mortimer B. Bernstein.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON.—Judge Dodge, in the United States District Court, on a petition in equity, has appointed Frank Leverett and Arthur T. Good receivers for the A. P. Nardini Company, conducting a statuary business. Bonds were fixed at $5,000. Henry V. Cunningham, representing the plaintiff, a creditor, informed the court that the assets are about $200,000, and the liabilities about $175,000.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—Stephen J. Richards, a salesman, voluntary petition, with liabilities of $33,000 and no assets.

UTICA.—Warren C. Rowley & Son, stationery, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities of $24,277, assets of $10,000.

MILWAUKEE. — Schedules in bankruptcy of Grifka Brothers, alleged bankrupts, show liabilities of $45,161.30, and assets of $37,358.37. No exemptions are claimed. The three brothers filed separate schedules showing but small assets.

MILWAUKEE.—Creditors of Max Isenberg, wholesale dealer in peddlers' supplies, accepted a composition offer of 25 per cent. Attorney W. B. Rubin asked the creditors for a year's time, at the end of which, he stated, Isenberg would settle in full. This offer was declined. Liabilities are listed at $20,830.23, and assets at $20,135.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Finis S. Ingram, a salesman, voluntary petition; liabilities, $52,137; assets, $4,881.

CHICAGO.—Turner & Thomas, Pressed Steel Wheel Company, involuntary petition filed on behalf of Screw Machine Specialty Company; liabilities and assets not estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, Trey—L. H. O'Brien, $264.
American Poultry Sales Co., Inc.—International Text Book Co., $604.
Andrews, Paul A.—A. Flint, Jr., $348.
Atsco, Inc.—Amusement Sales Co., $345.
Aronson, Alexander—A. Wolff, $435.
Ayer, Mary, or Mrs. Nathaniel D.—R. J. Hickson, $406.
Anderson, Dorothea—Uptown Garage, $280.
Alco Film Corporation and Walter Hoff Seely —Keystone Film Co., $10,127.
Alcott, Irving P.—F. Sonnenberg, $1,160.
Briskman, Joseph—F. W. Ronbach, $135.
Bernstein, Isaac—M. A. Early, $1,059.
B. F. Casler Co.—Magee Carpet Co., $529.
Billiard, Olive A.—City of New York, $125.
Business Economy Engineers—New York Telephone Co., $161.
Breitbart, Mayilon—Century Bank of the City of New York, $621.
Brown, Harry, and Jacob Polak—A. Epstein, $103.
Brooklyn Packard Auto Service Co., Inc.—B. F. Goodrich Co., $720.
Cohen, Samuel—Public Bank of New York City, $1,240.
Cheney, Maynard A.—E. F. Quinn, $298.
Chrysler, Pembroke Co.—J. R. Hasbrouck, $150.
Cohen, Jennie—Rothstein, Inc., $104.
City of New York—A. Dunn, $100.
Cafe Boekman, Inc.—Mackie & Coy Distillers, Ltd., $112.
Same—Gordon's Dry Gin Co., Ltd., $112.
Same—J. J. Hasiinghins et al., $112.
Cicciola, Luca—C. De Marco, $568.
Dowler, Frank, guardian—J. Johnson, costs, $130.
Denison, Proctor G.—M. Weisman, $162.
Doyle, Mason I.—International Magazine Co., $101.
Davis, Carrie R.—C. Noll, $121.
Dressler-Beard Mfg. Co.—J. P. Callender, $670.
Demarest, Elizabeth A.—B. Devine, $2,371.
East India Marine and Fire Insurance Co.—L. J. Saul, $1,203.
Elevated and Subway Realty Co. and Cliffwood Brick Co.—Joseph B. Friedlander Co., $322.
Edna Holding Co.—R. Goldstein, $600.
Fitzgerald, Lulu, and Edward T. Rosenheimer, executrix—M. I. Hannan et al., $6,197.
Frey, Isidore—H. Goodman et al., $106.
Fleming, John J.—D. Robertson, $113.
Fitzgerald, Nellie P.—F. Von Raitz, costs, $110.
Forbes, Samuel—J. Butler, $539.
Greene, Sol—Keystone Knitted Fabric Co., $182.
Same—Hind & Harrison Plush Co., $236.
Goldfarb, Rae I.—D. Neveloff, $184.
Gimbel Bros.—H. V. Lowenstein, by guardian, $1,121.
Same—V. Lowenstein, $573.
Haas, Moses—F. A. H. Cohen, $504.
Hollander, Elmer R.—471 Park Ave., Inc., $735.
Horowitz, Eva, Harry Horowitz, and James Smith—L. Klein, $116.
Havens, Hope C.—N. B. Potter, $311.
Halper, Joseph W.—J. Frank & Sons, $165.
Halak, Michael—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $121.
Halley, Rose, Leah Halley Fraade, and Julia Coyle—A. B. Graham, $3,146.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—J. Timlin, $3,632.
Jacobs, Carl—William A. Thomas Co., $296.
Indian Novelty Co.—A. S. Jacoby, $3,438.
Rosenblum & Co., Inc.—Parshelsky Bros., Inc., $210.
Kaplan, Louis—People's Bank of City of New York, $3,036.
Kaufman, Yetta—L. Handel, $419.
Kinemacolor Co. of America—H. J. Brock, $5,758.
Kelly, William H.—J. Ryder et al., $475.
Kampelmacher, Jacob—J. L. Sachs, $210.
Kroneke, Henry F., guardian—J. Johnson, costs, $130.
L. N. Co., Inc.—W. Haehnel, $264.
London Theatre Co.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., $215.
London Construction Co.—W. Brennan, $162.
Moore, Fred R.—George Damon & Sons, $202.
Molostowsky, Annie, Adm.—W. Kamerman, $583.
Same—A. Molloy, $1,213.
Same—W. Kamerman, $585.
McGirr, Catherine R.—E. Goodwin, $643.
Mayer, Sam—M. A. Miller, $292.
Morrison, Lewis J.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $293.
Mendoza, Ralph—Hill Sanatorium, Inc., $194.
Michaels, Nathaniel, and Julius Rosenfeld—H. Herrmann Furniture Co., $119.
Martin, Eugene P.—George Ringler & Co., costs, $108.
Mishel, Morris A. and Hyman H.—Rutgers Realty Co. et al., $506.
Moore, Elizabeth A.—Henry Berghorn's Sons, Inc., $141.
Mason Seaman Transfer Co.—J. B. Speck, $2,094.
MacLeod, Collin A.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $153.
Martine, Randolph B.—J. H. O'Connor, $547.
M. J. & M. Blake, Inc., and Michael Blake—Snare & Triest Co., $383.
McGowan, Elizabeth—T. J. Farrell, $119.
MacDonald, Charles—L. W. Fawcett, $160.
N. Y. Play Actors—I. Press, $103.
N. Y. Railways Co.—J. Fogel, $108
Natanson, Max N., and Adolph H. Landeker —Representative Securities Co., $109.
Same—Same, $571.
Novick, Mose, and Isadore W. Lyons—D. L. Newborg, $722.
Naughton Mulgrew Motor Car Co.—G. C. Meyer, $300.
O'Reilly, Philip J.—E. C. Davidson, $121.
Olshansky, Bernardo—J. Ginsberg, $334.
Price, Jacob B.—H. Swerdlow, $480.
Price, Elvin J.—J. C. Weir, $268.
Quinn, John C.—Ajax Grieb Rubber Co., $265.
Prudential Commercial Co.—L. R. Fisher, $107.
Potter, Edwin C., Jr.—A. Tassin, $159.
Price, Elvin J.—J. C. Weir, $273.
Pearl, Charles, Joseph Klein, Merovitz, Son & Co., Inc., and Jacob Merovitz—A. Schlesser, $114.
Platt, Herman—E. Schoonmaker Co., $726.
Reusswig, Ernst J.—A. J. Schwarzler, $123.
Ryan, John H.—American Nursery Co., $248.
Rockville Centre Improvement Co.—F. Holthusen, $951.
Romer, Max D., and Jacob Reiss—B. Rutchik, $1,161.
Rafoiol, Clara, William Mendelsohn, and Morris Goldberg—S. Zander, $372.
Rosentover, Charles—H. Spotz, $161.
Reynen, Anna and Richard—C. Popp, $2,135.
Reines, Joseph—R. L. Reines, costs, $1,438.
Raff, Lemuel Edson—M. E. Raff, $178,240.
Southwold Development Co.—N. Zobler, $106.
Swire, Abraham—Holtzman-Martin Co., $132.
Swartz, Claude M.—N. Y. Press Co., Ltd., $172.
Stark, Herman—H. Garber, $500.
Simonson, Leo B. and Felix A.—A. Davis, $500.
Sims, E. Nelson—W. W. Hanna, $2,323.
Parrell, Frank—E. Hartwig, $171.
Trisch, Herman L.—Duplex Vacuum Cleaner Co., $327.
Van de Sand, Henry—W. Levy, $160.
W. Kleinert & Co.—J. Szabo, $1,670.
Same—Same, $2,038.
Same—Same, $1,655.
Weiss, Isaac—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $110.
Wite, Albert, and Abraham Charles Grossman—S. Dorfman et al., $1,140.
Weissblum, Louis—C. Monheimer, $272.
Webb, Harry—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $135.
Yankower, David—R. Oblatt, $1,827.
Wexler, Ross Co., Inc.—A. Frank, $296.
William Vail, Inc.—A. Behrer, Jr., et al., $938.
Watson, Samuel S.—J. B. Ross, costs, $143.

In Bronx County.

Dachtera, William A.—Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., $412.
Frank S. Schwab, Inc.—H. Hermann Lumber Co., $293.
Horton, Sarah—J. Butler, $538.
Haber, Morris—G. Friedman, $1,315.
Helfgott, Abraham—H. Herrmann Furniture Co., $268.
Kelly, Anthony—Bronx County Family Wine and Liquor Stores, Inc., $112.
Levy, Harry—Bronx National Bank, $260.
Parentin, Nicolas—J. Maher, $922.
Rose, Louis C.—Wickes Bros., $168.
Starr, Edward T.—M. J. Donovan, $692.
Simplex Improvement Corporation—W. E. Mason, $264.
Stag Knitting Mills, Inc.—H. Mindlin et al., $281.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Nassau Electric R. R. Co.—A. Marks; Jan. 22, 1915, $175.
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—F. Cooper, Feb. 10, 1915, $100.
Thirty-five Per Cent. Automobile Supply Co. —Hall, Jan. 26, 1915, (vacated,) $388.
Amorosi, John—M. Zeller, March 3, 1914, $300.
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—City of N. Y., March 28, 1914, $818.
Rosenfeld Realty Co.—J. G. Adelsdorfer, Dec. 1, 1914, $217.
Feder, Fannie—J. S. Friedman et al., Sept. 1, 1900, (canceled,) $2,538.
Union Ry Co. of N. Y. City—M. Felberbaum, Feb. 5, 1914, $500.
Whitridge, Frederick W., rec'r—M. Mahler, Feb. 6, 1912, $629.
Stoopeck, Samuel—A. B. Gross et al., May 4, 1914, $166.
Borelli, Louis, and Myrtle Bewman—A. Origit et al., Aug. 13, 1910, $1,224.
Douzelli, Luigi—L. Rosein, Nov. 20, 1913, $453.

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Why 's it that this company enjoys the highest credit, irrespective of fluctuations in earning power? Mr. Moody has just prepared a careful analysis, in which this and many other features of the property are discussed. This analysis will prove of great interest to both bondholders and stockholders.

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AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 28 earn from March 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
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SUITS, OVERCOATS, Etc., $12.
$1 DOWN—$1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
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171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

DIAMONDS on CREDIT
L.W. SWEET & CO. 170 BWAY BOWERY

EXPORTS EXCESS FALLS.

A Slight Falling Off of Balance Over Imports Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—For the first time in three weeks the excess of exports over imports for the thirteen principal customs districts of the United States showed a decrease in the seven days ended with Feb. 13. The total exports were valued at $34,186,000, and imports at $25,865,000, a balance in this country's favor of $30,321,000. In the previous week the excess of exports was $37,134,000, and in the week preceding that it was $35,901,000.

Cotton exported in the week ended Feb. 13, amounted to 285,549 bales, which makes a total for the past ten weeks of 2,901,000 bales. Since Dec. 5, this country has accumulated an excess of exports over imports of $305,664,000 in the thirteen principal districts, which do ordinarily about 85 per cent. of the export business of the country.

W. H. Lorimer & Sons' Co. Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—Creditors, representing claims of, approximately, $450,000 against W. H. Lorimer & Sons' Company, dyers and mercerizers, Ontario and Iawrence Streets, are awaiting an investigation of its affairs by a committee. Two local financial institutions are involved in the concern's embarrassment. According to a creditor their claims approximate $90,000. Many of the creditors are Southern mills and local yarn and dyestuff merchants, with claims ranging from a few hundred dollars to $30,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Confidence seems to have been revived in the wheat market and values yesterday were strong and higher, the May position selling within 4¼c of the high point of the season and 13⅞c above the tow point of last Saturday. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.71 and No. 2 hard at $1.75, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track export; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.72½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.68½ cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	..	..	1.69¼	1.65	1.02⅝
July	..	..	1.43⅝	1.41⅛	97⅞

CONSOLIDAEED EXCHANGE.

May	1.71⅝	1.69⅛	1.70⅝	1.67⅝	..
July	1.45⅝	1.44⅝	1.45¼	..	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.63⅞	1.60	1.62⅜	1.59½	94⅜
July	1.37⅛	1.35	1.36⅝	1.34⅛	89½

CORN.

The corn market was easy in the face of the strength in wheat and reports of export sales of at least one cargo, closing ½ to ⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	80⅝	78⅝	79¼	80⅛	66⅝
July	81⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81⅛	65⅝

OATS.

The oats market was influenced by the decline in corn, and prices at the close were ¼ to ⅜c net lower in the face of rumors of export demand. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 65c; No. 2 white, 63½c; No. 3 white, 64½c; No. 4 white, 63½c; fancy clipped white, 67¼c; ordinary clipped white, 66c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	61⅝	60¼	60⅝	61	40
July	57⅝	56⅜	57	57⅜	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firmer owing to smaller receipts of hogs at Western points and a slight advance in the hog market, which seemed to inspire a little better demand, although the semi-monthly statement of stocks showed good increases from the first of the month and a very large increase over last year. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Wednesday, 38,000. Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	10.87	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.92
July	11.05	10.95	11.00	10.95	11.12
Ribs—					
May	10.30	10.22	10.27	10.20	11.62
July	10.52	10.47	10.52	10.42	11.75
Pork—					
May	19.10	18.97	19.10	18.87	21.72
July	19.50	19.32	19.50	19.27	21.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active and rather narrow, with prices easily influenced by orders either way. On the whole, the undertone was steady, and final quotations were unchanged to 8 points net higher. The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.30	7.05
February	..	..	7.15@7.25	7.10
March	7.23	7.20	7.25@7.25	7.14
April	..	..	7.25@7.29	7.21
May	7.30	7.27	7.27@7.28	7.25
June	7.40	7.40	7.38@7.41	7.36
July	7.48	7.45	7.45@7.47	7.44
August	7.57	7.57	7.55@7.57	7.55
September	..	..	7.07@7.09	7.06

COFFEE.

Trading in the coffee market was inactive, total sales amounting to 7,750 bags, and after holding fairly steady throughout the day, values sagged off at the close as a result of very moderate local selling, principally of December, which had a depressing influence on the entire list. Final quotations were 3 points higher for July, and 1 to 7 points net lower for the other positions. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¼c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	5.43@5.45	5.50
March	5.56	5.52	5.49@5.51	5.56
April	..	..	5.58@5.59	5.02
May	5.74	5.70	5.67@5.68	6.73
June	..	..	5.70@5.71	5.75
July	6.80	6.77	6.78@6.80	6.84
August	..	..	6.83@6.84	6.84
September	6.97	6.95	6.89@6.90	6.93
October	..	..	6.94@6.96	6.99
November	..	..	7.01@7.03	7.07
December	7.10	7.10	7.09@7.11	7.16

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 42,523 packages; last week, 41,391 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 300 packages. Fresh receipts were heavy and stock has accumulated in first hands to so large an extent that it has caused increasing pressure to sell and a lower and unsettled market most of the week, possibly the tone was a trifle steadier at the close, but this may be only momentary. Some jobbers who are light in stock are taking on a few more goods; but the demand still lacks force. The make of butter is increasing slowly, and the increase in receipts is due largely to the fact that New York is attracting butter that usually goes to other points. The bulk of the fresh creamery is now selling in range of 31@32c, extras and the higher scoring lots bring 30¼@32c, the latter being extreme. Some lots of held creamery are being shipped out of town, but the local demand is exceedingly light and values largely nominal. Renovated is shade easier, while ladles and packing stock have declined fully 1c, with trade extremely dull. Some further lots of butter are arriving from Denmark and Argentina. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31¼@32c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27¼c; thirds, 25@25¾c; creamery, held, extras, 29½ score, 28@29c; higher scoring 30@30½c; firsts, 27@27½c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 29@30c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 22@26c; renovated, extras, 26@25½c; firsts, 23½@24¼c; lower grades, 21¼@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock held, 20@20½c; current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 48,606 cases. The market has shown a varying tone during the week, with some reductions in the leading grades. Supplies have come forward quite freely, and advices indicate pretty liberal shipments in transit from the South and Southwest. At the close the market for fresh gathered was irregular. Some receivers are well cleared of stock and report a fair demand. Others are liberally supplied and the offerings on the whole appear to be sufficient for all requirements at unchanged prices. Some of the stock coming in is again under limits, and the tone of the market is unsettled and irregular. Storage eggs are very freely offered, and in some quarters ther is a strong pressure to sell, leading to further weakness in price. Nearby white eggs are scars, and with some shortage dealers are in instances bidding slightly higher prices in order to secure supplies. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25½@26c; extra firsts, 25c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; refrigerator, best, 18@19c; undergrades, 12@17½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 35@36c; defective, 33@34c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 33@35c; Western, gathered whites, 30@33c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 25½@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24@25c; duck eggs, Baltimore, per dozen, 38c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 33@35c.

CHICAGO DEPOSITS GROW.

Banks Now Hold Considerably More Than a Billion Dollars.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Deposits held by the banks of Chicago have increased about $90,000,000 since Jan. 1, and are now considerably over the $1,000,000,000 mark.

The Continental and Commercial National yesterday reported total deposits of $198,300,000, an increase of $39,400,000 since the last official report, on Dec. 31; the First National has $131,000,000, a gain of $13,729,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Incorporated today:

Selros Dress Fabric Co., textiles, $100,000; J. L. Selfridge, E. T. Ross, W. A. Dwyer, 276 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Fall River Wholesale Dry Goods Co., $50,000; S. Sandler, D. Zaslow, I. Seligman, 145 Cottage St., Fall River, Mass.

Robert Hill, Inc., grocery, $50,000; C. Kuhl, M. Kostering, W. Geschwindner, 323 East 90th St.

Pre-eminent Films, Limited, motion pictures, $25,000; M. E. Ripley, K. M. Bullen, M. Peel, 208 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton.

Wolverine Co., plumbing specialties, $25,000; W. K. Dupre, Jr., R. Sherman, R. Bennett, Jr., 14 Wall St.

Duplex Washing Machine Corpn. of New York, $35,000; A. Marx, W. N. Anderson, K. B. Stimson, North Waterboro, Me.

Universal Cap Co., Buffalo, clothing, hats, hosiery, $25,000; L. Rosen, E. and J. Mayer, 196 Seneca St., Buffalo.

Prohibition Film Corpn., theatres, pictures, $15,000; W. Steiner, R. T. Kane, C. Muehlman, 220 West 42d St.

Eneleh Co., realty, construction, bonds, stocks, securities, investments, $10,000; D. J. Lefkowitz, C. M. Bennitt, L. M. Wilson, 35 Nassau St.

Central Valley Realty Co., realty, managerial, $10,000; G. E. Wallen, L. H. Riley, F. F. Proctor, 22 West 59th St.

The Avebury Corpn., realty, brokerage, $10,000; A. McCulloh, G. D. Hallock, A. L. Mason, 17 Wall St.

The Brooklyn Last Co., Brooklyn, shoe machinery, $10,000; S. Gubitosi, G. Raisbeck, A. Sclaci, 392 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn.

Excelsior Publishing House, $10,000; T. Adam, F. and F. Bien, Jr., 5 Beekman St.

Cru Patents Corpn., motion pictures, photography, printing, publishing, $10,000; A. H. T. Banzhaf, W. F. Brothers, W. P. Scully, 2 Rector St.

Lewin's Inc., clothing, $10,000; I. Cohen, D. S. and H. B. Rose, 400 West 150th St.

Judian Rubber Mfg. Co., Port Richmond, heels, products, $10,000; B. R. Bookstaver, N. Zobler, A. Grauer, 25 East 99th St.

Bevan House Properties Co., realty, construction, managerial, brokerage, $5,000; L. H. Riley, G. E. Wallen, F. F. Proctor, Jr., 22 West 59th St.

Knitwear Mfg. Co., neckwear, sweaters, apparel, $6,000; C. Grudsberg, N. Klein, H. Glickman, 1,181 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Capital Increase: Utica Gas and Electric Co., Utica, $2,000,000 to $4,500,000.

Authorization: Southern Oil and Ink Co., Savannah, Ga., $100,000; repre., James S. Jay, 10 Vandewater St., New York.

Voluntary dissolution: Otto L. Spannhake, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Charters filed today:

H. & R. Machine and Garage Co., Ridgewood, $5,000; I. H. Riopel, T. B. Hopper, Edward W. Riopel, Ridgewood.

Beneficial Loan Society of Mercer County, Trenton, $10,000; Al. Hughes, Js. Doyle, Chs. Sheenhan, Trenton.

Metropolitan Awning Co., Newark, $10,000; Jab. Dauer, L. B. Lesser, A. Hirschman, Newark.

Hardham Printing Co., Newark, $25,000; W. H. Davis, H. L. Hepburn, H. B. Davis, Bloomfield.

Acme Specialties Co., Newark, fabrics, $125,000. J. C. Wade, Newark, H. Cottrel, Nutley, H. M. Lloyd, Montclair.

Automobile Tire Cooler Co., Newark, $500,000. D. Hall, A. Lindsley, C. C. Leonard, Newark.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$1,733,988	+ $77,729
Nineteen roads	7,620,766	—1,290,126
Total (27 roads)	9,354,754	—1,212,397

PERE MARQUETTE for December—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	2,319	2,325	*6
Gross	$1,421,699	$1,480,201	*$67,502
Net aft. taxes.	236,576	100,876	135,699
6 mos. gross...	9,350,708	9,074,272	276,435
Net aft. taxes.	2,384,307	884,221	1,500,086

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	313,142	525,896	577,722
Net	7,790	148,570	133,786
7 mos. gross..	3,180,974	5,022,952	4,962,373
Net	835,706	1,583,637	1,691,888

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN GLUE COMPANY reports for the nineteen months from June 1, 1913, to Jan. 1, 1915, as follows:

Net earnings	$371,421
Previous surplus	1,190,292
Total surplus	1,561,712
Depreciation	899,999
Dividends	312,000
Profit and loss surplus	549,714

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross sales	5,133,308	5,043,062	90,246
Expenses	4,664,907	4,540,883	124,024
Net profit	468,400	502,179	*33,779
Other income	5,750	659	5,091
Total income	474,150	502,838	*28,688
Interest	180,000	180,000	..
Surplus	294,150	322,838	*28,688
Dividends	179,961	44,969	134,992
Surplus	114,189	277,869	*163,680
Prev. surplus	277,869	.....	277,869
P. & L. surp.	392,058	277,869	114,189

*Decrease.

LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Revenue	16,168,055	15,294,687	15,862,436
Expenses	10,963,408	10,488,580	9,652,556
Depreciation	503,460	534,704	.....
Net revenue	4,696,188	4,271,402	4,209,879
Gen. expenses.	134,693	136,853	139,841
Taxes	986,562	540,710	450,567
Int. fd. debt.	1,190,095	994,202	931,214
Income	2,704,835	2,599,823	2,688,256
Depreciation	.....	.....	400,000
Depletion of coal lands	221,256	227,812	.....
Net income	2,483,578	2,372,510	2,288,256

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for the month of November, 1914, as reported to the Public Service Commission—

	Oper. Revenue.	Oper. Income.	Other Income.
Hud & Man	308,028	173,580	91,358
Interboro:			
Subway div.	1,536,907	1,018,851	38,777
Elev'd div.	1,297,003	591,103	10,130
B'klyn R. T.	2,105,114	677,792	85,691
N. Y. Consol.	654,507	240,006	31,826
B'klyn Heights	679,557	226,364	19,937
Bridge Op. Co.	19,391	19,391	.....
B'klyn & Q'ns	132,400	45,551	10,114
C. I. & B'klyn	125,185	29,945	2,981
C. I. & Gr.	2,055	*1,315	771
Nassau Elec.	406,779	92,990	17,757
South B'klyn.	81,615	34,560	2,302
N. Y. Rys.	1,061,862	294,624	38,179
†Second Av.	68,773	14,179	.....
Third Av.	310,511	98,541	76,709
†Dry Dock	41,554	4,711	43
42d St. M. & St. N.	158,058	65,491	192
Belt Line	62,627	15,515	220
N. Y. C. In'boro	56,145	17,126	102
Union	216,444	51,997	2,754
W'chest. Elec.	44,707	6,250	31
Yonkers	58,721	14,839	73
N. Y. & Q'ns.	106,442	*1,113	4
Richm'd Lt.	27,116	5,411	16,108

*Deficit. †Operated by receiver.

MACKAY COS. for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Income	4,246,014	4,202,413	4,136,009
Pref. divs.

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LONDON

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We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency."

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities.
43 Exchange Place, New York

Do Your Investments

constitute a unit or are they just so many independent units having no particular relation to each other?

Is your total investment well balanced and your risk properly distributed?

Our
Department of Service
will be glad to analyze your investments and make suggestions if changes seem advisable.

H. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

To the Person

who has $1,000 or more to invest in a sound security, we suggest

County of Scurry, TEXAS, 5% BONDS

Price, 100 and interest.
(Circular No. 10602)

The United States Treasurer has formally accepted bonds of this issue to secure Postal Savings Bank deposits

Our general Municipal list will be mailed regularly on request.

Farson, Son & Co
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Tax Exempt Investments
United States 3s 1961
To pay 2.90%
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To pay 4.25%
Safety, Convertibility
No Income Tax Return required, therefore privacy

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Established 1885
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Tax Exempt Issues
State of Mass. 4s, 1915-1955
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F. J. LISMAN & CO
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Exempt from Federal Income Tax
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., Water 4½s
Maturing Jan. 1, 1943
Legal investment for savings banks in New York and other States.
Price to yield 4.25%.
R. M. GRANT & CO.,
NEW YORK — CHICAGO
31 Nassau St. — 111 W. Monroe St.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Significant Absence of General European Selling — Stocks Lower, Bonds Less Active.

One of the facts which stands out strikingly in the unparalleled situation which has come about in the relations of this market to those of Europe is that barring some German selling there is no pressure on our stock market from abroad. Current rates of exchange put a large premium on sales of American securities by England, but England is not selling. There can be only one explanation, and that is, that in these troublous times English investors recognize American securities as those which are furthest removed from the dangerous effects of war. This is an expression of confidence in the outlook here of which Wall Street may well take count. It is a phase of the matter which deserves equal attention with the other phases to which the financial community was giving more particular attention yesterday.

There was talk of a creation here in the near future of a large credit for England, and it is highly probable that some such transaction will be put through. It is recognized that the decline in exchange while directly favorable to us represents an altogether abnormal condition, and it is argued in some banking quarters that in the long run normal conditions, or as nearly normal conditions as are possible, would best serve the interests of this country as well as those of Europe. If a large credit for England is arranged as a means of checking the decline in exchange, it will be in part as a result of the weight given to that point of view.

The situation growing out of Germany's announced purpose of establishing a war zone around Great Britain after tomorrow was very naturally being discussed yesterday as the serious matter that it is. The stock market in a further decline and the bond market in a substantial contraction in the volume of over-the-counter business reflected the spirit of caution engendered by the war zone proclamation, and the protest on our part to which it gave rise. The near approach of the time set for the beginning of the so-called submarine blockade of Great Britain naturally increased the caution which was felt, although it was not anticipated that the results of the German proclamation, whatever they are to be, would be disclosed on the date which Germany named in its proclamation.

The very satisfactory price paid for the Rochester bonds which were up for public bidding, and the fact that the general run of applicants for participation in the New York Central underwriting syndicate received only about 20 per cent. of the amount applied for, were yesterday's indications of a continuance of a firm bond market, notwithstanding the recent slackening in activity.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Loans to Belligerents.

Banking opinion is not unanimous on the question of extending credit to European belligerents. Specifically, in respect to the British credit which is now under discussion, Wall Street knows some of its bankers feel that this market should not go too far in the direction of extending aid of this kind to those who are at war. The majority opinion, however, seems to be that the extension of credits not only would be proper, but in the long run would be decidedly advantageous to ourselves. As one banker put it, if we are to be merchants, it is to our interest to see to it that our customers on the other side are enabled to pay as easily as we can manage to have them pay. The decline in exchange, the further it went, would make it increasingly costly for Europe to pay for goods bought here.

***

What Down Seventeen, Up Fourteen.

Neither the talk of an embargo nor official inquiries into the advance in wheat have sufficed to prevent a further rise which in the trade is attributed directly to continued heavy buying by Europe. The May wheat option at Chicago reached its high point on Feb. 5 at $1.67 a bushel. By Saturday last it had fallen 17 cents a bushel to $1.50, but the two days of trading since have carried the price back to $1.63⅞. It went down 17 cents in eight days and up practically 14 cents in two days. European buyers are evidently more anxious to get the wheat than they are to avoid inquiry into the prices which they and others are paying.

***

May Renew Notes.

There has been talk for a week of a probable early issue of Baltimore & Ohio bonds. It now seems possible that no permanent financing will be done by the Baltimore & Ohio at this time, and that instead it may resort to a renewal of its notes. It is explained, however, that no definite decision has been reached. Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s are selling at 86, or on practically a 5% per cent. basis, and it is suggested that the road may prefer to renew its notes when the time comes unless opportunity should offer to do its financing on a more favorable basis than that which is suggested by the price at which its convertible bonds are selling.

***

Possible Government Financing.

The bond market is again talking about the likelihood of a United States Government issue of some sort to enlarge the funds at the disposal of the Treasury. These figures which show the growth in the deficit and the decline in the net balance in the general fund in the Treasury since the beginning of this fiscal year furnish the ground for this talk:

	Excess of ordinary disb'sem'ts.	Net excess of all disb'sem'ts, including Pan. Canal.	Net bal. in general fund.
July 1	$3,449,722	$4,450,722	$141,644,302
Aug. 1	*1,484,685	3,454,861	142,741,808
Sept. 1	14,838,602	23,914,198	122,276,934
Oct. 1	26,655,421	37,588,448	108,602,684
Nov. 1	43,629,743	56,944,325	89,246,807
Dec. 1	57,233,342	72,825,769	73,365,373
Jan. 1	65,358,773	82,188,395	64,002,737
Feb. 1	72,251,750	90,567,023	55,624,109
Feb. 13	81,200,416	99,526,000	46,665,122

*Excess of receipts.

Opinion is divided regarding the form which Government financing is likely to take should it be decided upon. The choice seems to lie between a further issue of Panama 3 per cent. non-circulation bonds, which now command a market around 102, and an issue of one-year certificates. The ability of the Federal Reserve Banks to absorb a large amount of Government bonds or certificates should they care to do so has introduced a new element into the market for Government issues.

***

Europe's Need, Not Ours.

Foreign exchange has sold at no such rates in a generation. The low point of 1907 was passed on Monday, and rates fell much further yesterday. In that year low rates of exchange reflected the extreme needs of this market. Those who had credits in London sold drafts against them at anything they could get in order to realize money here. The very opposite of that is true now. We are amply supplied with money, but Europe is buying here with so free a hand that it has to put up with a large discount on the drafts drawn against these goods. The remedy aside from some special arrangement with us would be to let gold come here freely, and that Europe is not doing and probably is not ready to do.

***

Hurting Mr. Schwab's Feelings.

Charles M. Schwab, according to a story heard in the Street yesterday, is fearfully awaiting a petition from stockholders seeking to have dividends paid on Bethlehem Steel common. When the petition appears, if it does appear at all, according to the story, Mr. Schwab will offer to resign at once as head of the corporation, having found discouraging evidence that his work is not being appreciated. Curiously, this touching narrative appealed more strongly to the Street's sense of humor than to its serious side. It was recalled that Mr. Schwab himself holds a considerable interest in Bethlehem Steel shares and probably would be quite desirous of getting an income from them if he thought the corporation had better pay common stock dividends rather than devote surplus earnings to extension of plant. The fact that the Bethlehem Company has been able to make such excellent reports of income in the last two years is due largely to the money put into the property in preceding years. Mr. Schwab's attitude toward common dividends has been known ever since he took charge of the corporation. They will be paid, he has said, when certain plans of expansion have been carried out and the plants put in a state of high efficiency.

TO DISCUSS CHECK CLEARING

New York State Bankers to Meet Reserve Bank Directors.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, has invited each of the eight geographical groups into which the membership of the New York State Bankers Association is divided to send two representatives to a conference with the Directors of the Reserve Bank, to be held this afternoon.

The subject for discussion will be the clearing of checks among the banks of the second Federal Reserve District, which is coterminous with this State.

One of the delegates from each group will be from a city or large town and the other from a small place, so that all points of view may be presented.

The subject of check clearances is now before the Federal Reserve Board, which has discretion as to how far and how rapidly the system shall be extended.

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SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, unchanged. In New York, 48⅛c, unchanged.

HARRIMAN BANK IN ALASKA.

Far North Branch to Aid in Government Development.

The Harriman National Bank announced yesterday that a charter had been granted for a branch bank at Seward, Alaska, to be known as the Harriman National Bank of Alaska. The bank will shortly open for a general banking business. It was said yesterday that it would also serve the Government in the development of Alaskan territory.

The officers of the bank are Joseph W. Harriman, President; John A. Noble, Gaston Hardy, H. B. Wesselman, Vice Presidents; Ehrich Lucas, cashier, and Directors, Joseph W. Harriman, Gaston Hardy, J. H. Sears, John A. Hesse, and Erich Lucas.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4½	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	5	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	5½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Sixty to ninety days ..... 2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2½@3	3		3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80	$4.79	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80¼	4.79⅜	4.79⅝

BANKERS' TIME BILLS.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.77⅛	$4.76⅛

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

London	$4.77

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.25	5.24⅛
Berlin	.84½	.84⅝
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Holland	.39⅞	.40
Italy	5.61	5.60

New York Clearing House exchanges, $220,118,372; balance, $17,697,121; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,303,594.

The local banks have lost $3,198,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5 premium.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.87½	36.37½	36.00	37.00
Lead	3.82½	3.87½	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2 Xdry	14.00	14.50	....	....
Spelter	8.65	8.90	8.65	8.90
Antimony	20.00	21.00	19.50	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14½@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	15	0	63	2	6
Copper, futures	64	0	0	63	12	6
Tin, spot	178	0	0	178	0	0
Tin, futures	183	0	0	185	0	0
Lead	19	1	3	19	0	0
Spelter	30	10	0	30	15	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	160,160
Same day last year	231,835
Year to date	7,931,612
Same period last year	14,124,110
Average price and change 50 stocks	61.42 — .38
Same day last year	70.99 — .28

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29⅛	29¼	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	29	29⅛	28½	29⅛	+ ¼
33	36	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	35	35	35	35	— 2
53¾	53⅞	6,200	Amalgamated Cop	53¾	54¼	53½	53⅞	— ⅜
91	35¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
38⅝	40	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40	— ⅛
27½	28⅛	500	Am. Can	28¼	28¼	27½	28	— ¼
45½	46	500	Am. Cotton Oil	46¼	46¼	45¾	45¾	— ⅝
27¼	28	300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27	28	27	28	+ ⅝
21½	22½	100	Am. Locomotive	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
30	32	100	Am. Malt pf	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅞
64⅜	64½	8,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	63½	63⅝	63⅜	64½	— 1
100½	101½	150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— 1½
...	80	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	78	78	78	78	— ¾
102	102½	800	Am. Sugar Refin	102	103	101½	102¼	— ¾
119½	119⅝	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120	120	119½	119½	— ¾
18	20	100	Am. Woolen	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
26⅞	26⅞	100	Anaconda Cop. Co	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
94	94½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F	94½	94½	94	94¼	— ⅞
98	98⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98⅛	...
103¼	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
30¾	32½	20	Baldwin Loco	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
68½	69	600	Baltimore & Ohio	68½	68½	68¼	68½	— ⅛
...	60	500	Baltimore & O. pf	60	60	60	60	— ½
56¼	56⅝	11,025	Bethlehem Steel	57⅝	57⅝	55¼	56¼	+ ⅝
104⅜	105⅛	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅝
86⅜	86⅞	400	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86⅜	— ⅝
18¼	18⅜	1,440	California Petrol	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
47	51	100	California Pet. pf	50	50	50	50	— 3½
157	157¼	2,800	Canadian Pacific	158	158	156¾	157⅛	— ⅝
35⅜	35½	4,100	Central Leather Co	35¾	35⅞	35	35½	— ⅜
41¾	42	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ¼
11	11¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western	11	11	11	11	— ¼
29⅝	30⅜	40	Chi. Gt. West. pf	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	...
86	86¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P	86	86	86	86	...
124	126	100	Chi. & Northwest	125¼	125¼	125¼	125½	+1½
35¼	35½	600	Chino Copper	35½	35½	35¼	35½	— ¼
100¼	100½	50	Cluett, Peabody pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
25½	26	210	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
117½	118½	100	Consolidated Gas	117½	117½	117½	117½	— 1¼
90	92	100	Continental Can pf	90½	90½	90¼	90¼	— 1½
66	67½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	— ¼
147	148¾	100	Delaware & Hud	149	149	149	149	...
21¾	22	2,720	Erie	21⅞	22	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
171½	173	192	General Chemical	172	172	172	172	+1
...	107⅜	100	Gen. Chemical pf	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅛
141¼	142½	100	General Electric	141¾	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	— 1¼
91⅝	92½	100	General Motors	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
95	96	200	General Motors pf	93½	95½	93¼	95¼	+ ¼
114⅜	115¼	900	Great Northern pf	113½	115¾	114⅜	115	— ¼
31	31½	1,500	G. N. certs. ore prop	31⅛	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
50⅜	50½	200	Guggenheim Explor	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ½
18½	18⅝	300	Inspiration Copper	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	12¼	40	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	12½	12½	12½	12½	...
57¼	57½	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf	57½	57½	57	57⅛	— ⅜
9	9⅜	200	Iowa Central	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
108	109½	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	109	109	109	109	— ⅜
28⅛	32	100	Lackawanna Steel	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— 1⅛
96	98	20	Laclede Gas	98	98	98	98	...
132½	133	1,000	Lehigh Valley	132½	133	132	133	...
...	18	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	18	— 2
115	115½	500	Louis. & Nash	116	116	115	115½	— 1½
76	77	400	Mackay Cos	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	...
23⅜	24¼	1,600	Maxwell Motors	23½	24½	23½	24	+2
61¼	62	2,600	Max. Motors 1st pf	60½	62¼	60	62	+1½
25	25½	2,700	Max. Motors 2d pf	24½	26	24½	25½	+1⅝
69⅜	70¼	14,400	Mexican Petroleum	72	72	69	70	— 2½
18⅜	19	200	Miami Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
17½	18½	1,280	Minn. & St. Louis	19	19	17⅝	17⅝	— 1⅛
110	112	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	112	112	112	112	...
10¼	11	200	Mo., Kansas & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	...
10⅜	10⅞	1,500	Missouri Pacific	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
50½	50⅝	5,410	Montana Power	50⅝	52	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
101½	102	300	Montana Power pf	101½	101½	101	101	+1
121¼	123½	250	Nat. Biscuit Co	122½	123	122½	123	+2
49½	51½	300	Nat. Lead Co	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	— ¾
107	108½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	...
83¾	84¼	2,900	N. Y. Central	84½	84¼	83¾	84	— ¼
...	49	150	N. Y., N. H. & H	49	49	49	49	...
100½	100¼	300	Norfolk & Western	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
102⅜	103½	900	Northern Pacific	103	103	102⅜	102⅜	+ ½
104⅜	105	1,710	Penn. R. R.	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅝
20⅜	20⅝	4,400	Pittsburgh Coal	21⅛	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
95	95⅞	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	95	96	95	96	+⅝
29	29½	800	Pressed Steel Car	31	31	29⅛	29¼	—1⅝
152	153	100	Pullman Co	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	+ ⅛
17	17¼	340	Ray Con. Copper	17⅝	17⅝	17	17	— ¼
143½	143⅝	20,600	Reading	143½	143⅞	143	143⅜	...
20	20½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20	20	20	...
1¼	1½	100	Rock Island Co. pf	1½	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
1⅛	1¼	100	Rumely (M.) Co	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
12⅝	13	100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13	13	— ⅝
36	36½	200	Seab. Air Line pf	36	36	36	36	...
84	84¼	2,830	Southern Pacific	84⅛	84½	83¾	84	— ½
35	45	47	So. Porto Rico Sug	40	40	40	40	...
15⅛	15⅜	1,100	Southern Railway	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
...	50	200	Southern Ry. pf	50	50	50	50	...
45	45⅜	1,025	Studebaker Co	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	250	Studebaker Co. pf	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	— ⅜
29½	29⅞	1,270	Tennessee Copper	30⅛	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
129	130	1,400	Texas Co	132	132	128	130	—2½
12½	13	100	Texas & Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45¾	46	720	Third Avenue	45½	46	45½	46	— ¼
58	75	65	Underw. Typew	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	...
5½	6	100	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
119	119½	8,105	Union Pacific	119⅝	119⅞	119	119	— ⅝
80⅜	81⅝	261	Union Pacific pf	81½	81¼	81⅛	81¼	+ ⅛
104	105½	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ½
25½	27	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	26	26	26	26	...
55½	56¼	200	U. S. Rubber	56	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅜
42¾	43¼	17,400	U. S. Steel	43¼	43⅝	42⅜	43¼	— ⅛
104½	104½	480	U. S. Steel pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
52¼	52⅝	1,000	Utah Copper	52⅝	52⅝	52½	52½	— ¼
⅜	1	100	Wabash	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	2¼	100	Wabash pf	2	2	2	2	...
30	34	100	West. Maryland pf	30½	30½	30¼	30½	—4½
63½	63¾	400	Western Union Tel	63¾	63⅞	63¼	63¼	— ⅜
70	70½	900	Westingh. El. & M	70⅝	70⅝	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅜
95	97	500	Willys-Overland	95⅝	96	95½	96	+ ¼
95¼	96	100	Willys-Overland pf	96	96	96	96	— ¼

18,390

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	26½	26½	26	26
300	Comb. Frac	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
700	G'field Merg	.24½	.26	.24½	.26
1,000	Jumbo Ext	.83	.83	.82	.82
200	Meridian	42¾	43¾	42½	42½
400	Montana	.45	.46	.45	.46
200	Ton. Exten	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
200	Union Consol	.05	.05	.05	.05

4,200

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Walter L. Clark, former Vice President of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, has joined the organization, formed by E. R. Stettinius for J. P. Morgan & Co. to make purchases of war supplies for the British Government.

Swift & Co.'s $10,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds due July 1, 1944, and redeemable at 102½ are being offered by Potter, Choate & Prentice and White, Weld & Co. of this city and the First Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago at 96 and interest, to yield about 5.27 per cent.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a pamphlet on bank acceptances treating the subject from the standpoint of a layman.

Claus A. Spreckels, President of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, has gone to Cuba to study the sugar situation there. Sugar manufacturers have predicted a world shortage of sugar.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4½	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	5	5	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5½
Minneapolis	4½	5	5½	5½
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Sixty to ninety days ..... 2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2
	60 Days.	90 Days.		6 Mos.
On time	2½@3	3		3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Four to six months, best names ..... 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80	$4.79	$4.79⅝
Cables	4.80¼	4.79⅜	4.79⅝

BANKERS' TIME BILLS.

	60 Days.	90 Days.
London	$4.77⅛	$4.76⅛

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

London	$4.77

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79⅝	$4.79⅝
Paris	5.25	5.24⅛
Berlin	.84½	.84⅝
Switzerland	5.45	5.44
Holland	.39⅞	.40
Italy	5.61	5.60

New York Clearing House exchanges, $220,118,372; balance, $17,697,121; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,303,594.

The local banks have lost $3,198,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 5c discount; Montreal, $5 premium.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	35.87½	36.37½	36.00	37.00
Lead	3.82½	3.87½	3.75	3.85
Iron, No. 2 Xdry	14.00	14.50	....	....
Spelter	8.65	8.90	8.65	8.90
Antimony	20.00	21.00	19.50	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14½@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	63	15	0	63	2	6
Copper, futures	64	0	0	63	12	6
Tin, spot	178	0	0	178	0	0
Tin, futures	183	0	0	185	0	0
Lead	19	1	3	19	0	0
Spelter	30	10	0	30	15	0

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Show Further Declines on Brisker Trading—Bonds Active and Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 197,286 shares of stocks and $933,000 of bonds. In addition there were sales of 45,790 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,730; oils, 1,436, and mining, 179,120. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	British-Am. T., old	13	13	13	13
200	†Electric Boat	36	36½	36	36½
200	†Electric B. pf	57½	57½	57¼	57½
65	Kelly S. Tire	110½	110½	109	109
20	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf	83½	83¼	83	83
1,500	Man. Transit	½	½	½	½
100	Nat. C. & S.	55	55	55	55
135	N. C. & S. pf	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
600	Riker & Hegeman	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
700	Savoy Oil	6¼	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
1,000	Sterling Gum	3¼	3¾	3¼	3⅜
10	Tob. Products	60	60	60	70
200	Tob. Prod. pf	93

A Safe Lead

The conservative bank officer is an investor by profession. His lead you may safely follow.

During the past seven years over 300 banks have bought

Commercial Security Sixes

to the extent of nearly $11,000,000.

These bonds are secured by choice two and three-name secured paper, trusteed with a great metropolitan trust company. They mature at convenient periods—3 months to 2½ years—and are always negotiable at par.

For the employment of temporarily idle funds, this security is ideal.

Call at our office or write for Booklet T-17.

COMMERCIAL SECURITY COMPANY

Capital and Surplus, $1,100,000

437 Fifth Ave. (at 39th Street)

WANTED.

25 New England Power Com. & Pfd.
50 Conn. River Power Com.
150 U. S. Light & Heat Pfd.
10⅝ United Gas & Elec. 2d Pf. & Com.
50 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
100 Eagle Lock Co.
50 Dayton Power & Light Com.
25 Dayton Power & Light Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
25 Wamsutta Mills.
15 Fara Spaca Co.
50 [illegible] Silver Pfd.
25c C. S. Finishing Pfd.
20 Celluloid Co.
25 Hendee Mfg. Co. Com.
15 Springfield Gas Lt. Co.
50 Cook-Bernheimer Com.
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
100 Bristol Brass.

FOR SALE.

$500 American Real Estate 6s
50 Amer. Water Works 1st Pfd.
100 Chicago Utilities Pfd.
100 American Mfg. Com.
50 Republic Ry. Ltg. Com.
100 United Gas 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
100 Int. Agric. Corp. Pfd.
50 U. S. Metals Products Pfd.
100 Art Metals Construction Co.
20 Int. Textbook Co.
15 U. S. Envelope Co. Pfd.
50 Childs (Restaurant) Co. Com.
15 Sulzberger Com.
50 Otis Elevator Com.
25 Borden's Condensed Milk Com.
10 Singer Manufacturing Co.

HOTCHKIN & CO.

34 Pine St., N.Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

We Will Buy

Columbia Gas & Elec. Coll. 5s 1927
Cuyahoga Telephone 5s 1919
Columbia Gas & Elec. Deb. 5s 1927
Chic. & Indiana Coal Ry. 1st 5s 1936
Empire District Elect. 1st 5s 1949
Missouri, Kan. & Texas (Notes) 1915
United Gas & Elec. Conv. 5s 1915
United Lead Debenture 5s 1943

We Will Sell

Asbestos Corp. of Canada 5s 1942
Buffalo & Susq. Corp. 4s 1963
Cuban American Sugar 6s 1918
Guantanamo & West.R.R. 1st 6s 1920
New Orl'ns, Tex. & Mex. 5s (Receipts)
M. K. T. (Notes) 1915
Santa Cecilia Sugar 6s 1925
U. S. Telephone 5s 1919

Gilbert Eliott & Co

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Bush Terminal Com. Stock
100 Electric Boat Com. Stock
25 National Park Bank Stock
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Republ. Rwy & Lt. Com. & Pfd. Stk.
50 Westchester Insurance Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stock
100 Com'w'th Pow., Ry. & Lt. Com. Stk.
25 DuPont Powder Com. Stock
100 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Garfield National Bank Stock
50 Irving National Bank Stock

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
50 National Transit	20 Continental Oil
25 Northern Pipe Line	25 S. W. Pa. P. L.
25 Ohio Oil	25 S. O. of Indiana
20 S. O. of Kentucky	10 S. O of Nebraska
25 S. O. of New York	10 Swan & Finch
20 Vacuum Oil	25 Prairie Pipe Line

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Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Morgan & Finlay

Citizens Wat., Phillipsburg, 5s
Den. & R. Grande Adj. Inc. 5s
Memphis Lt. & Power 5s
Minn. & St. Louis 6% Notes
N. Y. & Westchester Ltg. 4s
Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s

115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

CANADIAN MUNICIPALS

Yielding 4% to 6%.

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Montreal Toronto Boston London

Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Otis Elevator
American Piano
Gray Nat'l Telautograph

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We Will Buy

5 Amer. Power & Lt. 6s 1921
5 Consumers Power 5s 1929
5 Consumers Power 5s 1936
5 Utah Sec. Corp. 6s 1922
5 Union Elect. Lt. & Pr. 5s 1933

GWYNNE BROTHERS

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

E.F. Hutton & Co

Bond Department
Woolworth Building
New York

Shawnee Gas & Elect. 5s
Empire District Elect. 5s
Electric Bond Deposit Pfd.
Federal Lt. & Tract. Com. & Pfd.

Williams, Dunbar & Coleman

60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

American Public Utilities Co.

Young—Vigorous—Progressive
ALWAYS A MARKET.

H. F. McConnell & Co.

25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John. New York.

COTTON UP 8 POINTS IN A STEADY MARKET

Three Days' Exports Far Greater Than for the Full Week Last Year.

SWEDEN'S BIG IMPORTS

Heavy Demand Taken to Indicate That Germany May Be Getting the Surplus.

Cotton showed more or less uncertainty yesterday and the market was dull although the undertone was fairly steady. After the recovery of about a dozen points or so from the low level of Monday there was no disposition to make purchases and the bears showed no inclination to become aggressive. The close showed a net gain of 3 to 8 points, with the near position showing the greater relative firmness.

Exports again were quite large, reaching about 68,000 bales. The exports for the three days this week were placed at 179,000 bales, against 135,000 bales for the full week last year. There are prospects of a bigger gain over last year during February than there was in January.

The recent flutter over contraband and blockade has aroused considerable curiosity about exports to Continental countries thus far this season. The figures of the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges do not segregate the exports to Continental countries with the exception of France. Consequently, the trade has been in doubt as to the real basis for the suspicion that Germany has been receiving more cotton than she has obtained through direct importation.

The segregated figures, however, do not indicate that there is any real basis for these claims. For instance, for the six months ending with December Austria has received direct only 445 bales and Germany has obtained only about 90,000 bales. The shipments to Italy were about 416,000 bales, Holland 54,000 bales, Norway 17,000, Spain 178,000 bales.

The only country which has received an abnormal amount is Sweden, whose importation during the six months' period was 248,000 bales, which is practically twice as much as this country usually receives in a full year. It looks, therefore, as if Germany had received her indirect supplies of cotton almost entirely from Sweden. The importations of Italy of 416,000 bales represent about half her usual annual absorption.

Advices from Savannah report fifty steamers at that port either loading cotton or awaiting cargoes. This is exclusive of coastwise vessels.

There have been general rains in the East Gulf States. Over the rest of the belt the weather has been more settled. The improved condition of the roads has been responsible for more liberal sales in cotton, but farmers are not pressing their offerings on the market.

The New Orleans Exchange was closed yesterday on account of Mardi Gras, but will be open today.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged, Norfolk 12c advance, Augusta 5½c advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.55 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.50	8.44	8.50@8.51	8.42@8.43
May	8.78	8.68	8.76@8.77	8.70@8.72
July	8.96	8.88	8.93@8.94	8.90@8.91
October	9.20	9.12	9.15@9.20	9.15@9.16
December	9.36	9.28	9.35@9.36	9.30@9.31
January	9.38	9.38	9.44@9.45	9.39@9.41

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	39,537	40,686	25,939
New Orleans	19,288	26,382	9,895
Mobile	Holiday	359	1,487
Savannah	12,652	15,559	4,995
Charleston	3,075	1,818	319
Wilmington	591	2,105	669
Norfolk	2,458	2,424	991

Total port receipts, 87,827, against 49,724 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,154	2,098	810
Memphis	2,247	2,906	3,006
St. Louis	50	2,650	2,118
Houston	22,214	18,344	9,290

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	24,000 to 26,000	16,879	6,330
New Orleans		10,033	6,058

Total exports yesterday, 68,018; so far this season, 4,643,982, against 6,763,074 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	1915.	—Stocks.— 1914.
....	N. Orleans.	Holiday	419,512	273,873
....	Mobile	Holiday	47,758	43,001
2,135	Savannah	8¼	283,863	97,302
806	Galveston	8.45	613,409	431,602
....	Wilmington	8.00	52,641	32,341
244	Norfolk	8.00	88,913	69,980
354	Augusta	7.93	147,990	58,606
2,000	Memphis	7.88	225,381	197,312
....	St. Louis	8.00	37,573	32,418
3,781	Houston	8.40	206,213	182,331

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a slow business in spot cotton, with middling nine points advance at 5.01d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 26,049 bales, including 17,567 American. Closed quiet.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	101¼	102
American Light & Traction	315	326
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	14
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
*American Gas & Electric	87	90
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	34	38
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	48	52
Cities Service pf.	56½	58½
Colorado Power	13	14
Colorado Power pf.	85½	91
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	55	56½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	82	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	55
Empire District Electric 5s	67	70
Empire District Electric pf.	50	70
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	21½	22½
Northern States Power pf.	80	81½
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	43
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	18
Republic Railway & Light Co. pf.	65	67
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	6
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17½	19
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8¼	9¼
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	36½	38
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	12½	14
Western Power	14½	16½
Western Power pf.	60	63

*Par value $50.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	118	122	118	122
American Cigar pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	75	65	75
British-Am. Tobacco.	18	18½	17¾	18½
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	140	150	140	150
J. S. Young pf.	104½	106½	104½	106
MacAndrews & F.	172	180	172	180
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	235	250	235	250
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	165	155	165
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	282	290	282	292
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119½	118½	119
Sterling Gum	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Un. Cig Stores, new	9¼	9½	9¼	9¾
United Cigar Stores	90	95	92	95
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	116	112	116
Un. Profit Sharing	3½	3¾	3½	4

APPORTION N. Y. C. BONDS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. Give Full Recognition to Out-of-Town Applicants.

In allotting the $100,000,000 New York Central Railroad Company 20-year 6 per cent. convertible debenture bonds to syndicate participants, J. P. Morgan & Co., it is understood, gave recognition to out-of-town markets to practically the full amount of the applications. The various banks which underwrote the $40,000,000 New York Central note issue last Fall, it is understood, got a like recognition. All other applications for participation in the underwriting of the issue at 97½ shared to the extent of about 20 per cent. of their applications. The total amount of the applications could not be learned but the division indicated a large oversubscription.

There was heavy trading on the Curb yesterday in the debentures on a "when issued" basis, about $8,500,000 being sold. They sold from 101¼ to 101⅞.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar.15,'15	100¼	100¼	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100⅝	3.35
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100½	100⅝	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101½	3.15
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅜	100½	5.40
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	100¼	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.85
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100⅜	3.20
Beth. Steel.	5	Junell,'15	100½	100¾	2.80
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91	91½	7.55
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	4.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95½	96½	7.60
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.85
Con. Power.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100½	4.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97½	98	6.50
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101½	3.75
Gen. Rubber.	4½	July, 1915	100	100⅜	4.15
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	98¼	99	9.80
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	101	101¼	4.20
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99¾	100	5.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.10
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sept., 1915	100½	100⅝	3.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100½	100⅝	4.00
Louis. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97¾	6.75
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	90	92	30.00
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	3.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92½	93¼	9.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100¼	100½	4.15
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅜	100½	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98½	99¼	8.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	3.10
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey.	5	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	98½	5.75
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99¾	100⅛	5.95
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96¾	97¾	7.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101	101⅛	5.35
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97½	98¼	5.55
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97¼	98¾	6.85
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98½	6.80
West. Power.	6	July, 1915	99¾	100½	5.00
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13⅝	14¼	13¾	14¼
Atlantic Refining	550	560	555	565
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	255	265
Buckeye P. L.	112	115	113	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	95	105	95	105
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent P. L.	39	41	39	41
Cumberland P. L.	48	52	50	53
Eureka P. L.	215	225	215	225
Galena S. Oil pf.	137	142	137	142
Galena S. Oil	164	167	163	166
Illinois P. L.	124	127	126	130
Indiana P. L.	101	103	101	103
National Transit	35	36	35	36
N. Y. Transit	220	225	222	228
Northern P. L.	90	94	92	95
Ohio Oil	125	127	128	130
Pierce Oil	12⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅝
Prairie O. & G.	220	225	225	230
Solar Refining	235	245	235	245
Southern P. L.	211	214	212	217
South Penn Oil	263	267	267	273
So. W. Penn. P. L.	113	118	115	120
Std Oil of Cal.	289	291	288	291
Std Oil of Ind.	425	430	425	430
Std Oil of Kan.	350	360	355	360
Std Oil of Ky.	248	252	247	252
Std Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Std Oil of N. J.	400	403	400	403
Std Oil of N. Y.	192	194	193	195
Std Oil of Ohio	420	430	425	430
Swan & Finch	140	150	140	150
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	187	191	188	191
Washington Oil	33	37	33	37

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 15:

	Feb. 15.	Month.	Fiscal year.
Customs	$404,804	$6,600,448	$130,691,574
Ordinary	795,148	13,098,249	204,741,574
Cor. & inc. tax	18,818	205,150	10,110,366
Miscellaneous	121,328	2,800,403	44,760,521
Total receipts	1,340,099	22,704,251	390,504,036
Expenditures	2,571,476	34,250,774	472,935,829
Deficit	1,231,376	11,576,523	82,431,793

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28	Con. Power.	104	104	104	104
25	Con. Power pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
600	Cosden	5	5	5	5
15	H. Oil pf. cfs.	54	54	54	54
15	Md. Casualty.	83¼	83½	83¼	83½
20	Nor. Central.	85⅝	85¾	85⅝	85¾
7,031	Un. Rys. & E.	24	24½	24	24
50	Way. O. & G.	3½	3½	3½	3½

BONDS.

$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s, stamped	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	C. C. ref.	92½	92½	92½	92½
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1,000	Con. Gas 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1,000	Ga. C. & N.5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Nor. Cent. 5s, Series A.	104½	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.	60½	60½	60½	60½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
910	Alaska	29	29	28½	28⅝
185	Allouez	42¾	42⅞	42¾	42¾
70	Amal. Copper	54	54½	53¾	53⅞
5,222	Am. Zinc	20⅜	22	20⅜	22
125	Arizona Coml.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Butte & Bal.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,909	Butte & Sup.	46½	46½	45⅞	46¼
105	Cal. & Ariz.	54½	55	54¼	54½
16	Cal. & Hecla.	390	392	390	392
15	Copper Range.	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼
145	East Butte	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼
694	Granby	69	69⅞	69	69½
257	Greene-Can.	27	27½	26	26
285	Hancock	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
50	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
10	Inspiration	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
30	Isl. Creek pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½
28	Isle Royale.	21½	21½	21½	21½
100	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
190	Lake	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	La Salle	4	4	4	4
870	Mass. Con	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
50	MayCower	5	5	5	5
40	Mohawk	57	57¼	57	57
6	Nevada Con.	12¼	12½	12½	12½
40	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
760	North Butte	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞
250	Old Colony	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4½
45	Old Dominion.	43	43	43	43
28	Osceola	69	70¼	69	70
60	Quincy	57½	57½	57	57
50	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Shannon	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1	Shattuck	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22⅜
80	Sup. & Boston.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
20	Sup. Copper	27½	28	27½	28
120	Tamarack	32	32	31⅝	32
285	U. S. Smelter.	23	23	22½	22½
38	U. S. Smelt. pf.	42	42	41	41
100	Utah Apex	2½	2⅝	2¾	2½
8	Utah Con	10½	10½	10½	10½
10	Utah Copper.	53	53	53	53
20	Victoria	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
685	Wolverine	47½	48	45	46½

RAILROADS.

35	Boston Elev.	90¾	90¾	90	90
50	Boston & Low.	110	110	110	110
130	Boston & Me.	20	20½	20	20½
37	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
1	Con. & Mont., Class 4	91	91	91	91
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	45	45¼	45	45¼
69	N. Y., N. H. & H.	49	49	49	49
2	West End St.	70	70	70	70
10	West E. St. pf	92½	92½	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

5	Am. Agr. C. pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
98	Am. Sugar.	103	103	102¼	102⅝
35	Am. Sugar pf.	112½	112½	112	112
470	Am. T. & T.	120	120	119⅝	120
16	Am. Wool. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
85	A., G. & W. I.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
72	Edison Elec.	248½	248½	243	243
2	Ga. Ry. & E.	120	120	120	120
80	Gen. Electric.	142	142	141	141
93	Mass. Gas	81¼	81½	81¼	81¼
196	Mass. Gas pf.	89½	90	89⅞	89⅞
47	McElwain pf.	101	101¼	101	101⅛
4	Mergenthaler	172	172	172	172
90	Pullman	152	152	151¾	151¾
10	Reece Button'e.	17	17	17	17
37	Swift	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108½
483	United Fruit	115⅜	115⅞	114	115
120	United Shoe M.	54⅞	55	54⅝	54⅞
20	United S. M. pf	28⅝	29	28⅝	29
573	U. S. Steel.	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43
21	U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	104⅜	104¼	104⅝
88	West. Union.	64	64	63⅝	63⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Agr. C. 5s.	100⅝	101	100⅞	101
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	89	89	88⅞	89
400	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	....	....	....	98
2,000	W. T. & T. 5s.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alvarado	.60	1	La Rose	.72	.75
Bay S Gas	.10	.12	Majestic	.14	.17
Begole	1⅛	1⅜	McK-Dar	.40	.44
Bohemia	1¼	1⅜	Mex Met	.14	.16
Boston Ely	.12	.15	Mines of A	2½	2½
Butte & L.	.20	.22	New Baltic	1⅝	1⅝
Calaveras	1	1⅛	Nev-Doug	.35	.40
Chief Con.	.73	.78	Old Dom Tr		
Con Cop	1	1⅛	rots	5	6½
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop	.06	.10
Crown Res	.73	.75	Oneco	.50	.75
Davis-Daly	1⅞	1¼	So Lake	4½	5
E & B B.	.80	.90	Stewart	1⅞	1⅝
First Nat.	1	1⅛	Un Verde	2⅛	2½
Houghton	1⅜	1⅝	Yukon	2½	2¾
Iron Blos.	.95	.98			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	C. Pneu. Tool.	49	49	49	49
50	C. Title & Tr.	207	207	205	205
33	Com. Edison.	138	138	137	137
50	Kan. City Ry. & Light pf.	52	52	52	52
75	Public Service.	78½	79	78½	79
60	Pub. Serv. pf.	97	97	97	97
1	Quaker Oats.	235	235	235	235
125	Sears-Roebuck.	204	208	203	208½
20	Sears-R'b'k pf.	125	125	125	125
46	Swift	108¾	108¾	108½	108¾
45	Un. Carbide.	156	156	156	156

BONDS.

$5,000	City Ry. 5s.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼
7,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
9,000	Met. gold 5s.	76	76	76	76
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	92	92	92	92
60,000	Swift 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cambria Iron.	42	42	42	42
58	Cambria Steel.	43	43	42⅞	43
340	Fairmount Pk.	½	½	½	½
25	Chic. Gt. W.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Int. Powder.	30½	30½	30½	30½
21	Ins. Co. N. A.	21	21¼	21	21¼
200	Keystone Tel.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Lake Superior	9	9	9	9
24	Lehigh Nav.	76½	76½	76½	76½
25	Leh. Nav

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Park Avenue Corner in Deal for Upper Broadway Lots—Fifth Avenue Purchase at Southwest Corner of Fiftieth Street—Active Bronx Market—Good Suburban Sales.

A deal involving a Park Avenue corner and a plot of five vacant lots on upper Broadway was closed yesterday by William B. May & Co., who sold for the Rexton Realty Company, of which Samuel Kempner is President, the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street. The plot fronts 25.2 feet on the avenue by 100 on the street, being known as 957 Park Avenue, and adjoins the new twelve-story apartment recently erected by Bing & Bing, known as 953 and 955 Park Avenue. The corner sold is occupied by an old five-story business and apartment structure.

In part payment the Rexton Realty Company took the vacant plot on the west side of Broadway, between 122d and 123d Streets, at 3,103 to 3,111 Broadway. Six-story apartment houses adjoin the property at both ends. Title to the plot is held by Edward M. James, who acquired it in March, 1914, from the Commonwealth Real Estate Company, of which August Hecksher is President. The frontage is 126 feet. The Park Avenue corner is assessed at $90,000, and the Broadway parcel at $76,500, making the aggregate value of the properties in the trade over $166,000. The new owners of the Broadway plot intend to improve the property at once with apartment houses.

Photographer Buys Fifth Avenue Building and Leasehold.

Col. Theodore C. Marceau, the photographer, who has been for seventeen years at 258 Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, is about to join the upper Fifth Avenue colony. He has purchased from the H. S. Redmond estate the six-story building on the southwest corner of Fiftieth Street, and also the lease held by the estate on the property from Columbia University. The leasehold has about thirteen years to run, and two twenty-one-year renewals have been obtained. For the cancellation of the lease Col. Marceau, it is said, paid $100,000. He has also bought from Howard & Co., jewelers, the lease held by that firm on the store, and will take possession by May 1.

Col. Marceau intends to rebuild the structure, which was erected a few years ago, as a high-class studio building. Immediately opposite is the former Benjamin Altman home, recently purchased, with the Columbia leasehold, by C. Grayson Martin. John N. Golding was the broker in the Marceau-Redmond deal. The building covers a plot 25 by 100.

Operators in Three Deals.

The Blau & Weiss Realty Company, a recently organized firm of operators, closed three deals yesterday that have been pending for several days. From the Bellmore Holding Company, of which Frederick Brown is President, they purchased the six-story tenement, 505 and 507 West 164th Street, on a plot 50 by 99.11. The property has been resold to Sadie Wardell through James E. Barry & Co.

Through Max Blau as broker, the company bought from James R. Hayes 510 and 512 West 167th Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 85, located 145 feet east of Audubon Avenue.

In the Borough of the Bronx the company bought, through Arthur Cox, from a client of Marks & Marks, attorneys, the five-story new-law house at 1,390 Franklin Avenue. The house occupies a plot 37.6 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Jefferson Place, one short block from 170th Street.

Tenement Property Traded.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for the T. & S. Realty Company 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement and store building, 25 by 100, to a client, who gave in part payment 8 Gold Street, a five-story loft building, 25 by 100. The John H. Peel Company represented the T. & S. Realty Company, and the total amount represented over $110,000.

The Benenson Realty Company sold 115 Lewis Street, a three and five-story loft building, on lot 25.1 by 100, between Stanton and Houston Streets. The buyer is the View Realty Company, Irving Bachrach President, which gave in exchange 1,891 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.6 by 100, located 50.6 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street.

A Harlem-Brooklyn Trade.

The Airmor Company has purchased from the Ervin Construction Company 256 West 121st Street, a three-story dwelling, on a lot 18 by 100.11. In exchange the buyer gave the building at 2,214 Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Recent Buyers.

John W. Smythe is the buyer of the five-story apartment, 20 by 75, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by the Directors' Realty Company, I. Randolph Jacobs, President.

Francis Spingold is the buyer of the four-story dwelling 130 East Thirty-eighth Street, sold recently by George T. Sinclair.

Andrew Beer is the buyer of the five-story tenement at 436 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by Rose M. Smith.

Bronx Sales.

Wolf Burland has increased his holdings in the eastern section of the Bronx by the purchase of the three-story frame building, occupying a plot 59.4 by 86.9, located on Union Avenue, 18 feet north of 160th Street. The parcel, which is known as 846, was sold by H. Intermann, who has held title for a number of years.

Alfred Olenich has purchased from Nathaniel Weston 617 and 619 East Fordham Road, located 50 feet west of Hughes Avenue, a five-story new-law house, with stores, on plot 38.8 by 100. The purchaser will hold the property for investment. H. Sugarman was the broker.

The Silshire Construction Company, Lazarus Shiran, President, has sold 1,789 and 1,791 Bathgate Avenue, a new six-story flat, on plot 54 by 114, located 103 feet south of 175th Street.

W. E. & W. I. Brown have sold for Mary T. Rennard a plot on the east side of Trinity Avenue, 53.7 feet south of 160th Street, 23 by 53; also, the one-story family dwelling known as 692 East 160th Street, 25 by 53.

Brooklyn.

A builder has purchased from Meruk & May the block front on the north side of Hegeman Avenue, from Watkins Street to Osborn Street. Also the 360-foot frontage on the east side of Osborn Street, between Lott Avenue and Hegeman Avenue. Twenty-eight lots in all. This is in the Brownsville section. The operation of the New Lots Avenue trolley, which passes the property has stimulated the activity.

$25,000 Deal at Brightwaters.

The D. H. Jackson Company has purchased from ex-Judge William H. Ashe of Long Island his country residence at the corner of Windsor Avenue and Windsor Place, Brightwaters, Long Island. The property, which was held at $25,000, consists of a three-story dwelling and garage on a plot 150 by 257.

In part payment the buyer gave several plots of vacant land in Yonkers, N. Y. Edward E. Pearsall was the broker in the trade.

Manhasset Park Purchase.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. has sold to I. F. Cunningham of Yonkers a plot 60 by 100 on the north side of Orchard Street, Manhasset Park, L. I. Mr. Cunningham will erect a residence.

New Jersey.

Frank Hughes and Arthur Collier have sold the corner of Washington Place and Main Avenue, Passaic, for the Fidelity and Security Company, to a syndicate called the Argo Realty Company.

The property is one of the most valuable in Passaic, improved with four and five-story buildings on a plot 79 by 122 feet, rented on long leases to business concerns. The same brokers also sold 82 and 84 Van Houston Street, Paterson, to a New York client.

Arthur S. Lewis and Frank Marston have formed a corporation to take over the property formerly known as English's Chicken and Mushroom Farm at Crystal Lake, near Eagle Rock, West Orange, N. J. This property consists of about fifty acres with hotel and cottages and after extensive improvements have been made, the place will be known as the Crystal Lake Farm. McCarthy & Fellows were the brokers.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley organization has sold about one acre in the new residential section of Greenacres, Scarsdale Estates, to Charles H. Cullen.

The two plots comprising this acreage front directly on Huntington Avenue, and are bounded by the New York Post Road. The new owner is having studies made for an artistic residence which will cost about $15,000 to be erected immediately.

Fish & Marvin have sold a portion of the Quaker Realty Company's holdings one Morris Lane at Scarsdale, N. Y., to J. B. Liner1 of this city. It is the purchaser's intention to build a handsome residence on the property in the near future.

Commercial Leases.

Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewi Company, leased for William S. Patten to Leopold Sonn & Brother, the entire six-story building 142-144 Mulberry Street, containing 55,000 square feet, for a long term of years.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for John Mackey the store and basement at 200 West Sixty-ninth Street to Frank Gravagna.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the International Amusement and Realty Company the store at 1 West 125th Street to John Spiro and Alexander Kline.

N. F. Walsh has leased the store at 359 Pearl Street to A. Lippman.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

Duff & Brown Company have secured for Martin Wallace a mortgage of $24,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on 1,710 Amsterdam Avenue.

Smith & Phelps have placed for the Hermax Realty Company $32,000 on the five-story apartment, 50 by 88 by 100, at 429 East 156th Street for Edward Jennings a first mortgage loan of $6,000 on the vacant plot 100 by 15, situate on the west side of Park Avenue, 101 feet north of 179th Street; a first mortgage of $1,500 on the vacant plot 75 by 100, situate on the south side of Mace Avenue, 50 feet east of Barker Avenue; a first mortgage of $1,500 on the vacant plot 50 by 100, situate on the north side of 239th Street, 285 feet west of Katonah Avenue; a first mortgage of $1,500 on plot 25 by 213, known as 654 City Island Avenue, running through to Minnieford, and a first mortgage of $1,500 on the vacant plot 25 by 100, situate at the northeast corner of 209th Street and Perry Avenue.

Yung Estate Auction Today

A number of well-located properties owned by the Yung estate will be sold at public auction today in the Vesey Street salesroom by Joseph P. Day. Included in the property is an Amsterdam Avenue corner, one on West End Avenue, and several on Lenox and Third Avenues, improved with five and six story tenements.

Realty Conference Today.

There will be a conference this afternoon at the rooms of the Merchants Association of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Bureau of Municipal Research, Merchants' Association, and the Allied Real Estate Interests to discuss city finances. This will be the first of a series of conferences to devise ways and means of meeting the present financial situation of this city with the view of lightening the burdens of real estate.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

28th St, 141-143 West, n s, 224.2 ft e of 7th Av, 46.3x98.9x46.5x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Altavista Holding Co. against 25th Street Construction Co.; Cox, S. H. & R., attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $30,427.90; taxes, &c., $49.50; subject to first mortgage of $170,000; to the plaintiff for $173,000.

50th St, 154 and 156 West, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100.4, 2 three-story tenements; Theodore Riehl against Theresa Abelson et al.; Harris, C., G. & M., attorneys; Eugene Fryer, referee; due, $16,981.88; taxes, &c., $495; subject to a first mortgage of $40,000; to the plaintiff for $55,000.

3d St, 360 East, n w corner of Lewis St, 81.4x62.1x76x51.11, four-story loft building; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Abr. Kassel et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; Henry Smith, referee; due, $29,455.62; taxes, &c., $759.75; to the plaintiff for $29,500.

112th St, 160 East, s s, 52.8 ft e of Park Av, 16.4x100.11, three-story tenement; Anna Schneiders, individually and as administratrix, against Annie Frankfort et al.; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; M. J. Daley, referee; due, $7,021.43; taxes, &c., $30; to the plaintiff for $5,000

By Samuel Marx.

32d St, 142 West, s s, 435 ft w of 6th Av, 20x44.7x20.5x40.2, three-story tenement; adjourned sine die.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

131st St, 252 West, s s, 267.6 ft e of 8th Av, 17.0x99.11, three-story dwelling; J. S. Bussing against H. B. Abrams et al.; Stitt & P., attorneys; W. D. Sporborg, referee; due, $9,270.80; taxes, &c., $261; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Large tract, known as the Greenbank, on Hunts Point Road, ext. to Bronx River, from Spofford to Seneca Ave.; C. D. Dickey against Mary W. D. Varnum et al.; Tompkins McIlvaine, attorney; M. J. Egan, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $200,000. Gleason Av, s w corner of Castle Hill Av, 105x108.1; Ebling Brewing Co. against Martha Buttner et al.; Eugene Cohn, attorney; Isidor Weis, referee; due, $2,408.54; taxes, &c., $75; subject to a first mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $6,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Adams Place, 2,239, s w corner of 183d St, 120x48, 5-story flat and stores; J. M. Anderson, trustee, against Checchina Carucci et al.; Hamilton Odell, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $43,805.79; taxes, &c., $1,303.64; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Henry Brady.

Tinton Av, 727, w s, 140.6 ft s of 156th St, 41.1x13.5x irregular, 4-story tenement and stores; H. C. Kudlich et al. against Morris Holstein et al.; Charles Putzel, attorney; J. J. Silver, referee; due, $9,512.14; taxes, &c., $65.35; to the plaintiff for $9,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

233d St, 627 East, n s, 55 ft e of Carpenter Av, 25x114; P. B. Gardner against W. H. Grill et al.; Allen & S., attorneys; E. D. Bolton, referee; due, $4,077.40; taxes, &c., $315; subject to a tax lien of $2,094.95; to the plaintiff for $3,695.

By John J. Donovan.

Pugsley Av, s w corner of Ellis Av, 108x216; D. L. Gieck et al. against Ellen Corrigan et al.; E. A. Karelsen, attorney; Edgar Hirschberg, referee; due, $6,365.85; taxes, &c., $2,437; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALE.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Amsterdam Av, 2,140, n w corner of 166th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; also

Lenox Av, 344 and 346, e s, 49.11 ft n of 127th St, 50x84, two five-story flats and stores; also

Lenox Av, 624 to 630, s e corner of 142d St, 99.11x75, four-story flats and stores; also

Lenox Av, 444, n e corner of 132d St, 25x84, five-story flat and stores; also

3d Av, 2,101, e s, 26 ft s of 115th St, 25x100, five-story flat and stores; also

17th St, 206 East, s, 90.6 ft e of 3d Av, 24.7x92x irregular, five-story flat and stores; also

4th St, 95 East, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2, five-story flat and stores; also

12th St, 435 East, n s, 148.6 ft w of Avenue A, 24.3x103.3, five-story flat; also

West End Av, 180, n e corner of 68th St, 25.5x100, five-story flat and stores; Charles Yung against A. M. Blake et al.; E. J. McCabe, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; partition.

12th St, 82 and 84 West, s s, 65.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43.4x108.3x irregular, six-story flat; W. M. Powell et al., trustees, against Harry Rosenwasser et al.; W. M. Powell, Jr., attorney; Wilbur Larremore, referee; due, $74,216.31; taxes, &c., $3,470.53.

23d St, 151 and 153 East, n s, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 52x98.9, five-story building; C. D. Meyer against East 23d Street Realty Co. et al.; Gustave Frey, attorney; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $20,915.91; taxes, &c., $2,543.50; subject to two mortgages aggregating $75,000.

127th St, 145 and 147 West, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, six-story flat; B. W. R. Realties, Inc., against Intercity Land and Securities Co. et al.; H. S. Mansfield, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $6,076.82; taxes, &c., $750; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $71,000.

Clinton St, 177, w s, 175 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; S. H. Kohn against Barnet Lerner et al.; Baylis & S., attorneys; Standish Chard, referee; due, $28,186.68; taxes, &c., $669.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broadway, 1,961 to 1,969, n w corner of 66th St, 112.10x80.1x100.5x140.8, part of eight-story Marie Antoinette Hotel; Union Estates Co. against W. L. Flanagan, Jr., et al.; Elsman, L., C. & L., attorneys; Ashton Parker, referee; due, $26,647.49; taxes, &c., $1,280.20.

Central Park West, 390, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100, five-story flat and stores; B. C. Faulkner et al., as trustees, against Frederick Van Wyck et al.; Thompson, K. & W., attorneys; J. De W. Warner, referee; due, $36,901.06; taxes, &c., —.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

115th St, 19 East, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; S. A. Goldschmidt et al., as trustees, against Joseph Liebling et al.; Edward Goldschmidt, attorney; E. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $19,071.69; taxes, &c., $945.56.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Greene St, 80 and 82, e s, 51 ft s of Spring St, 50x100, five-story loft building; Bank for Savings against H. L. Herbert et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; F. W. Pollock, referee; due, $62,212.86; taxes, &c., $1,246.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

99th St, 167 East, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against M. C. Henley et al.; Pirson & B., attorneys; J. P. O'Brien, referee; due, $13,610.18; taxes, &c., $579.33.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av., 4,058 and 4,060, e s, 323.2 ft n of 174th St, 33x100, two five-story flats and stores; J. A. Wolf against Nathan Greenberg et al.; action 1; W. L. Levy, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $7,896.30; taxes, &c., $753.30; subject to prior mtg $21,000.

3d Av., 4,062, e s, 356.2 ft n of 174th St, 34.6x100, five-story flats and stores; same against same; action 2; same attorney and referee; due, $7,896.30; taxes, &c., $753.30; subject to prior mtg $21,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, 23, e s, 215 ft n of Naegle Av, 27x110; Hensle Construction Co. to Sarah W. Smith, 61 East 96th St, $22,500; 1 yr, 6 p. c.; Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE D, 33 and 35, w s, 35.2 ft s of 4th St, 35.2x62; Hattie Warshauer to Aaron Warshauer and another, 599 Prospect Av, 1-3 part, (mtg $10,400,) Feb. 10; attorneys, Hill, L., R. & L., 35 Nassau St.....$1

GOLD ST, s e s, 105 ft n of Maiden Lane, 21.2x70.6x27.6x74; Mary L. Fraser to T. & S. Realty Co., 99 Nassau St, Feb. 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 129th St, 99.11x35; Roger Sherman, referee, to Alfred M. Heinsheimer et al., Far Rockaway, L. I., Feb. 1; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St.....$46,000

MERCER ST, 29, w s, 24.8x100; 233 St, s w s, Lot 193, map of C. C. Moore, 25x98.9; 55th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.5, (mtg $10,000;) 104th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11, (mtg $12,000;) 145th St, n s, 25 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 50x80; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee, to Georgette De G. Fahnestock, Shrewsbury, N. J., Dec. 10, 1914; attorneys, Fuller & F., 145 Nassau St.....$1

MULBERRY ST 64, e s, 25x97.6; Angelo Legniti and Annie, his wife, to Angelo Legniti, private banker, 64 Mulberry St, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 15.....$100

RUTGERS ST, 29 and 31, n e corner of Madison St, 48.2x60; Louis Solinsky to Julius Feinberg, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $61,600,) Feb. 15; attorney, A. I. Smolens, 91 Chambers St.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 and 76, w s, 203 ft s of Thames St, 104.4x42.4x108.9x52; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to Bet'y M. Hawkes, 435 West 119th St, Feb. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Betty M. Hawks to Alliance Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $110,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, same.....$100

1ST AV, s e corner of 108th St, 50.11x95; 108th St, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; John S. Myers, administrator, to Josephine J. Schnurmacher, 176 East 111th St, quitclaim, Feb. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$50

2D AV, 2,125 and 2,127, e s, 40.10 ft n of 109th St, 40x80; Harry A. Wilkus to Louis H. Altman, 242 East 74th St, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

34TH ST, 216 West, s s, 590.5 ft e of 8th Av, 16.5x98.9; Hy. A. Friedman, referee, to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$30,000

35TH ST, 436 West, s s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Rose M. Smith to Andrew Beer, 11 Duer Place, Weehawken, N. J., (mtg $21,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

52D ST, 434 West, s s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John Kommer to Rudolph Federroll, 91 Maple Av, Clifton, S. I., or 434 West 38th St, (mtg $20,500,) Feb. 9.....$22,000

58TH ST, 211 West, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; T. & S. Realty Co. to Mary L. Fraser, 103 Gates Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $39,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

83D ST s s, 406 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Jacob Schaus to Charles Brandt, Jr., 319 West 87th St, Feb. 13; attorney, C. Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Brandt, Jr., to Jacob Schaus, 752 Jackson Av, Feb. 15; same attorney.....$1

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Albert H. Mathews, trustee, 60 Willow St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,600

115TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Albert H. Mathews, trustee, 60 Willow St, Brooklyn, Feb. 15, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$22,600

128TH ST, s s, 182.6 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x99.11; Sarah W. Smith to Charles Hensle Realty Co., 530 West 207th St, all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

133D ST, 66 West, s s, 135 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Cantiaque Development Co. to Mary D. Smith, 2,390 Amsterdam Av, (mtg $14,000,) Feb. 9; attorney, J. J. Wisely, 51 Chambers St.....$1

130TH ST, s s, 462.6 ft w of 7th Av, 18.9x99.11; Jerome Nathan to Lillie Nathan, 246 West 130th St, Feb. 15; attorney, Clara V. Nathan, 246 West 130th St.....$1

130TH ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19x99.11; Shada Airy to Luder Reinken, 124 East 62d St, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 15; attorneys, Rabe & K., 258 Broadway.....$1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 40x99.11; Philip Simon to Harriet Simon, his wife, 21 Fort Washington Av, Feb. 13; attorney, A. P. White, 141 Broadway.$100

147TH, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Philip Simon to Harriet Simon, his wife, 21 Fort Washington Av, Feb. 13; attorney, A. P. White, 141 Broadway.....100

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Bellemore Holding Co. to Sadie Wartell, 545 West 164th St, (mtg $55,000,) Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

165TH ST, 550 West, s s, 148.7 ft e of Broadway, 16x103.4x104.10; Banned Friend to Cily Zulauf, 1,552 43d St, Brooklyn.

WEST ST, 206, all; Charles H. Mattiage and another to Anna McGuire, 206 West St, 10 years from May 1, 1915.....$5,000

8TH AV, 2,198, store floor; Jacob Mertens to Jacob Burth, 2,198 8th Av, 5 2-12 years from Feb. 15, 1915; attorney, P. Habenscher, 609 3d Av.....$1,800

Bronx.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 161st St, all; Frank E. O'Callaghan to F. Timmers, 681 Dawson St, 3 years from March 15, 1915; attorney, H. H. Glass, 51 Chambers St.$480

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 176th St, two stores; Park Hill Construction Co. to Elsie Bracker, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1915; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 150 William St..$2,100 to $3,240

WEBSTER AV, 2,393, east store; Antoinette W. Katzenberger to Adam Glaab, 2,372 Webster Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernheimer & S., 128th St, and Amsterdam Av.....$480 to $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, 782 to 786; Title Guarantee & Trust Co. against Seven Hundred Eighty-four Sixth Avenue, Inc., owner; Brown Bros., Inc., contractor.....$37

190TH ST, 602 West; Unger Parquet Flooring Co., Inc., against One Hundred and Ninetieth Street Realty Co., owner, (renewal) $635

Bronx.

3D AV, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 25x125; Angelo Restivo et al., against Moses Hodes, owner; Rosedin Realty Co., Inc., and Nicholas Hodes, contractors.....$2,255

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEAVER ST, 23 and 25, and New St, 58 and 60; J. P. Zuria Tile Co., Inc., against New & Beaver Arcade Co. et al., July 16, 1914, (canceled).....$1,075

POST AV, s e corner of 207th St; John J. Wallace against E. A. Cruikshank et al., Jan. 22, 1915, (by bond).....$276

SAME PROPERTY; American Hardware Corporation against same, Jan. 21, 1915, (by bond).....$331

SAME PROPERTY; Marks Bros. against same, Jan. 11, 1915, (by bond).....$262

SAME PROPERTY; Church E. Gates & Co. against same, Feb. 11, 1915, (by bond).$962

Bronx.

DAWSON ST, 820; Aaron Rosenberg against Mary Kirsch et al., Dec. 7, 1914.....$87

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, n s, 1-75 ft w of Sheriff St, 20x87.6; Nathan Rosenbaum against Solomon Kuttner, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. Wolff.

LOT 7, Block 2,234, Section 8; Helen Seinfel against Mary Cavanagh et al, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

LOT 9, Block 2,234, Section 8; Dora Pines against Mary Cavanagh et al, (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

1ST AV, 1,108; Julius Levy against John D. Brau et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Cooper.

14TH ST, n s, 79.3 ft n w of 2d Av, 26.2x103.3; New York Savings Bank against John A. Anger et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

41ST ST, 442 West; Franklin Savings Bank of the City of New York against Theodore Witz et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr.

75TH ST, 19 East; Adelene Sallsbury et al against Chas. A. Stein et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rounds, Hatch, Dillingham & Debevoise.

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Julius I. Conley et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

197TH ST, n s, 169.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Chas. H. Young et al against Frederick E. Nathan et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Ritchie.

131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; City Real Estate Co. against Herman Ratner et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

Bronx.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,013, also 3,015 Kingsbridge Terrace; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgages; attorney, H. D. Patton.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 3,017, also 3,019 Kingsbridge Terrace; Corporate Mortgage Co. against Edson Building Co. et al, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, H. D. Patton.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,443; New York Life Insurance & Trust Co. against George Francis Murphy et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Parish.

149TH ST, s s, 300.3 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 40x100; James Nell against Jessie Nell et al, (partition suit;) attorney, F. H. Richmond.

156TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Eagle Av, 37.6x100; Charles L. Safford against Max Cohen et al, (action to compel determination of claim;) attorney, W. C. Percy.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE.

Craftsman All-Year Home—overlooking the Water

PLOT 150 FEET FRONTAGE.

Ready to Live in Now. Price $5,500. Easy Terms.

$4,000 can remain on mortgage; balance, $1,500, on terms arranged to suit.

VERY CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MINUTES ON LACKAWANNA R. R. **Magnificent views overlooking lakes; surrounded by beautiful homes; delightful walks and drives. All sports, both Summer and Winter, afforded by beautiful lakes and Country Club.**

9 ROOMS, TILED BATH

Unusually large living room, with open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen. Six exceptionally large bedchambers, tiled bath, fine clothes and linen presses—ample storage. Huge veranda, separate entrance porch. A fine, unusually well built, livable house, with Craftsman interior and every up-to-date convenience, **including absolutely pure water;** laundry; extra toilet, perfect heating plant, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hardwood. Established social centre; schools, churches, select social organizations. **Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York.** For further particulars address

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Factory Site 95 by 350 Feet

IN NEW YORK CITY.

On Dual Subway—Ten Minutes from Times Square.

Address S. J., 53 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

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FLATBUSH STUCCO! $4,250

$1,000 under price through builder's loss. All improvements. Beautiful street; 3 minutes from Av. J Sta. Brighton "L." Rent-like terms. Send for photos. OTTO SINGER, E. 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn.

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BALANCE $25 A MONTH

Includes Principal and Interest

I have a few beautiful, up-to-date, 7-room cottages for sale, left out of sixty, which I will sacrifice to have occupied by responsible party; will give free and clear deed when one-third is paid; 10% discount allowed on first payment providing more than $50 is paid down. It will pay you to investigate; only 30 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn. Call week days till 7 P. M., Sunday till 3 P. M., and I will give you free tickets. OWNER, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

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First class mortgage man. Commission, or drawing account and commission.

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Beautiful New House; exterior, tapestry brick, fireproof roof; 20-mile view; cement floor porch; giant oak shade; living room 20x22, immense fireplace; large dining room; billiard room 15x22; rooms harmonize beautifully; beamed ceilings, wood-paneled walls, artistic decorations; 6 bedrooms, 2 extra-fine bathrooms; rooms inmets; built by day's work; construction, material, finish very superior; oak floor every room; model kitchen; finest heat, plumbing, fixtures; Lackawanna Railroad express service, 70 daily trains; less than hour Broadway; best commuting town, near-by Jersey hills; must sell; $8,800. Photo.

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Large, broad house, 14 big rooms; very pretty lawns; large outbuildings; $13,000; will include stock and implements.

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Modern Building Continuous Service

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29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180. UP.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
Cor. Albany & Cedar

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Disturbed conditions that prevailed over the Atlantic States on Monday have drifted away, and the weather has cleared generally in the Eastern States, except on the South Atlantic Coast, where rains continued. There were also general rains during the last twenty-four hours throughout the Atlantic States and scattered snows over the region of the Great Lakes.

Another storm of marked intensity is off the North Pacific Coast, and it has been attended by general rains in the Pacific States and the western plateau region.

The weather remained fair during the last twenty-four hours in the Gulf States, the Great Central Valleys, the Plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, while a general change to warmer weather is in progress over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. Temperatures remain above the seasonal average in practically all parts of the country.

Indications point to generally fair weather Wednesday and Thursday over the country east of the Rockies, while to the westward it will be unsettled with rains. Moderate temperatures will prevail generally during Wednesday and Thursday.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west and northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New England—Fair, somewhat colder, Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	14	47	4 P. M.	22	42
6 A. M.	13	47	6 P. M.	18	40
9 A. M.	19	40	9 P. M.	17	37
12 M.	24	41	11 P. M.	15	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 44; for the corresponding date last year it was 18; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees, at 12:01 P. M. Humidity, 87 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.23 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—2,262 Amsterdam Av.; not given.	Slight
2:00—238 Mott St.; Felasco Bros.	$1,000
4:20—800 E. 18 St.; John Peters.	$200
8:03—588 Prospect Av.; Julius Mann.	Slight
9:24—1,464 Seabury Pl.; Barnet Fleuhauser	Slight
10:15—60 Mangin St.; Mrs. Kleine.	Slight
11:15—41 1 Av.; John Sagkewitz.	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—215 W. 148 St.; A. Bernstein.	Slight
2:35—236 W. 120 St.; Isadore Rudosh.	Slight
6:15—Audubon Pl. and 158 St.; Earl Wright	Slight
6:15—522 W. 49 St.; John Longas.	Slight
6:40—1,783 B'way; Hartford Tire Co.	$500
7:05—68 W. Houston St.; Venice Button Co.	Slight
10:00—308 W. 44 St.; Angelo Maresco.	Slight
10:30—369 W. 52 St.; Fred Deshler.	Slight
11:30—225 W. 34 St.; R. Peters.	$500

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 17. Lieut. G. H. Kauff, 35, to 28; 8 A. M., Feb. 20. Patrol. Alexander Emulelewski, 5 Insp. Dist., to 29; Jos. Caraccilo, B. B. H. Squad, to 42; Pasquali Damiano, B. B. H. Squad, to 146; Christopher Corfrey, 29, to 5 Insp. Dist. (Mutual.) John Morgan, 29, to 4; Louis Hrbek, 4, to 29; M. F. Sheehy, 68, to 35; Owen Ward, 35, to 68.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. M. Nolan, 1st, and J. Ottati, 13th, to 10th Insp. Dist., 15 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 17; H. Mauderer, 38th; R. W. Hamel, 151st, and W. E. Barrett, 277th, to De. Bu, 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 19; P. J. Caso, 39th, and C. P. Lander, 162d, to De. Bu., 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 19; P. J. Sweeney, 39th, to De. Bu., 5 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 15; S. Santoro, 146th, and J. Peirano, 150th, to 9th Insp. Dist., 10 days, noon, Feb. 17; E. C. Stanton, 146th, and J. Murphy, 148th, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Warrant Squad, 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 17.

Leaves of Absence, (without pay:) Serg. C. Neuhann, 69th, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 15; Patr. J. P. Hess, 16th, 4 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 21.

Full Pay While Sick: Sergts. D. Glenn, 35th, from 4 P. M., Dec. 17, during disability; P. Kearns, 43d, from 11 A. M., Jan. 15, to 12 P. M., Jan. 25; Patrol. M. J. Cogan, 22d, 4:20 P. M., Jan. 4, to noon, Jan. 23; C. T. Gallagher, 37th, 12 P. M., Dec. 21, 1914, to noon, Dec. 31, 1914; A. Sp. Lley, 40th, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 16, to noon, Jan. 21; M. J. Cotter, 80th, 6:30 P. M., Jan. 24, during disability.

J. McNamara, 42d, 1 P. M., Jan. 28, to noon Feb. 2; D. F. Treacy, 63d, noon, Jan. 2, to noon, Jan. 18; D. O'Rourke, 68th, 2:45 P. M., Jan. 26, during disability; G. F. Wagner, 146th, 3:35 A. M., Jan. 31, to 12 P. M., Feb. 2; M. P. Dooley, 4 P. M., Jan. 29, during disability; J. J. Martin, Bridge Prect., 5:20 P. M. Dec. 10, 1914, to 12:01 A. M., Dec. 12, 1914.

Fined: Lieut. J. G. Kreuger, Traf. Div. Subdn. C, Dec. 11, allowed intoxicated patrolman to leave station house, 3 days; Sergt. J. M. Garvey, Traf. Div., Subdn. C, allowed intoxicated patrolman to leave station house, 3 days; Patr. J. Held, 28th Prect., (two charges,) 10 days, 3 days, and 2 days; I. M. Wagner, 29th, 1 day; E. Gross, 29th, 1 day; P. Maher, 29th, 1 day; S. H. Weinstein, 29th, 1 day; J. J. Ward, 29th, 1 day; J. Salmon, 29th, 1 day; M. Solomon, 30th, 1 day; A. P. W. Schuber, 32d, 2 days; H. C. Snyder, 37th, 5 days; G. Gernand, 37th, 5 days; John Ryan, 43, 5 days; Henry Murphy, 60, 4 days; C. J. McCarthy, 61st, 4 days; G. F. Meyers, 148, 1 day; Henry Haverkamp, 148, 1 day; C. J. Olson, 143, 1 day; Henry Mullin, 149, 4 days; L. M. Sebel, 152 7 days; Chas. Daum, 155, 5 days; W. G. Gramer, 155, 3 days; Alexander Evans, 164, 5 days.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. Casper Kurzenhauser, 165, 12 P. M., Feb. 15.

Fire Department.

The following will report to Fire. Alex J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 o'clock tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 33; H. Bornhoft, Eng. 36; H. Reichers, Eng. 51; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 203; F. Metzger, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; C. Chaneau, Eng. 221; J. G. Klein, Eng. 243; J. A. Chattaway, Eng. 271; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.) E. Bernsen, H. & L. 11; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 167; J. Miller, No. 8, H. & L. 115; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 123; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 187; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 145; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

An auditing committee, consisting of Capt. D. E. Davison, Eng. Co. 5; Lieut. H. Schoener, Eng. Co. 15, and M. Fitzgerald, Capt., retired, has been appointed by direction of the Mayor for the purpose of examining and auditing accounts of the Relief Fund. They will meet at 10 o'clock today at the office of the Fire Comm'r.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Fire. C. E. Bach, Eng. 284, for 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 17; Fire L. Quinn, H. & L. 45, for 12 hours, 8 P. M., Feb. 17.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Announcement is made of the following list for promotion to Supervising, Engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Brooklyn: George H. Williams, $4,62; William N. Wing, $4,30; George Kramer, $3.60; William R. Massie, $1.22, and Peter Johnson, $0.42.

United States.

The commission announces for March 2 a competitive examination for consulting mining engineer, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $3,000 to $3,600, or at the rate of $10 a day when actually employed. The duties will be to make examinations in different parts of the United States, including Alaska, concerning gravel gold mining operations, including dredge mining, hydraulic mining, and drift mining, and to prepare reports for the Bureau of Mines on the conditions and progress in these branches of the mining industry. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications or reports. They must have reached their thirtieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

84th St, s s, 143.10 ft w of Lexington Av, for a nine-story apartment, 87.6x87; Surrey Realty Co., 299 Madison Av, owner, Schwarts & Gross, 347 5th Av., architect; cost $210,000

Broome St, n s, 75.11 ft w of Mulberry St, for a six-story tenement, 25.1x79.2; Vincenzo Deluca, 186 Grand St, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost..$20,000

Main St, n e corner of side road to Riker's Island, for three one-story frame dormitories and lavatory, 34x110, 18x50, 34x110; City of New York, owner; Harry C. Honeck, 257 Briggs Av, Richmond Hill, architect; cost, $7,500

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

24 Av, 2,274, to a three-story store and flat; estate of R. I. Brown, 20 Nassau St, owner; A. Bergman, architect; cost.....$5,000

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

$2,000,000 building-loan money; 33d to 59th, Lexington to 7th Av. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Wanted—$4,500 building loan, 3 years, 6%; best security; usual commission. T 58 Times.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications, Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

PAINTER wants work: lowest prices; good work guaranteed. Lehrman, 284 East 98th.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW SITES for sale or lease, one to five acres; location in Brooklyn, within five-cent fare of City Hall, New York; on salt water, with bathing beach and motor boating facilities; high, dry, and easily accessible; good road; no undesirable surroundings; good terms to parties willing to undertake building operations. Address F. B., Room 205, 41 Park Row.

BAY RIDGE. SACRIFICE.

Most beautiful section in Greater N. Y.; have several corner plots on Ridge Boulevard for high-class apartments, bet. 80th and 89th Sts.; 4th Av. Subway; 18 minutes to Manhattan; investigate. Frank Sassone, 317 78th St. Phone 125 Bay Ridge.

$375 cash will buy Singer home; 7 rooms and bath; must sacrifice, leaving city. Wolfe, 254 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS.

Fine section. Exchange for lots or good residence. Also good lots for improved. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

BEST COMMUTING TOWN. FEW SUBURBAN HOUSES, CHOICE PLOTS, BROKERS PAID. SEALY, 40 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of a few months to several years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Desk room in neat, clean office, $11 to $15 per month; desk lights and buzzers; best location in the city for immediate transfers to all parts of Greater New York; two desks left; small privileges $2.50 per month. 339-50 Church St., (Hudson Terminal Building.)

BUILDING S. W. CORNER 14TH STREET AND 6TH AVENUE.

Hotel and cafe 40 years; also adjoining buildings, 203 and 205; restaurant 40 years; big reduction. Apply on premises, 10 to 12, and 1 to 3.

TEA ROOM,

Street floor, attractive; adapted for that purpose; busy location; reasonable rent, 45 East 30th.

110 East 23d, near 4th Av.—Loft offices with very good light; suitable for salesroom or studio. Apply at the premises.

At 450 4th Av., sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

40th St., S West, new 20-story building OFFICES, 220 SQ. FT. TO 4,000 SQ. FT. Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Desirable loft to sublet at 50 West 46th. Inquire on premises.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Mail privilege or desk room in office near 42d St. T 64 Times.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Suburban home to rent; brick house; 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds, good view; walking distance to station; plot 150x250. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Yonkers.

707 and 783 North Broadway, in the "River View Colony," two-story dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

Sacrifice.—$600 down will buy six-room house, plot 100x110, suitable for chickens; price $1,600; also Long Island and Connecticut farms. Apply R. M. Dibble, 'Phone 343 Valley Stream, L. I.

Forced to sell, fine $1,100 plot, 50x100; sell for $700; near L. I. R. R. depot and Merrick Road. Address Room 802, 41 Park Row.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Easy terms. Write Grantwood for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 401 Times Building, New York City.

Bargain, $6,000; easy terms; beautiful country home, with garage; plot 50x170 ft.; 8 rooms, library hall, open fireplace, tiled bath, huge veranda; high, in healthy Orange Mts.; near station Lackawanna; select neighborhood; superb view; fruit trees; every convenience; laundry, gas, electric light, steam heat, hardwood floors, and trim. Room 802, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

To close estate will sacrifice beautiful corner stucco residence, valued $10,500; large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, solarium, steam heat, electricity; every appointment; large plot; choice shrubbery; $8,200. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

BUILDING SITE FOR SALE.

In New Jersey's most select home town; price very reasonable; owner will furnish reasonable mortgage to build. Edward S. Mercer Co., New Jersey Real Estate, care of G. A. Hurd, Haworth, N. J.

RENT or BUY in Ridgewood, the clean, progressive, commission-governed "All Homes" Village; 80 daily trains. Write for booklet and particulars. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

BEAUTIFUL FRUIT FARM, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement. Price $6,000. Sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL." All about the "Ideal Home Town." Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; sold on easy terms. Proechler, 77 Warren St., New York.

ENGLEWOOD Choice Properties.
ENGLEWOOD For Rent. For Sale.
ENGLEWOOD Birthwhistle & Livingston.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

SHORE COTTAGES should be rented NOW. No Europe this season. LAWRENCE AGENCY, South Norwalk, Ct.

Farm of 130 acres in the Litchfield hills; 100 acres woodland; fine old N. E. homestead; $3,000 includes cows, poultry, tools. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful new 14-room house, on waterfront, at Riverside, Conn., cheap. H. W. Hopton, 542 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—About 4 acres, modern residence, 5 bedrooms, Westchester; 55 minutes out; about $15,000. Christensen, 320 5th Av.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated rooms; table board; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST. Table board; also room and board.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent table; telephone.

50TH, 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with every convenience, to rent, with board.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST. Rooms; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; excellent board; electricity, telephone; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; large, elegantly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; fine table; exceptional opportunity; references. Telephone Columbus 30.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting, and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST ST., 141 WEST.—A Southern lady has opened a private boarding house at 141 West 71st St.; double single rooms, all desirable; continuous hot water, phone, parlor, good home cooking; table board optional; 3 minutes Subway, "L"; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARDERS.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large room, with, without private bath; electricity; Subway; elevated; gentleman.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Attractive large parlor suite; bath; other rooms; private bath; board.

72D, WEST, Vicinity.—Select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite and other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant large suite; parlor, bedroom; rose velvet carpet; draperies match gray Louis XVI. furniture; twin beds; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable large, small room, exquisitely furnished; unsurpassed cuisine; electricity.

78TH ST., 140 WEST.—Fine furnished large, small rooms; running water; good table.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 108 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well balanced meals; reasonable; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

83D, 44 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, conveniences; Jewish; moderate prices.

83D, 40 WEST.—A large sunny room; excellent Southern cooking; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—One, two gentlemen; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large, warm room; breakfast, dinner; private family; reasonable; references.

95TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable large, also hall room; excellent board; reasonable; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Double and single rooms, table guests; home cooking; references; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway, "The Audubon.")—Ten rooms left to guests who appreciate good services at very reasonable rates. Telephone 6757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 510 WEST.—Furnished rooms; board optional; home cooking; Subway; convenient; references required.

157TH SUBWAY, (West.)—Pleasant room, steam heat; dining room. Phone Audubon 203.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive large rooms, overlooking Hudson; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation daily, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

YOUNG LADY wishes pleasant room, with board, in well-appointed home of private family. L 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires room and board, with people interested in Bible study; $4 to $9 preferred. A 48 Times Annex.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Highcliffe Hall Hotel, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. "30 Minutes from Broadway."

You can secure a Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with unexcelled table service in a dining room seating 150, in an exclusive, beautifully furnished, and homelike apartment hotel for less than you are paying now. Rate for two persons only $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken, and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel only one block away. Write for booklet. *W. T. READE, Prop.*

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room with bath, electricity, $7; telephone.

43D, 4 EAST.—Rooms for gentlemen only; phone service; electric light, heat; permanent; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Large, light room; southern exposure; running water; phone.

66TH, 83 EAST.—Fine rooms, parlor floor and one flight up; modern; bath adjoining; unexcelled location; French teacher's house.

83D, 41 EAST.—Large front rooms; every convenience; private house. Telephone Lenox 8274.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 E. 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.

The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement. New 12-story building, roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge. No tipping. Running water in every room. Single rooms $4 to $8 weekly. Rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

PRIVATE HOME, thoroughly modern; central; reasonable; reference. Phone Madison Square 2602 Holcombe.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,066, (123d.)—Elegant double front room; gentlemen or couple. Daele.

12TH, 48 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath, warm, clean; also single.

37TH, 15 WEST.—Twenty handsomely furnished new rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electric light, telephone; $3.50-$4-$5-$6-$8; parlors for business.

41ST ST., 133 WEST.—Small and large rooms, with private bath; best location; $2 up.

45TH, 242 WEST.—Attractive parlor; running water; other rooms; hot water; phone.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom; hardwood floors, open fire, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

54TH ST., (7th Av.)—Oregon Apts.; high-class elevator bachelor apartment; outside, sunny rooms; hotel service; private family. Anderson, Apt. 5A.

55TH, 101 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Attractive rooms; running water, steam; scrupulously clean.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms, private bath; gentlemen; references.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; telephone; one flight; $3.50. Beeson.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath, gas, electricity, hot water.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, $6-$8; well heated; perfectly kept house.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; electricity, steam heat, continuous hot water.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; subway, elevated.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Single room, with hot, cold water and heat; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room, adjoining bath; suitable two; reference.

72D, WEST, vicinity, select vacancies; private homes. Claremont Morris, 30 E. 42d.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

72D, 250 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; also single room; references; board optional. Phone Clark, Columbus 9946.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful room; porcelain bath, telephone; references; board optional. Columbus 1894.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Large, small rooms, baths; electricity; refined surroundings; business people.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—PRIVATE FAMILY; LARGE ROOM; HIGH-CLASS REFERENCES; OWNER.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large, medium, small rooms; telephone; breakfast.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; excellently kept private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms; handsome back parlor; with private bath.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms, with private family; telephone; reference.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; small room; opposite Subway.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium room; every convenience; see and appreciate; reference.

81ST, 265 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL modern apartment, sunny suite, separate; bath; steam. Inquire elevator.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room; well furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room; bath; exclusive neighborhood; private family; references; ground floor.

85TH, 206 WEST.—Good-sized room, adjoining bath; one flight; all conveniences; gentleman. Irving.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; will give breakfast; references.

92D, 40 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished room; running water; private house; phone.

93D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; attractive suite, parlor floor, suitable physician, club; phone.

93D, 148 WEST.—New house; beautifully furnished; large rooms, private baths; other rooms.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Sunny rooms, attractively furnished; select location; every convenience; reasonable.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large room; nicely furnished; southern exposure, adjoining bath; conveniences. 7296 Riverside.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful, light rooms; apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $4-$5. McNamara.

103D, 246 WEST, (Subway.)—Single, double rooms; meals optional; home cooking.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. D.)—Newly furnished rooms; steam, electricity, elevator. 9621 Riverside.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; refined neighborhood. Mears.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apt. 82.)—Attractive, large, front rooms; elevator; breakfast optional.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Desirable room; private family; southern exposure; reference; meals. Apt. 7.

114TH, 606 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS; OTHER ROOMS; REASONABLE.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Connecting bath, wonderful view of Hudson and Palisades; delightful during Spring and Summer months; subway, bus, surface cars. Apt. 62.

116TH, 429 WEST.—Large front room; private family house; conveniences; gentlemen; references.

122D, 503 WEST.—Cozy room; business woman; board; homelike surroundings; $7; privileges. Wells.

130TH, 410 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; elevator apartment; bath, steam, electricity, telephone. Wilson.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Two-window front room; running water $3.50; gentleman; owner.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Apartment 8.)—Room, one, two; breakfast optional; electricity; telephone.

157TH, (790 Riverside Drive.)—Block Subway; sunny room; modern; private bath, clothes closet; private; three adults; $4. Apartment 1J.

161ST, 553 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, sunny, large front rooms; select, quiet neighborhood.

170TH ST., 535 WEST.—Attractive room for young gentleman, $3; telephone, elevator. Apartment 46.

191ST, 601 WEST.—Large; adjoining bathroom; elevator; opposite 191st St. Broadway Subway. Apt. 62.

A WIDOWER will rent room, with breakfast, to gentleman; high-class apartment, Riverside Drive, near Subway. T 72 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (Corner 70th.)—Magnificent suite of four rooms, bath, and kitchen; also single room. Railing.

BROADWAY, 3,089.—Attractive, sunny, double, single room; elevator, phone, use kitchen. Apt. 36.

CLAREMONT AV., 49, (119th St.)—Attractive room, overlooking Riverside and Hudson.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, choice, southern exposure room, with bath; select neighborhood; private residence; breakfast optional; references. Riverside 9038.

Handsomely furnished, sunny suite, two rooms; reasonable; kitchen privileges. Lyons, 207 West 85th St.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS, each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Two rooms and bath, single or en suite, fronting drive; gentlemen only. Apt. 1B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—Front room, overlooking Hudson; private family; electricity; shower; $6.

TWO large rooms; exclusive apartment; 137th Subway, "L"; separately, together. Morning. 186.

WADSWORTH AV., 160, Corner West 181st.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, elevator, telephone. Apt. 804. Call evenings.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, (Montague Terrace, 11.)—Rooms, select surroundings; convenient trolleys, bridge, Subway; telephone.

Long Island.

GREENWAY TERRACE, 23.—Large front room; fireplace; private family; board optional; modern conveniences. Tel. 6521 Forest Hills.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West End Av., 794.—Two rooms; private baths; maid service; $35 up.

Studio room to let; gentleman. 747 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

Furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE or Central Park West, near 72d or 96th St.—Wanted, by elderly gentleman, two elegantly furnished front rooms, (sitting and bed room,) with bath and all conveniences; long term; private family preferred. E 357 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires comfortable, outside, quiet room; use of bath; 50th and 90th Sts. West; references; please describe. A. A., 73 Times.

Gentleman wants room, bath; moderate; apartment; state price, particulars, and with breakfast. Marr, 392 Amsterdam.

ROOM AND BATH; West Seventies. Eighties; private entrance; state price. S 123 Times.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise. Confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 5th Av., N. Y. City.

Merchants', manufacturers' accounts discounted, without notifying customers; collect yourself. Credit, 231 Times Downtown.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 140 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, 99; prompt. Phone Beekman 8350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Cash paid immediately for pawntickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum. Bank references, established 1895. Bryant 4684. BENJAMIN'S, 1,584 Broadway, bet. 47th and 48th Sts. Opposite the Strand Theatre.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enske, 599 Madison Av.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

ICE FOR SALE.

We have 6,000 to 8,000 tons of good clear ice stored near Fort Edward, N. Y.; will sell at low price.

HOLLER & SHEPARD, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, with a knowledge of stenography and typewriting, desires position where ability and initiative are required. A 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer; 5 years' experience; can assume entire charge of office; highest credentials; moderate salary. E 352 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; thoroughly competent; reliable, neat appearance; ambitious; $8. E 339 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, 2 years' experience, 18; references; $7. E 289 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double-entry, stenographer, switchboard operator; references; $10-$12. C. P., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, stenographer, typist; high school graduate. Sol. Federgreen, 1,436 Bryant Av.

COOK, very good, economical, not afraid of work, wishes position; country preferred. 523 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, basement.

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BRYAN TO RESPECT CARRANZA'S WISHES

Our Agents Will Deal Only with First Chief on Matters Concerning Foreigners.

NO REPLY ON SPANIARDS

Stiff Demands Have Not Been Answered—Villa's Victory in the West Is Now Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Secretary Bryan told callers today that the confidential agents of the United States Government in Mexico, when dealing with the Constitutionalists in diplomatic matters, would conform to the recent Carranza decree which requires these dealings to be directly with him, and not with his Generals.

This announcement was made after a conference with Charles A. Douglas, counsel for the Carranza confidential agency in Washington, who explained the terms and purpose of the decree, making it plain that its purpose was to have all dealings regarding Mexican foreign affairs, so far as they related to territory controlled by the Constitutionalists, conducted through Carranza's headquarters.

It was explained that the decree would not interfere with the functions of Special Agent Silliman or those of the Brazilian Ambassador, who represents the United States diplomatically in Mexico City.

It was learned definitely today that Gen. Carranza had not replied completely to the warning sent to him early in January by the United States Government against summary action being taken against Spaniards imprisoned in Mexico.

This warning was delivered through Consul General Canada at Vera Cruz. In response Carranza has informed the Consul General that an investigation is being made, but no complete answer has been made to the stiff representations that had been made by the United States. In a telegram of instructions to Mr. Canada on Jan. 3, Secretary Bryan directed him to bring to the attention of Carranza the fact that seven Spaniards had been killed at Esperanza Station, and that one had been killed at San Marcus Station by Constitutionalist forces operating along the line of the Mexican Railway near Puebla; that fifty Spaniards were imprisoned, and that the properties of other Spaniards were menaced in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Tlaxcala.

These facts were brought to the attention of the State Department by the Spanish Ambassador in Washington. Mr. Canada was instructed to point out to Carranza plainly the utmost importance of speedy, effective action for the protection of Spanish subjects.

Consul General Canada was also explicitly instructed to warn Carranza that if the Constitutionalists should take action such as was reported they were to take against these Spaniards the indignation of mankind would certainly follow, and the consequences must lie at the door of those responsible.

After this message had been delivered to Carranza, six weeks ago, he informed the Consul General that an investigation would be made, and that investigation is still being conducted. However, none of the Spaniards, in whose behalf the representations were made, have been executed, as far as is known here.

The State Department today received official confirmation from Guadalajara of the report that that city had been evacuated without a battle and was now in possession of Gen. Villa's forces.

"Gen. Villa," said an announcement by the department, "is following up the Carranzistas toward the coast, and is reported to be hopeful of capturing all of their equipment and of completely disposing of them. Gen. Villa was repairing to leave Guadalajara on Feb. 10 for his campaign against the Carranzistas in the direction of the Pacific Coast."

Special Agent Carothers arrived at Guadalajara on Feb. 13 and left the next day for El Paso.

The Carranza agency in Washington gave out tonight this telegram from Gen. Carranza:

"In answer to your telegram, I take note of the trip of Mr. Duval West, whom I will be pleased to receive."

Mr. West recently was appointed as one of President Wilson's personal representatives in Mexico

ASBURY STILLED AT BURIAL.

Bells Tolled During Services for Mrs. Bradley, Wife of Founder.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—A spontaneous movement among Asbury Park merchants to close for varying periods during the funeral of Mrs. Henry M. Bradley, wife of the founder of Asbury Park, was given impetus by a request to that effect made by the City Commissioners. Trolley service was suspended for three minutes, beginning at 11 o'clock. The public schools, acting on the request of Mayor C. E. F. Hetrick, closed from 11 to 12 o'clock.

The bell of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, which owed much to the charity of Mrs. Bradley, tolled the tribute of its pastor and congregation during the funeral. The bell on the Borough Hall at Bradley Beach was tolled eighty-two times, once for each year of Mrs. Bradley's age at her death, by order of Mayor Jacob H. Doll.

The request that stores close was generally observed throughout Asbury Park from 11 to 12 o'clock.

SHOCK KILLS MRS. BIDDELL.

Learned Her Son-in-Law, Isaac N. Miller, Lawyer, Was Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 16.—Within an hour after she had received the news that her son-in-law, Isaac N. Miller, of Paterson, a New York lawyer, had dropped dead on an Erie ferryboat, Mrs. Maria S. Biddell, wife of James S. Biddell, died in her home, 88 Grove Street. The shock affected her heart.

The news came to Mrs. Biddell by telephone from New York. As she heard it she uttered a cry and collapsed. She had been asked to break the news to her daughter, Mr. Miller's wife.

Mrs. Biddell was one of four living original members of the First Presbyterian Church, this city, which was organized in 1867. She came to this city with her husband in 1861. She became interested in the work to assist wounded soldiers, and made thousands of bandages for them. She was interested, too, in the Union Benevolent Society and other charities. She was 70 years old.

Mr. Miller had his office at 30 Church Street, New York.

PHELAN REACHES HAVANA

On Way to San Domingo to Continue Sullivan Investigation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 16.—James D. Phelan, the Special Commissioner appointed by President Wilson to investigate James M. Sullivan, American Minister to Santo Domingo, arrived here today from Key West bound for Santiago de Cuba, where he will take a United States warship for Santo Domingo.

Mr. Phelan is accompanied by special counsel, C. H. Strong, Howard Duval, A. A. McLain, and John S. Irby.

Vanderbilt Gift of $100 to Artists.

Mrs. Vanderbilt sent a contribution of $100 yesterday to the benefit art exhibit which Albert Eugene Gallatin is holding in the studio of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, 8 West Eighth Street, under the auspices of the Museum of French Art. Ex-Senator William A. Clark and Archer M. Huntington also sent contributions. The entire proceeds are to go to the destitute families of French artists at the front.

Tomorrow afternoon William M. Chase is to give a talk on Whistler, and tea is to be served. The exhibition is to continue until next Sunday afternoon.

CLOTHING TRADE GENEROUS

Increased Hospital Contributions 20 Per Cent. Last Year.

Charles Lanier of 59 Cedar Street, Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reported last night that there had been an increase of about 20 per cent. in 1914 of collections for the association's work from the Clothing and Kindred Trades Auxiliary of the association. Frank R. Chambers is Treasurer of the auxiliary. The donations announced by Mr. Lanier follow:

Rogers, Peet Company, $200; Alfred Benjamin-Washington Company, Brokaw Brothers, Brooks Brothers, Cohen, Goldman & Co., International Tailoring Company, James R. Kelser, Inc., Lesher, Whitman & Co., Linen Thread Company, National Cloak and Suit Company, E. H. Van Ingen & Co., and William Skinner & Sons, $100 each.

Louis Auerbach, L. & E. Stirn, M. & C. Mayer, and Fred. Butterfield & Co., $50 each; Scharg Brothers, $35; Joseph Benn & Sons, Inc., W. H. Browning, Cohn & Lang, Fownes Brothers Company, Heidelberg, Wolf & Co., Julius Kayser & Co., Knothe Brothers, Levi, Simson & Co., Albert Robertson & Co., S. G. Rosenbaum, Rosenthal Manufacturing Company, Savoy Shirt Company, Max M. Schwarcz & Co., S. Stein & Co., and Weber & Heilbroner, $25 each.

E. Connett & Co., Follmer, Clogg & Co., Louis Meyers & Son, Root Manufacturing Company and Torbert & Stiger, Inc., $20 each; Brill Brothers, M. & W. Naumburg & Co., and Kahn & Feldman, $15 each.

There was received in smaller amounts $840, making a total of $2,905.

BURGLARS CHAT WITH HER.

Ask School Teacher in Bed About Her Relatives and Get $100.

Miss Anna G. Dimon, a public school teacher, who occupies the ground floor of a house in Washington Street, Harrison, N. J., awoke between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and saw two youths ransacking her room. One of the young burglars saw her before she could speak and said:

"Now, don't make any noise, and you won't be hurt. Just lie still and you'll get a chance to see a real burglary. You've read about burglaries, but I'll bet you never saw one. You can do that now if you'll keep quiet."

Miss Dimon kept quiet, and the youth chattered on while his companion continued the search through the room.

"Do you know Tom Dimon?" asked the talkative burglar, and when Miss Dimon replied that Tom was her nephew, and that he was in the Rahway Reformatory, the burglar said:

"Sure, I knew he's there. I know him. And how's Irene?"

Irene is Miss Dimon's niece, who lives in Harrison with her parents. The youth professed to know her as well as Tom, but Miss Dimon had never seen him before, she said.

Further talk followed, the burglars being very pleasant to Miss Dimon. After a while they said they wanted matches, and Miss Dimon directed them to the kitchen. When they went there Miss Dimon fled to the family occupying the second floor of the house, and the burglars escaped with $100 in money and jewelry.

CUT GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE

Department Reorganization Bills Start Fight in Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Republican Leader Read reported in the Senate today the Economy and Efficiency bills, including the substitute measure dealing with the Department of Labor. Amendments provided that the new bipartisan boards should select the chiefs and subchiefs of their departments, instead of leaving such appointments to the Governor. The members of the boards are to be named by the Governor. The Republicans will insist upon the passage of the bills, while the Democrats will have the advantage of Gov. Fielder's veto on bills the minority dislikes. There will be a big fight, with much debate.

The Republican members of the committee gave out a statement denying that partisan politics was back of the Labor Department substitute. The new bill, the statement said, was the result of popular demand from all parties that the department be not changed.

Senator Ackerson of Cumberland County presented, with 750 signatures, a protest against the Economy and Efficiency bill that would create a new Commission of Shell Fisheries.

SUITOR ASKS POLICE AID.

But Miss Milne Says She Won't Wed Kansas City Doctor.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 16.—The romance of Miss Emily Milne, who did not run away to Kansas City to marry Dr. Irvin F. Craig because her parents found out her plans beforehand and persuaded her that the wiser course would be to remain at home, is ended. Miss Milne said today that her engagement to Dr. Craig has been broken, and that she will no longer consider his suit, even if he comes to West Orange to press it.

Chief of Police Bamford received a telegram today from the Kansas City police to the effect that Dr. Craig had appealed to them to get his reluctant bride-to-be away from her parents. According to the telegram, Dr. Craig had represented that his intended bride had been forcibly detained.

Chief Bamford wired back that the young woman had not been detained, but was merely acting on the advice of her parents.

BOY FOUND WOUNDED, DIES.

Searching Party Discovers Him with Revolver in Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 16.—Harry Heller, 14 years old, of Clinton, was found dying in the south branch of the Raritan River on the outskirts of Clinton last night with a bullet in his head and a revolver clutched in his hand. Searching parties had been looking for him three hours. He was hurried to the office of Dr. A. H. Coleman, where he died within a few minutes without regaining consciousness.

In the afternoon Heller went for a walk along the river and was shooting at a mark with the revolver. He started for his home and probably was examining the revolver when it went off.

Rev. J. O. Boyd Called to Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Rev. J. Oscar Boyd, Assistant Professor of Old Testament History and Oriental Languages at Princeton University, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer, Paterson's richest and most fashionable church. He will take up his duties here on May 16.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—The Union Trust Company is circulating a petition to the State Banking Commission protesting against the granting of a charter permitting the Mechanics Trust Company to open a branch close to the Union Trust Company at Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

PASSAIC.—"I will hang up a little sign in my office to the effect that the office safe is never locked and that by merely turning the handle anyone can open the door and help himself," Supt. Williamson of the Davis & Catterall Handkerchief Mill said yesterday following a visit by yeggmen who broke open the safe, and when they found nothing but books ruined a lot of costly handkerchiefs.

PASSAIC.—Property worth more than $1,300, stolen from Erie freight cars, was recovered yesterday by the police in a garret in the home of John Vander Mast. Vander Mast and four others were arrested a week ago.

PATERSON.—William Ryan, a plumber, of Wanaque was sent to jail in default of $500 bail yesterday on complaint of his wife. He said she pushed him off the piano stool, but Mrs. Ryan said Ryan struck her and drew a revolver.

ROSELLE.—Mrs. Mary G. Hill celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday yesterday. Her health is unimpaired and her favorite diversion is automobiling.

FRANKLIN.—Adam Rubala, a miner, employed by the New Jersey Zinc Company, was killed yesterday by a blast exploded by mistake.

TRENTON.—Several hundred delegates are here to attend the forty-eighth annual session of the New Jersey Knights of Pythias, which opens today in the Masonic Temple.

BERKMAN INTERVIEW AROUSES THE POLICE

Woods Says Anarchist May Now Be Arrested for Complicity in Caron Bomb Plot.

OTHERS REPUDIATE SCHMIDT

Anarchists and I. W. W. Leaders Say Burns's Prisoner Did Not Affiliate with Them.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced last night that as a result of the interview Alexander Berkman gave out in Denver, in which he said he knew that the bomb which destroyed the lives of Arthur Caron, Carl Hansen, and Carl Berg July 4 last was intended for John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that Berkman might be arrested for complicity in the explosion.

Commissioner Woods said that detectives had been investigating the explosion ever since it occurred and that they had no intention of dropping the case. He said the police were still trying to find Murphy, the missing member of the quartet of plotters who occupied the room in the Lexington Avenue tenement house in which the bomb exploded.

To what extent the Police Department was co-operating with Detective Burns, Commissioner Woods would not say. He also declined to express any opinion on how much Matthew A. Schmidt, the man arrested at the instance of Detective Burns, might be implicated in the Lexington Avenue explosion.

Anarchists who were connected with the raids by Caron, Hansen, Berg, and others on the Rockefeller estate at Tarrytown, united in denying that Schmidt had anything to do with those raids or with the bomb which killed Caron, Hansen, and Berg on the morning of last July 4. Similar denials were made at the office of Mother Earth, the anarchist publication conducted by Emma Goldman. Most of the anarchists expressed surprise that Detective Burns would say that he knew the contents of the Lexington Avenue bomb which blew up Caron, Berg, and Hansen since they claimed they were unaware that any fragments of the bomb had even been found.

Leonard Abbott, who was a member of the party Arthur Caron led to Tarrytown at the time Caron received a deep cut across the face after being mobbed, expressed his surprise at the statements that Schmidt was supposed to be connected with the Caron bomb.

"I knew Caron, Hansen, and Berg very well," he said, "but I never have seen Schmidt to my knowledge in my life. I am quite sure he has never been up here at the Ferrer school. He was never on any of our trips to Tarrytown, and I did not know any one-eyed man in our movements under any other name. The statement of Berkman in Denver surprises me in two particulars, in the first place, this is the first news we have had of any positive statement that the bomb was meant for the Rockefellers. I could easily see that young men like Caron and his companions would be filled with their utmost because of the treatment they received when they and the rest of us were beaten up at Tarrytown. But just who they would pick out for a target we could only guess. Berkman speaks with great assurance, if he is correctly quoted."

Theodore Freeman, a young anarchist, who got out of jail yesterday after serving ten days for eating a meal in a restaurant and then refusing to pay for it, repudiated Berkman for his Denver interview.

"I lived with Caron, Hansen, and Berg," he said. "I knew them all like I know the fingers of my hand. They would have run a mile at the suggestion that any one of them build a bomb. If Berkman knew who that bomb was for let him come here and tell how he comes to know."

Carlo Tresca, the I. W. W. agitator, said he was quite sure Schmidt never had anything to do with the Lexington Avenue explosion.

"After it occurred," he said, "William J. Burns sent a woman detective around to pick up what she could. She came to my office four or five times, and she attended anarchist meetings. But I don't think she found out anything. I am sure Caron and his companions made the Lexington Avenue bomb to revenge themselves against the Rockefellers. The motive of the bomb-makers was personal vengeance, in addition to a general dislike. I met a man in Philadelphia soon after the explosion who claimed he had seen Murphy, the man who escaped alive from the Lexington Avenue house after the explosion. This man told me Murphy had said to him that the bomb was meant for Rockefeller."

New Warden of Atlanta Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—Dr. Robert M. Little, Chairman of the Board of Charities of Philadelphia, has been selected by the Department of Justice as the new Warden of the Federal Prison at Atlanta, according to advices received from Washington. He succeeds William H. Moyer, who has been Warden for twelve years. Dr. Little is a Democrat and has been President of a Pennsylvania college.

BOY JEERS AT DETECTIVES.

Leads Them Merry Chase Up and Down Airshaft and Pipe.

Detectives Pickett and McGrath of the Bronx Bureau would rather pursue a dangerous, full-grown criminal than one Anthony Di Marzo, 16 years old, sometimes of 885 East 178th Street and sometimes of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. They said so yesterday after they had caught the boy with a great deal of trouble and considerable loss of dignity.

The detectives saw the boy in a House of Refuge uniform at 176th Street and Webster Avenue and called to him to come to them. But Anthony was wary and darted into the rear of a stable in Webster Avenue. By the time the detectives reached the stable yard the boy was half way up the perpendicular drain pipe at the rear.

"Stop, or I'll shoot," shouted Pickett, putting all of the threat possible into his voice.

"Gwan," shouted back the boy, "you won't shoot a kid like me." And he laughed and kept climbing the pipe until he was on the roof of the stable.

The detectives stood in the yard while the boy jeered at them from the roof. Finally McGrath reached the roof from inside the stable, and the boy at once jumped down an airshaft, landing on a ledge thirty feet below the roof and twenty feet above the ground. While McGrath swore at him from the top of the shaft and Pickett from the bottom, the boy sat on the ledge and laughed. Finally Pickett obtained a ladder and caught the youth, who said that he escaped from Randall's Island last night by swimming the East River.

C. L. FABRE KILLED BY GAS.

Found Dead in Empty Tub by Wife in Brooklyn Home.

Clarence L. Fabre, an insurance broker, was found dead yesterday in his home, 32 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. He was lying dead in an empty tub in the bathroom by his wife and a servant. The room was filled with gas, which was escaping from a fixture.

Mrs. Fabre said that while her husband had seemed to be worrying, she knew of no reason why he should wish to end his life. She retired at midnight on Monday, leaving him writing in the library. He did not go to bed.

Coroner Senior learned that Mr. Fabre had left a letter addressed to Mrs. Fabre, which will be turned over to him today. The Coroner said he understood that in the letter Mr. Fabre gave directions about the disposition of his private affairs. It is supposed he had been worrying about business matters.

Mr. Fabre, who was 46 years old, was a member of the Clarence L. Fabre Company of 95 William Street, Manhattan. He was a member of many clubs, including the New York Yacht, Glenwood Country, Knollwood, Crescent Athletic, Brooklyn, and Brooklyn Riding and Driving. Besides his wife, he is survived by a son.

MOTHER DIES ON ELEVATED.

Mrs. Mary Karcher's Son Gustav Led by Curiosity to Her Body.

Gustav Karcher of 145 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, a young man employed in a business house downtown, was going to his home on a crowded Third Avenue elevated train late yesterday afternoon, when he noticed a commotion in the car ahead of him. The word was passed around that a woman had fainted, and after the train had stopped at the 133d Street Station Karcher saw several men carrying the woman to one of the rooms in the station. Simply curious he left the train, and followed a crowd into the room.

Karcher was unable to push his way through the throng to get a clear view of the woman, but he kept trying to edge himself forward. An ambulance surgeon arrived, and the young man heard him say that the woman was dead of heart disease. The crowd began to melt away then, and Karcher succeeded in getting to the front. He saw that the dead woman was his mother. She was Mrs. Mary Karcher, 48 years old, and she worked in a stationery store in Broadway.

RAID ALLEGED POOLROOM.

Police Arrest Three Men at 38 West 96th St. and Find Betting Records.

Philip Donohue, 35 years old, of 112 West 103d Street; Frank Donohue, 32 years old, of 791 Amsterdam Avenue, and Frank Duffy, 28 years old, of 161 West Ninety-seventh Street, were arrested yesterday at 38 West Ninety-sixth Street and locked up in the West 100th Street police station charged with maintaining a racing information bureau. Later in the day they were released on $500 bail each.

Detectives Barmond and Gleason of Inspector Dwyer's squad had suspected the Ninety-sixth Street house for some time, and two days ago "tapped" its telephone line. During the afternoon, when business was brisk, they heard bets aggregating $600 accepted by the men in the house within forty minutes. When they forced their way into the house yesterday they found the three men in a room with books containing records of bets, race charts, and six telephone. The betting paraphernalia was confiscated and the men arrested.

To Ask for New Trial for Becker.

J. B. Johnston, associated with Martin B. Manton, as counsel for Charles Becker, condemned to die for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, announced yesterday that within three days he would make a motion for a new trial for Becker. The lawyer said that the basis of his plea would be the affidavit made by James Marshall, the negro. He is confident that his motion will be granted.

WM. MILLERS IN TRIANGLE.

Are Complainants, Accused, and Detective in Case of Stolen Tires.

When the clerk of the Harlem Court calls "William Miller" to the bar tomorrow morning, three men will answer the invitation. One will be William Miller of 284 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Vice President of the J. L. Prescott Stove Polish Company, at 90 West Street; another William Miller, detective of the Fourth Branch Bureau, and the third William Miller of 121 West 130th Street, who says he's a waiter.

William Miller, habitat Brooklyn motored over to take dinner at the home of his brother-in-law, Willis Pratt, 479 West 152d Street, last Saturday night, and left his car standing outside, little thinking of namesakes and auto tire thieves. Strapped to the car were two brand new tires worth $100. When Mr. Miller came out the tires were gone. So he stepped to the West 152d Street Station, which is only a stone's throw away, and told the police about it. They sent him to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau on West 123d Street. A detctive was assigned to the case.

"What's your name?" asked William Miller of Brooklyn.

"William Miller," replied the detective.

While he was at his office yesterday William Miller of Brooklyn got word that his tires had been recovered and that a man had been arrested for the theft.

"What's his name?" asked Mr. Miller of Brooklyn.

"William Miller," came the prompt reply. The prisoner said he was a waiter.

William Miller, the waiter, had been taken before Magistrate Freschi and held in $1,500 bail on a charge of grand larceny for the theft of another tire belonging to H. J. Cutler of 230 West 122d Street. In a garage at 159 West 127th Street the police found nine auto shoes, eight inner tires, one horn, and ten robes, all of which, they say, were stolen. They also arrested Charles E. Kirkman, a chauffeur, of 230 West 126th Street, as an accomplice of William Miller, waiter.

"JAG LIST" FOR RED BANK.

Mayor Approves Suggestion of the Poormaster.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Red Bank will have a "jag list" soon if the Common Council follows out the suggestion of Overseer of the Poor Frank J. Manson. He has asked that the Council make up a list of the names of habitual drunkards to be posted in all the saloons in the borough. Saloon keepers will be forbidden to sell liquor to those who are catalogued.

Mayor George M. Sandt approves the plan. Manson's report showed that he received 814 applications for relief in 1914 and he said his investigations showed that much of the suffering by the poor was brought about through drinking husbands and fathers.

TO RUN NON-UNION MINES.

Eastern Ohio Operators Decide on Resumption of Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 16.—Eastern Ohio coal mines, closed since last April because of a strike of 15,000 workers, are to resume operations on an open-shop basis within a few weeks. This was decided today at a meeting of the Eastern Ohio Coal Operators' Association here. The importation of non-union men, it is feared, will lead to scenes similar to the trouble in Colorado.

Three committees were appointed to work out details of the plans to resume mining operations. One of these committees, consisting of George M. Jones of Toledo, S. H. Robbins of Cleveland, and R. L. Wildermuth of Columbus, will go to Washington to confer with Secretary of Labor Wilson. This committee will inform the Secretary that the Ohio coal operators have exhausted every means in their power to effect a settlement of the strike.

The committee, it is understood, will also seek to hasten the completion of the report of the Federal conciliators, Daniel J. Keefe and Hywel Davies, who attempted to bring about a settlement of the strike by joint conferences of operators and officials of the United Mine Workers. The operators expect this report to strengthen their position.

COLONY RUNAWAYS CAUGHT.

Two Feeble-Minded Youths of Letchworth Village Jailed.

Robert Ostrom, 18 years old, and Albert Wilcox, 16, runaways from Letchworth Village, a colony for the feeble-minded at Thiells, near Haverstraw, told the Bogota (N. J.) police, who picked them up yesterday, that they had left the home because of ill-treatment. One of them showed a red ridge across his back which, he said, was caused by blows from a wire rope. Dr. Charles S. Little, Superintendent of the home, was notified of the boys' capture and they were sent to Hackensack Jail to await the arrival of an attendant.

At the home last night it was said Dr. Little was in Albany. A Mr. Weller, who, it was in charge, denied that any of the inmates of the colony had been ill-treated. One of the boys, he said, had run away several times before. Mr. Weller said that both of them were of a low mentality. They left on Monday night.

Edwin K. Linen Dead.

Edwin K. Linen, a former member of the New York Cotton and Consolidated Exchanges, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange, N. J. He had been a partner in the firms of Woodruff, Morris & Co. and James H. Moore & Co. Mr. Linen came of a New England family which had been prominent in this country during Colonial times, and his maternal grandfather, Philip Walker, was a Captain in the Connecticut militia during the war of 1812. His widow, three sons, and a daughter survive him.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2.15.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in HER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS, THE SHADOW. EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST. EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, Feb. 22.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
WATCH YOUR STEP. Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. at 2:15.
OTIS SKINNER In the New 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE. EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43d. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22d.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Next Mon.
CAHILL MARIE CARLE RICHARD in the New Musical Comedy "90 IN THE SHADE"—Best Cast Ever.

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22.
THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Saturday & Next Mon.
TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22.
ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Feb. 22d.
"Miss Starr Wonderful."—Sun. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. FRI. EVE. 8:15. MAT. FEB. 22. Bernard Shaw's Androcles and the Lion
THURSDAY & SAT. EVE. at 8 SHARP. MAT. SAT. 2. A Midsummer Night's Dream

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22d.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22d. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

GRAND O. H. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25 to 75c. MAT. DAILY, 25 & 50c. "THE TANGO GIRLS"
Next Week—FISKE O'HARA, "Jack's Romance."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Feb. 22d.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Today Mat. Pop. Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22.
INSIDE THE LINES. A New Play by EARL DERR BIGGERS.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tues., Sat. & Next Mon. 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY. With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others. NEW BURLESQUE "SONG OF SONGS."

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tdy. (Pop.), Sat. & Nxt. Mon.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK COLUMBUS CIRCLE. 59TH ST. Mats. Today, Sat. & Feb. 22 2:20. Evs. 8:20
POLYGAMY TO-DAY 25c. to $1. MAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. Mats. Today & Sat.
THE MISLEADING LADY

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Poultry Show. OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M. Educational Exhibit. Rare Wild Birds. Free Lectures. Motion Pictures. February 12 to 17, Inclusive. LAST DAY.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way. 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c to 75c. Charlotte Walker, Arthur Prince, Eddie Leonard, Morton & Moore, Clayton, White & Co.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Vaudeville Festival 15 Feature Acts 15
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Blanche Walsh & Co. | Lillian Shaw. Jarrott & Maxwell, oths.
PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way. THE CLEVER ONES
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Friday & Saturday 2:30.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight 8. L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Pagliacci. Destinn; Caruso, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30. Gotterdaemmerung. Kurt, Ober, Curtis; Berger, Braun, Weil, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Manon Lescaut. Bori; Martinelli, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Magic Flute. Gadski, Hempel, Schumann; Sembach, Witherspoon, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Herz.
Sat. Mat. at 2. Il Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3). Tosca. Farrar; Botta, Scotti, Leonhardt, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Mon. at 8 (Wash. B'day) Mat. at 1. Parsifal. Kurt; Sembach, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Mon. at 8:30. Amore dei tre Re. Bori; Ferrari-Fontana, Amato, Didur. Cond., Toscanini.
Wed. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Ober; Berger, Braun, Buysdael. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15. Prices 25c to $3.00.
BALLET RUSSE PAVLOWA. THE INCOMPARABLE. To-day Mat., To-night, Thurs. and Fri. Nights "SEVEN DAUGHTERS OF THE GHOST KING" (First time in America) with "PUPPEN-FEE" and divertissements; Sat. Mat., "FLORA'S AWAKENING," "CHOPINIANA" and divertissements; Sat. Night, "RAYMONDA" and divertissements; SUNDAY NIGHT, RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Modest Altschuler, Conductor. OSSIP and CLARA GABRILOWITSCH, SOLOISTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 25, at 2:30.
Tuesday Evening, March 2, at 8:30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
ISADORA DUNCAN. BY GENERAL REQUEST. SCHUBERT PROGRAM AT POPULAR PRICES—706 seats at 25 cts. Tickets 25c to $2, at Box Office.

THIRD BILTMORE MORNING MUSICALE "ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESSES IN AMERICA." FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH, AT 11:30.
ALDA KREISLER MARTINELLI. IN WONDERFUL PROGRAM. Reserved seats, $3. Now on sale at R. E. Johnston's office, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL 42d St., between 5th & 6th Aves. TO-MORROW AT 3.
Mme. Calve. In Concert for Lafayette Fund & French Red Cross. Seats $2

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Feb. 23, at 3. MARCELLA SEMBRICH. Last Recital This Season. RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (BALDWIN). Tickets now at Hall, Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 27, at 8:30. Intercollegiate Glee Club Meet. Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, assisted by the University Glee Club of N. Y. Judges Horatio Parker, Arthur Mees, and Arthur D. Woodruff. Tickets 50c to $2.00. Boxes $15 & $18. Mgt. Foster & David.

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Afternoon, March 8, at 3:00
OSCAR SEAGLE SONG RECITAL. Tickets $2, $1.50, $1.50c, Boxes $15-$12, at box office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Feb. 24, at 3. Bach Concert. ERNEST HUTCHESON. Assisted by OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH and String Orchestra under SAM FRANKO. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Feb. 19th, at 3. Piano Recital. THEO. HENRION. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, SUN. AFT., FEB. 21st, at 3. SONG RECITAL. EVAN WILLIAMS. Seats 50c, $1, $1.50 at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Fri. Eve., Feb. 19th, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—MME. CELINE DEL CASTILHO VERKERK. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

THEATRE FRANCAIS (CENTURY LYCEUM) Ent. 62d St.
Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Orch. Seats 50c to $2.50.
MLLE. DORZIAT in LES ECLAIREUSES, by Maurice Donnay. Friday Literary Matinee, "LE FILIBUSTIER." Every Sunday Night, Parisian Cafe Chantant. Extra Matinee Washington's Birthday. LA FRANCAISE Brieux's Greatest Success.

CARNEGIE HALL, WED. EVE., FEB. 24
ADDRESS BY SEC. BRYAN on "THE NEW ERA"
Seats $1.50 to 25c., at Box Office. Tel. 4897 Bryant.

OPERA TICKETS TEL. 6442 GREELEY. Choice Seats All Parts of House for To-night. Jacobs Ticket Office, Broadway & 38th St. Normandie Hotel.

IRVING PL. THEATRE Every Afternoon. War Pictures. Every Eve. 8:15, "IMMER FESTE DRUFF."

HAMMERSTEIN'S — IRENE FRANKLIN, Milton Pollock & Co., Ferne Rogers, Ameta, Ryan & Tierney, Hoey & Lee, and 8 Others.

Tel. Bryant 7878. CHOICE SEATS, CARUSO in "PAGLIACCI" and all operas. A. Consoli, 123 W. 40th St., bet. 6th Av. & Broadway.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesquers. Mat. To-day. Bowery Burlesquers.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Burlesque. KALLAH & CO.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus. OF SUBLIMATED SUPREMACY! Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50. Today Last of the special "Kiddies" matinees. A dollar toy given to every child.

44TH ST. THEATRE